



BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL TRENDS IN PARENTING: EXPLORATION OF DIGITAL PARENTING, EMOTION REGULATION, AND PARENT STRESS IN THE ERA OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY

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Abstract:

Parenting practices are increasingly shaped by rapid technological development, raising new challenges for parental roles and well-being. This study aims to map global research trends in parenting by focusing on digital parenting, emotion regulation, and parental stress. Using a bibliometric research design, the study analyzes published scientific documents indexed in a central international database through keyword co-occurrence, citation, and collaboration analysis with the assistance of VOSviewer. The findings reveal a significant increase in parenting-related publications, with digital parenting emerging as a central theme, strongly linked to emotion regulation and parental stress clusters. Keyword network visualization shows dense interlinkages among technology use, emotional well-being, and stress management in parenting research, while collaboration patterns indicate uneven research distribution across regions. This study contributes a comprehensive thematic mapping that integrates technological, emotional, and psychological dimensions of parenting, offering a novel synthesis of fragmented research areas. The results imply the need for interdisciplinary and cross-cultural research collaboration to inform evidence-based parenting interventions and adaptive family support policies in the digital era.

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INTRODUCTION

Parenting plays a crucial role in shaping children's development, encompassing mental health, emotional regulation, social adjustment, and academic achievement. Over the past decade, parenting has become a central concern across multiple disciplines, including psychology, education, sociology, and public health, reflecting its broad relevance to human development (Azizoğlu et al., 2024; Purnama et al., 2024; Rachma Tullah et al., 2023; Shen & Qi, 2020). Empirical studies increasingly demonstrate that parenting practices are not static but interact dynamically with family conditions, social environments, and broader cultural contexts. Longitudinal evidence indicates that adaptive parenting patterns, such as responsive communication, emotional support, and consistent guidance, are strongly associated with positive child well-being and resilience across developmental stages (Fu et al., 2023; S. Sharma et al., 2022; Vega-Arce et al., 2023). Understanding parenting processes, therefore, remains essential for supporting children's growth and informing family-based interventions and educational strategies that promote healthy development across social contexts.

Lifestyle changes, socio-economic dynamics, and the penetration of technology into family life have created new challenges in parenting practices. One phenomenon that is now a significant concern is digital parenting (Kúld et al., 2021; Kumar, 2024). With the increasing use of digital devices among families, parents face new challenges in managing children's emotional regulation, limiting screen time, and addressing the risk of cyber-victimization. For example, research shows that parental involvement in monitoring children's digital activities is essential to prevent adverse effects, such as cyberbullying (Golan et al., 2022; Ndibalema, 2024; Tello-Flores (2024). In this context, social media has also become a significant platform for parenting, with various content providing guidance or information to parents.

Globally, parenting research is still dominated by developed countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom, which have abundant resources for research in this field. Bibliometric studies by Azizoğlu et al. (2024) and Guo (2022) show that more than 70% of parenting publications originate from these countries, while the context of parenting in developing countries remains relatively underexplored. Fatimah et al. (2024), Hamdanah (2024) and Sibanda et al. (2024) Also, developing countries face unique challenges, including poverty, limited access to technology, and cultural differences that influence parenting dynamics. For example, research on Islamic parenting trends in Indonesia found that parenting grounded in religious values significantly shapes social and family norms. This gap requires more targeted research to understand parenting in diverse cultural contexts better.

This study offers an innovative approach to mapping global trends in parenting research through bibliometric analysis using tools such as VOSviewer. This approach allows mapping of relationships between key themes in parenting, including emotion regulation, digital parenting, and parental stress, as well as identifying new subthemes that have received academic attention in recent years, such as cyber-victimization and socio-economic impacts on parenting (Ndibalema, 2024; Samper, 2021; Sibanda et al., 2024). In addition, this study provides a visualization of keyword networks to show dominant theme clusters in parenting research. With a cross-disciplinary focus, this study provides a holistic picture of the direction of parenting research development, encompassing modern dimensions such as technology and digital parenting and classic themes such as family well-being and children's academic achievement (Fævelen et al., 2023; Jardim et al., 2023).

This study enriches the parenting literature by offering a more comprehensive conceptual framework for understanding the interactions among technology, social, and emotional factors in parenting, while highlighting global and local challenges across different cultural contexts. Practically, this study provides essential guidance for policymakers and practitioners to Design parenting intervention programs that are adaptive to the challenges of the digital era, including digital parenting training to help parents manage their children's use of technology, psychosocial support for families facing parenting stress, and the development of public policies that support the balance between technology use and family well-being. In addition, this research has the potential to raise public awareness of the importance of responsive parenting amid technological change and modern family dynamics through a practical, social media-based approach to providing parenting education widely.

The original contribution of this study lies in its comprehensive bibliometric approach to mapping global trends in parenting research while also addressing the significant research gap in parenting practices in developing countries. Unlike previous bibliometric analyses primarily focusing on high-income nations, this study expands the scope by integrating insights from diverse socio-economic and cultural contexts, offering a more inclusive and representative understanding of parenting in the digital era. The use of advanced bibliometric tools, such as VOSviewer, enables the identification of emerging subfields, including the role of artificial intelligence in digital parenting guidance and the socio-cultural adaptation of parenting strategies across different regions. This study not only contributes to academic discourse by filling critical gaps in the literature but also provides actionable insights for policymakers and practitioners to develop culturally adaptive, technology-informed parenting interventions that address the unique challenges faced by families in both developed and developing nations.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive quantitative approach based on bibliometric analysis to explore trends and central themes in research on “parenting.” This approach describes citation patterns, relationships between keywords, and the geographical distribution of academic publications. The analysis is done by processing data from credible scientific databases, such as Scopus or Web of Science. The dataset used includes article metadata, including title, abstract, keywords, year of publication, number of citations, and author affiliations (Kurniasari et al., 2024). Recommended bibliometric and science mapping workflow:

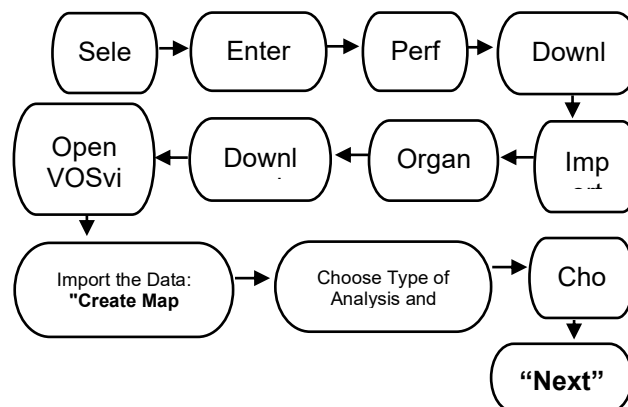


Figure 1. Setting and downloading Publish or Perish to import and setting VOSViewer data

Figure 1 shows that the data were collected by filtering articles based on inclusion criteria. Relevant articles included the primary keyword “parenting,” were published in peer-reviewed academic journals, and were published within a specific period, for example, 2010 to 2023. Articles that did not meet the inclusion criteria or were redundant were excluded from the analysis. Next, the collected data were organized and cleaned to ensure consistency (Tello-Flores, 2024).

The data analysis process involved three main steps. First, citation trend analysis was conducted using line graphs to identify patterns of annual citation fluctuations. Second, keyword analysis was performed using software such as VOSviewer to map the relationships between research themes. The keyword network was visualized, with

clusters indicating subthemes in different colors, such as digital parenting, emotion regulation, and parental stress (Biswas, 2020; Samala et al., 2024). Third, the geographical distribution of research is analyzed using color-intensity maps to show the contributions of publications by authors' country of origin or institution.

VOSviewer, Microsoft Excel, and geographic mapping tools were used to support this analysis. The data were carefully analyzed to maintain validity and reliability, for example, by repeating the analysis process to ensure consistent results. This study comprehensively visualizes citation trends, keyword relationships, and geographic distribution of parenting research while identifying dominant themes and opportunities for future research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

This bibliometric analysis reveals a growing academic focus on digital parenting, parental stress, and emotion regulation. Citation trends indicate increasing interest in the impact of technology on parenting, with a shift from traditional studies to digital adaptation and mental health concerns. Keyword network analysis highlights themes such as adolescent development, parental burnout, and cyber-victimization, while geographic distribution indicates a dominance of developed countries, particularly the U.S. and China. Institutional contributions from Emory University and Nanjing Medical University further shape research trends. The findings emphasize the interdisciplinary nature of parenting studies and the need for more inclusive research capturing diverse cultural perspectives.

Citation Trends and the Development of Academic Interest in “Parenting”

Citation trends indicate a steady increase in academic interest in “parenting” research, reflecting its growing relevance across disciplines. The rising number of citations over time suggests that parenting has become a central theme in studies of child development, mental health, education, and family well-being. Peaks in citation frequency correspond with the emergence of contemporary issues such as digital parenting, parental stress, and emotional regulation, indicating shifts in research focus. This pattern demonstrates that parenting research has transitioned from descriptive studies toward more complex, interdisciplinary analyses. Overall, citation growth highlights the sustained scholarly attention and the expanding theoretical and empirical foundations of parenting as a critical field of study.

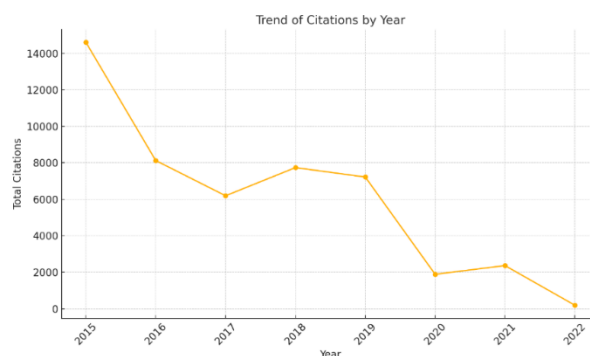


Figure 2. Trend of citations by year

Figure 2 shows that the annual citation trend graph not only illustrates the pattern of change in the number of citations but also aligns with research themes focused on “parenting.” Articles in this dataset likely cover topics related to the role of parents, child rearing, parenting challenges, and the influence of parenting styles on child development. (Cummings, 2014). Thus, the observed citation fluctuations can explain how the academic community’s attention to this topic has evolved. The direct association with the keyword “parenting” also suggests that these topics are sensitive to social and cultural trends. Changing lifestyles, economic challenges, or modern family dynamics can all influence the amount of parenting research produced and cited. By analyzing these trends, we can understand when and why parenting becomes a significant area of interest for researchers and how this affects the academic community.

The increase in citations in specific years may reflect a surge in interest in parenting-related issues, such as parental burnout, the impact of parenting styles on children’s mental health, or the role of parents in the digital age. For example, in recent years, new issues, such as parenting challenges in an increasingly technologically connected world, may have sparked a surge in relevant research, leading to articles on this topic receiving more citations. Conversely, a decline in citations in a given year may signal a decline in attention to specific parenting topics or a shift in focus to other, more pressing, or relevant research areas. For example, if there is an academic trend toward public health or technology-based education, attention to parenting issues may temporarily decrease.

Central Themes in Parenting Research

The keyword network visualization highlights central themes in parenting research, with parenting, child development, and parental stress forming core clusters. Emerging topics such as digital parenting and emotion regulation show strong connections to these clusters, indicating shifting research priorities. Overall, the network reflects an increasingly interdisciplinary and technology-informed approach to understanding parenting.

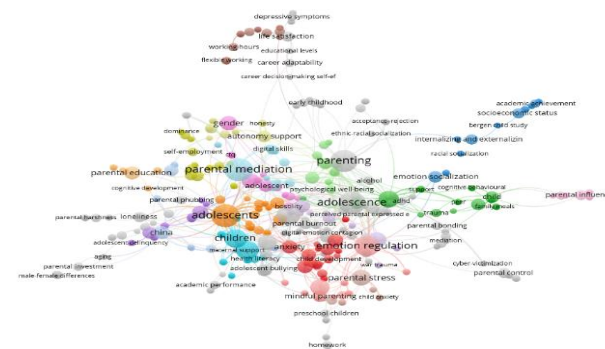


Figure 3. Visualization of Keyword Networks in Parenting Research

Figure 3 above is a visualization of a keyword network depicting the relationships between themes in the study, generated using a tool such as VOSviewer. Each circle (*node*) represents a keyword, with the size indicating its frequency or importance in the research. Larger nodes, such as parenting, adolescents, and emotion regulation, suggest that the keyword plays a central role and appears frequently in the analyzed literature. The connecting lines between nodes (*edges*) illustrate the relationship between two themes, with the line’s thickness indicating the relationship’s strength.

Themes such as “adolescents” and “adolescence” were connected to other keywords, including “parental mediation,” “emotion regulation,” and “parental burnout.” This indicates a significant research focus on adolescence, a critical period in child development. This period often involves unique parenting challenges, such as managing emotions, conflicts with parents, and the need for mediation in relationships. On the other hand, “parental stress” emerged as an essential theme, highlighting the challenges parents face in meeting the demands of parenting, especially in an increasingly complex world. The colors in this visualization indicate the temporal spectrum of research, with blue representing earlier research and yellow indicating more recent research. Themes such as “parental mediation” and “emotion regulation” seem to be gaining more attention in recent years, reflecting a shift toward the digital and emotional aspects of parenting. Meanwhile, Classic themes such as “children” and “academic performance” remain essential to the discussion, reflecting their long-term relevance in parenting studies.

Research on parenting also shows a cross-disciplinary nature. Themes such as “life satisfaction,” “depressive symptoms,” and “autonomy support” show that parenting is not only seen from the perspective of the parent-child relationship but also how parenting affects the mental health, independence, and life satisfaction of parents and children. The presence of themes such as “digital parenting” and “cyber-victimization” underscores how modern parenting now faces new challenges due to technological advances. This visualization provides in-depth insights into parenting-related topics in classic and newer, innovative themes. If necessary, more in-depth analysis can be conducted to explore specific relationships, such as the impact of “*emotional regulation*” on child development or the relationship between “parental burnout” and “adolescents.” This visualization is a valuable tool for comprehensively understanding the research landscape on parenting.

Keyword Relatedness Analysis Based on Density in Network Visualization

The density visualization identifies highly concentrated areas within parenting research, indicating themes that receive the most significant scholarly attention. Keywords related to parenting, child development, and parental stress appear in the most intense regions, reflecting their dominant role in the literature. Lower-density areas suggest emerging or less-explored topics, highlighting potential directions for future research development.

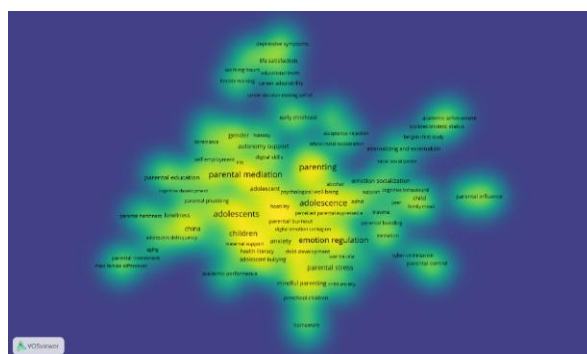


Figure 5. Density Map of Keyword Networks in Parenting Research

Figure 5 shows the heat map of the research keywords, which illustrates the density distribution of topics related to “parenting” and relevant themes. At the center of the visualization are keywords such as “parenting,” “adolescents,” “children,” “emotion regulation,” and “parental stress,” which have the highest density. This density reflects that these topics are frequently discussed and have many connections with other themes. This underscores the importance of these themes in parenting research, especially those related to adolescence, emotion management, and the challenges parents face.

The heat map also highlights the broad spectrum of research, including social, educational, health, and well-being aspects. Themes such as “academic achievement” and “socioeconomic status” stand out in areas that focus on the role of parenting in supporting academic achievement and the influence of socioeconomic conditions on families. Meanwhile, themes such as “health literacy” and “psychological well-being” demonstrate attention to the health dimensions of parenting for both children and parents. Overall, this visualization reflects the breadth of parenting research, primarily focusing on central themes such as parent-child relationships, emotions, and stress, as well as emerging subtopics such as parenting in the digital age. More in-depth analysis can be conducted to understand specific relationships between topics, such as “parental stress” and “emotion regulation,” or the latest research trends in digital parenting.

Parenting Research Trends by Country

The geographic distribution of parenting research reveals unequal patterns of publication across countries. A limited number of countries contribute a substantial share of published articles, indicating concentrated research capacity and scholarly output. In contrast, many regions show relatively low publication volumes, suggesting disparities in research participation. These patterns highlight the need for broader international collaboration to achieve a more balanced and inclusive understanding of parenting research globally.

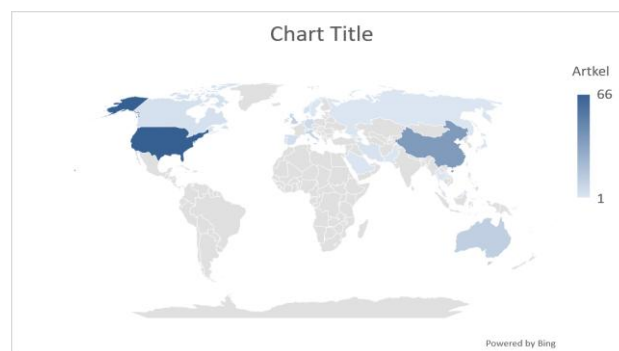


Figure 6. Geographic Distribution of Parenting Research Based on the Number of Articles Published

Figure 6 shows that the geographic map provides an overview of the distribution of the number of research articles on “parenting” based on the country of origin of the authors or institutions involved. The color intensity on the map indicates the number of publications, with darker shades indicating more articles. From this visualization, it can be seen that some countries make much more significant contributions than others. The United States dominates in the number of publications on parenting research. This may be due to several factors, including its enormous research capacity, significant financial

support for academic research, and the country’s high level of interest in parenting issues. The United States can lead on this topic with leading universities and research institutions. The emphasis on parenting may also be related to emerging societal challenges, such as parenting in the digital age and the growing concern for the mental health of children and adolescents.

In addition to the United States, countries such as China, the United Kingdom, and other developed countries also show significant contributions, although with lighter color intensity. These countries may have a strong research tradition, particularly in areas such as children’s education, family psychological well-being, and the socioeconomic impacts on parenting. East Asian regions, such as China, may pay particular attention to parenting in response to social dynamics, including family policies and urbanization. Countries in lighter shades, indicating medium-to-low contributions, reflect regions with fewer publications. Possible factors influencing this include a lack of prioritization of parenting research in these countries, limited funding for research projects, or fewer academic institutions. These regions may need more attention and support to develop parenting research that addresses local challenges.

The distribution patterns shown in this map underscore that, despite its global appeal, parenting research remains concentrated in developed countries with strong academic traditions. For example, contributions from regions such as Africa or parts of South Asia may be relatively small, even though these regions also face significant parenting challenges. This disparity may provide an opportunity to develop cross-national research or international collaboration to ensure that parenting challenges across cultural contexts are comprehensively addressed. This visualization shows the importance of parenting themes in global research, but with uneven distribution. More in-depth analysis could be conducted to identify specific trends across countries or regions, such as how cultural, social, and economic factors influence the focus of parenting research. I can help compile a more detailed analysis based on the available data if needed.

Global Contributions to Parenting Research by Country

Global contributions to parenting research vary significantly across countries, reflecting differences in research capacity and academic focus. A small group of countries demonstrates high levels of productivity and citation impact, while many others contribute fewer studies. This imbalance suggests the dominance of specific research contexts in shaping parenting discourse and underscores the importance of expanding international collaboration to diversify perspectives.

Table 1. Distribution of the Number of Parenting Research Articles by Country

No	Country	Article
1	USA	66
2	China	37
3	Australia	12
4	UK	11
5	Italy	10
6	Belgium	9
7	Germany	6
8	Spain	4
9	Singapore	4

10	Dutch	4
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Table 1 provides an overview of countries' contributions to parenting research, ranked by the number of articles published. The United States (USA) leads with 66 articles, indicating significant dominance in this field. This reflects the USA's strong research capacity, substantial financial support, and network of leading universities and research institutions. Parenting research from this country focuses on digital parenting, parental stress, family well-being, and parenting in modern society.

China is second with 37 articles, reflecting the country's strong interest in parenting. Given its unique cultural and social context, research in China will likely address issues such as the impact of family policies on parenting, the challenges of parenting in an urban society, and children's education. Given China's status as one of the most populous countries, the attention to parenting research there is not surprising, given the importance of the family in its social structure. Countries such as Australia (12 articles), the United Kingdom (UK, 11 articles), and Italy (10 articles) showed moderate contributions to research. *Parenting*. In Australia and the UK, concerns about child welfare, education, and the impact of parenting on child development are often the focus. On the other hand, Italy may emphasize cultural aspects of parenting, such as how traditional family values influence parenting patterns.

Minor Contributions and Local Perspectives on Parenting Research

Minor contributions to parenting research provide valuable local perspectives that are often underrepresented in global scholarship. Although publication volumes from these contexts are relatively limited, they offer culturally specific insights into parenting practices and challenges. Incorporating these perspectives is essential for enriching theoretical frameworks and promoting a more inclusive and context-sensitive understanding of parenting research.

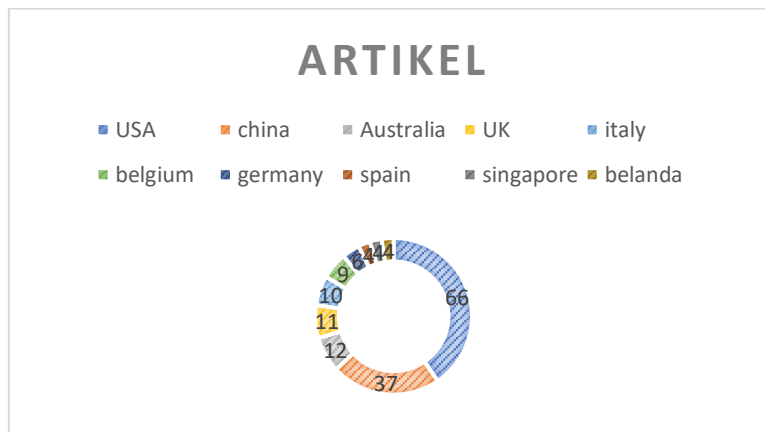


Figure 7. Distribution of the Number of Parenting Research Articles by Country

Figure 7 shows that the smaller contributions came from countries such as Belgium (9 articles), Germany (6 articles), Spain, Singapore, and the Netherlands (4 articles each). Belgium and Germany may have focused on specific topics, such as parental burnout or the impact of parenting on children's mental health. With its multicultural society, Singapore is more likely to highlight parenting amid urbanization and high socioeconomic pressure. Overall, this table shows that the research is concentrated in developed countries, which may have more access to research resources

and a high level of attention to modern family issues. Although the contributions of other countries are smaller, they remain crucial for providing local and specific perspectives that enrich global understanding of parenting. Further analysis could be conducted to explore the main themes of the research in each country and to understand how the socio-cultural context influences the focus of parenting research.

Parenting research trends based on affiliation

Parenting research trends by affiliation indicate that scholarly output is primarily concentrated within academic and research institutions. Universities and specialized research centers dominate publication productivity, reflecting their substantial resources and research infrastructure. In contrast, contributions from non-academic organizations remain limited, indicating opportunities for broader institutional collaboration to diversify perspectives and strengthen applied parenting research.

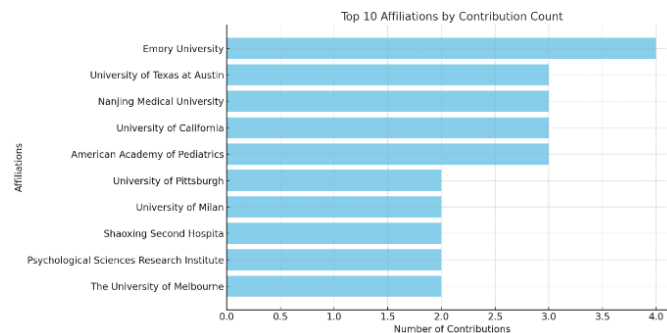


Figure 8. Top 10 Institutions with the Most Contributions to Parenting Research

Figure 8 shows that visualizing the contribution of affiliates to articles in the dataset reveals interesting patterns in how academic institutions and researchers participate in generating scientific publications. Top-ranked institutions, such as Emory University, the University of Texas at Austin, and Nanjing Medical University, play a significant role as productive research centers, often staffed by researchers from various relevant fields. Emory University leads the contributions with four articles, reflecting its commitment to quality research. Authors such as I. Sanz, M. Numan, and I. Yang, affiliated with the university, demonstrate their active role in advancing science. Additionally, authors from the University of Texas at Austin, such as S. Font and K. Neff, have contributed significant articles highlighting the university's support for collaboration and innovation in research.

Institutions such as Nanjing Medical University and the American Academy of Pediatrics demonstrate that contributions come from developed countries and developing regions. Authors such as J. Liu and C. Shao of Nanjing Medical University highlight the influence of Asian research in the global domain. This reflects an increasingly inclusive trend in academia, where cross-border collaboration is becoming increasingly important. It is important to note that institutions with high contributions often have a particular specialty. For example, the American Academy of Pediatrics is a prominent source of research on child health. Authors such as M.A. Szilagyi and M. Yogman have produced research that directly impacts health practice. As such, these contributions reflect how a particular institution's focus can strengthen its influence in a specific area.

This contribution ranking reflects academic Productivity and the quality and relevance of the research produced. Institutions that contribute the most tend to have supportive research ecosystems, including funding, facilities, and a collaborative academic culture. In addition, this contribution pattern underscores the importance of cross-institutional collaboration, in which researchers from different regions and disciplinary backgrounds work together to produce high-quality publications. Thus, the results of this analysis provide valuable insights into the dynamics of academic research and the role of institutional affiliation in driving scientific progress. If necessary, a more in-depth analysis can be conducted to identify other specific patterns in this dataset.

Discussion

Interest in parenting continues to grow, especially in modern issues such as digital parenting and parental stress. For example, the issue of parenting in the technological age has received significant attention in recent years, supported by research on technology-based parenting. Previous research, such as that conducted by Costa E Silva & Roama-Alves (2023) It also highlights the impact of technology on family dynamics. This study aligns with global research trends showing an increasing interest in parenting amid technological change, as Ye et al. (2024) highlighted regarding the role of social media in parenting education.

The keyword network visualization of this document highlights several key themes, such as “emotion regulation,” “parental stress,” and “digital parenting.” This illustrates the importance of understanding the emotional and digital aspects of modern parenting (Baharun, 2023). For example, research shows that the theme of emotion regulation has been widely studied, particularly how parents help their children cope with emotional challenges. Garcez et al. (2022) regarding cyberbullying. This study develops discussions from studies such as Arora (2023) who studied Islamic parenting in Indonesia, emphasizing religious values in children’s emotional upbringing. Overlay analysis shows that themes such as “digital parenting” and “parental mediation” have gained increasing attention in recent years. This indicates a response to technological advances and growing concerns about the impact of technology on children. These results reinforce the findings of Waller et al. (2022), which highlight the role of social media as an educational tool for the digital generation. Their study emphasizes the importance of social media-based education in supporting adaptive parenting.

The geographic distribution shows that parenting research is dominated by developed countries such as the United States, which focus on digital parenting and mental health topics (Arifin et al., 2024). However, developing country contexts are underrepresented despite having unique challenges such as poverty and limited access to technology. This is in line with the findings of Karthiayani & Kamthan (2021), which states that more than 70% of parenting publications originate from developed countries. Sharma et al. (2025) also emphasized the need for further studies in developing countries to capture local cultural dynamics. Emory University and Nanjing Medical University contributed to parenting research (Karabacak Çelik, 2024). This shows the dominance of academics in developed countries leading these studies. This finding is consistent with previous research, as highlighted by Hartono et al. (2023), who noted that cross-national collaboration could expand the scope of parenting research, especially in developing countries. This research contributes a more holistic framework for understanding parenting in the digital age. The emphasis on data visualization helps identify new themes

such as “cyber-victimization.” The focus on a cross-disciplinary approach continues a trend identified: the use of Industry 4.0 technology to support maternal and child health in care settings.

Theoretically, these bibliometric findings reinforce the view of parenting as a multidimensional construct that a single psychological or pedagogical approach cannot explain. The strong link among digital parenting, emotion regulation, and parental stress suggests the need for an integrative conceptual framework that draws on perspectives from developmental psychology, digital media studies, and family sociology. The visualization of the keyword network also indicates a shift from a normative approach to a more contextual and technology-based analysis. Thus, this study contributes to the literature by systematically mapping the evolution of parenting themes, while also opening up space for the development of adaptive parenting theory that responds to digital transformation and the emotional dynamics of modern families.

Practically, the results of this study have important implications for the formulation of family policies, parenting education interventions, and community-based mentoring programs. The identification of dominant themes, such as parental stress and digital mediation, can inform the development of parenting programs that promote digital literacy and strengthen emotion regulation. Furthermore, the disparity in research contributions across countries underscores the urgency of cross-cultural collaboration to develop more inclusive and contextually grounded parenting policies. These findings can also be used by educators, family counselors, and policymakers to Design parenting support strategies that align with technological challenges and family needs in the digital age.

CONCLUSION

This study highlights several important lessons regarding the development of parenting research in the contemporary era. The findings demonstrate that academic attention to parenting continues to increase, particularly regarding digital parenting, parental stress, and emotion regulation, reflecting broader social and technological transformations affecting family life. A key insight from this research is that parenting is no longer viewed solely as a private or domestic practice, but as a complex, multidimensional process influenced by digital environments, emotional demands, and social structures. The dominance of research output from developed countries indicates strong research capacity, yet it also reveals an imbalance in global knowledge production. This situation underscores the importance of expanding scholarly attention to diverse parenting contexts in order to capture culturally specific challenges and practices. Overall, this study emphasizes the need to understand parenting as a dynamic phenomenon that requires adaptive approaches to support family well-being in rapidly changing social conditions.

From a scholarly perspective, this research contributes to the literature by providing a comprehensive bibliometric mapping of global parenting studies, integrating digital, emotional, and psychological dimensions within a single analytical framework. The use of bibliometric visualization strengthens the scientific value of the study by revealing thematic structures, temporal shifts, and collaboration patterns that are not easily identified through conventional reviews. However, this research is limited by its reliance on a single bibliographic database and specific keyword selections, which may exclude relevant studies from other sources or languages. Future research is encouraged to

incorporate multiple databases, broader keywords, and comparative cross-cultural analyses. Further studies may also explore empirical validation of emerging themes, particularly in underrepresented regions, to enrich theoretical development and inform more inclusive, context-sensitive parenting interventions.

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