

A BIBLIOMETRICS ANALYSIS OF STUDIES RELATED TO BROKEN HOME AND DIVORCE

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Abstract

The correlation between divorce and the occurrence of a fractured household, as well as the consequences on children, are significant ideas that have been thoroughly researched in numerous nations. Hence, the objective of this literature review was to analyze studies pertaining to broken homes and divorce by bibliometric analysis. The study protocols encompassed three distinct phases: data gathering, visualization, and analysis. Data collection was conducted on datasets pertaining to "broken home" and "divorce" utilizing documents released between 1932 and 2023 and between 1967 and 2023, respectively. A total of 408 and 428 documents were evaluated using the keywords "broken home" and "divorce", respectively. The papers retrieved from the search results were examined using the VOSviewer and Open Refine software. The findings indicated a rise in the number of publications pertaining to broken homes between 1972 and 1980. Moreover, research in the domain of divorce has shown a rise from 2012 to the present. This increase can be related to factors such as dysfunctional families, physical and mental abuse, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Regarding nations, the United States exhibited the greatest quantity of publications pertaining to divorce globally, while Indonesia displayed a notable number inside Southeast Asia. This was demonstrated by the dissemination of papers investigating the subjects. Ultimately, the anticipated outcome of the study was to provide a valuable point of reference in the realm of psychometrics and the creation of assessment tools, particularly in the domains of family, marital, and career counseling.

Keywords: Broken Home, Divorced Person, Mental Health, Anxiety, Depression, Psychological Problem.

1. INTRODUCTION

The consequences of divorce are multifaceted, encompassing all individuals within the family unit, including the husband, wife, and children (Abu, 2023; Damota, 2019; Hagan, 2023; Susilo et al., 2021). Moreover, this occurrence might have an impact on the psychological growth of children, frequently resulting in the experience of trauma (Bürgin et al., 2022; Oehlman Forbes et al., 2021; Steinberg, 2022), hurt, disappointment, depression, and mental disorders (Dariyo & Esa, 2004; Georgiopoulos et al., 2021; Kusnadi, 2021; Robertson et al., 2021; Schaan et al., 2019). Several studies showed that children from divorced parents have a significantly higher prevalence of psychiatric disorders, alcoholism, and drug use compared to others from intact families (Lee et al., 2020; Schaan et al., 2019; Tebeka et al., 2016; Wiegand-Grefe et al., 2019).

Divorce encompasses various dimensions, including emotional, economic, social, and legal acknowledgment, as indicated by prior research (Nugmanovna, 2022) by the society through a governing law (Irani & Rezaei, 2019). In addition, it symbolizes the breaking of the physical and spiritual bond between husbands and wives, leading to the termination of family relations (Qamar & Faizan, 2021; Rasheed et al., 2021; Sujono, 2022a, 2022b). The dissolution of marriage due to divorce is a formal

separation of marital bonds, sanctioned by a court (Kurnia et al., 2022; Rizal & Djannah, 2021) after concluding that peaceful coexistence is unachievable. This comprises an extensive examination before a court hearing, establishing substantial reasons signifying the inability of the husband and wife to maintain their roles in the marital union (Kurniati, 2018; Sumanto et al., 2021; Yolanda & Fajarianto, 2021).

Divorce is a formal occurrence that signifies the legal dissolution of a marriage, indicating the spouses' incapacity to fulfill their marital responsibilities and obligations (Amato, 2005; HI Rehim et al., 2020). This event is accompanied by the cessation of cohabitation, signifying the absence of an official bond. The absence of children in the union between divorced couples often reduces the psychological trauma associated with the separation. However, for couples with children, divorce typically causes psycho-emotional problems. Several studies showed that children from divorced families often experience symptoms of psychological and physical disorders compared to others (Schaan & Vögele, 2016). This shows that failure to address these circumstances promptly can affect children physical and psychological development.

In line with the results, the term 'broken home' etymologically refers to a cracked household (Echols & Shadily, 2003). This condition depicts a family environment marked by disharmony, often leading to frequent conflicts and could cause divorce. A broken family (broken home) can be seen and understood from two aspects, namely (1) the family is divided due to the death or separation of one parent; (2) a parent is frequently absent, leading to a lack of affectionate relationship (Willis, 2015).

A broken home is a condition, characterized by the physical and psychological division of the family (Helmawati & Handayani, 2014). A family typically consists of a father, mother, and children who are united by marriage. Furthermore, physical separation can occur when one or both parents die or are divorced. Another opinion regarding the notion of broken home is "a household without the presence of one of the parents (father and mother) due to death or divorce (Chaplin, 2004).

Several factors have been reported to contribute to family disputes that cause divorce including economic challenges, substantial age gaps, the desire to have sons (daughters), and differences in life principles. Additional factors include differences in child-raising priorities and methods, as well as low social support from outsiders, neighbors, relatives, friends, and unfavorable social conditions (Dagun, 2013). These factors culminate in broken home conditions, manifesting as disconnections in the family structure, impeding the smooth functioning of familial roles (Goode, 2007). Therefore, this study aims to examine previous studies related to broken home and divorce in Southeast Asia. The research questions are proposed as follows:

Research question 1: What is the description of broken home and divorce in Southeast Asia between 1932 and 2023?

Research question 2: What is the description of the development of divorce studies in Southeast Asia?

Research question 3: How is co-authorship analysis based on author analysis, organizations, and countries?

Research question 4: How is the analysis of co-occurrence based on all keywords, author keywords, and index keywords?

2. METHODS

This study employed bibliometric analysis, which encompassed three distinct phases: data gathering, visualization, and analysis. A comprehensive literature search was conducted on the Scopus database using carefully selected keywords pertaining to Broken Home and Divorce. The documents utilized were articles in their ultimate stage of publication. The dataset consisted of 408 English documents related to the issue of 'broken household' and 428 documents specifically addressing 'divorce'. The Scopus database was chosen for data gathering due to its suitability for analyzing the prevalence of broken homes and divorce in Southeast Asia. The sources utilized for the data on "Broken Home" and "Divorce" were published throughout the time periods of 1932-2023 and 1967-2023, respectively.

The type of source used was derived from the journal, and the search was carried out using the followed keywords: TITLE-ABS-KEY ("broken home" OR "divorce" OR "fractured family") AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Indonesia") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Malaysia") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Singapore") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Thailand") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Viet Nam") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Philippines") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Brunei Darussalam") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Cambodia") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Laos")).

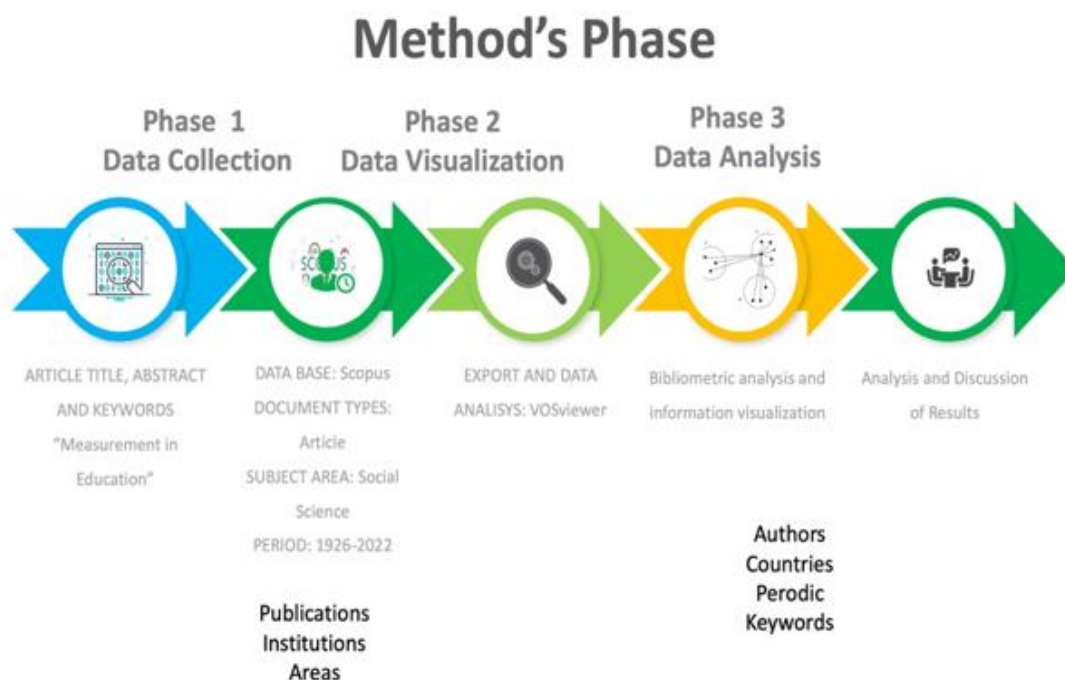


Figure 1: The methodological phase and its main steps and analytical criteria applied to this study

Phase 1 Data Collection

Phase 1 was comprised the collection of data from Scopus sources using the keywords: TITLE-ABS-KEY ("broken home" OR "divorce" OR "fractured family") AND (LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Indonesia") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Malaysia") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Singapore") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Thailand") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Viet Nam") OR

LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Philippines") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Brunei Darussalam") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Cambodia") OR LIMIT-TO (AFFILCOUNTRY, "Laos"))

Phase 2 Data Visualization

Phase 2 was the data visualization stage, which consisted of visualization of the Scopus database, document types of articles, social science subject areas, and the duration of use of the data, namely 1926-2022. Furthermore, the publications, institutions, and areas of study were also examined. In this stage, export and data analysis stages were carried out using VOSviewer.

Phase 3 Data Analysis

Phase 3 comprised analysis using bibliometrics analysis and information visualization as well as conducting discussions on the results obtained. Data analysis was carried out on the authors, countries, periodic, and keywords.

A data search was performed on July 12, 2023, by inputting the keywords "broken home" and "divorce," and the search period was not limited to obtain a wider range of publications. All collected data were exported as a "tab delimited" file, which contained "full notes and cited references". The information collected in this process was used for co-authorship and co-occurrence analysis. Therefore, it was possible to generate a network map of authors, countries, and keywords. From the analysis of citations, a network map of scientific journals was generated (Konur, 2012). This article was written using bibliometric analysis, and the program used, namely VOSviewer, was often used for building and viewing bibliometric maps (Wen et al., 2021).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Description of Broken Home and Divorce in 1932-2023

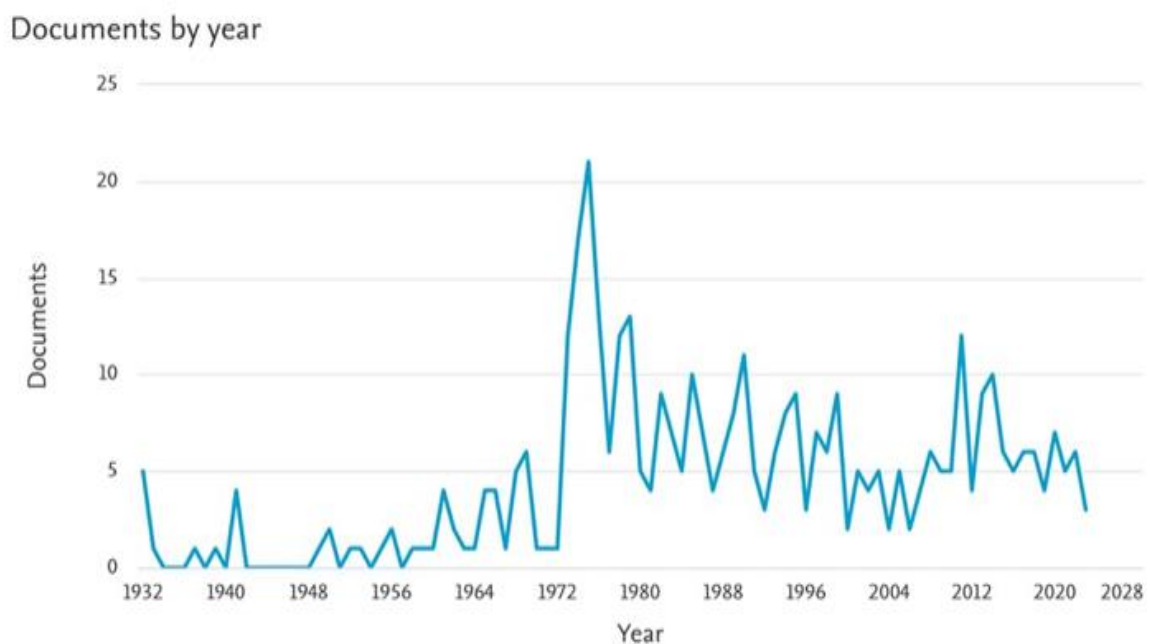


Figure 2: Quantitative distribution of publications on broken home studies from 1932 to 2023

Interpretation of Figure 2:

From 1932 to 2022, the search results showed that a total of 408 publications used the term "broken home". Over the period considered, both the cumulative index and the number of journal articles showed an increase in 1972, as shown in Figure 2. Based on the data analysis between 1932 and 1972, the growth of publications related to broken home had not shown a significant increase.

Furthermore, the increment that occurred in that year was 4 times compared to the previous year, namely 1972. In 1972, publications related to broken home increased sharply, but experienced a decline in 1980 until 2023, with the dynamics of increment and reduction. After 2014, these publications had varied dynamics where there were less than 10 documents each year.

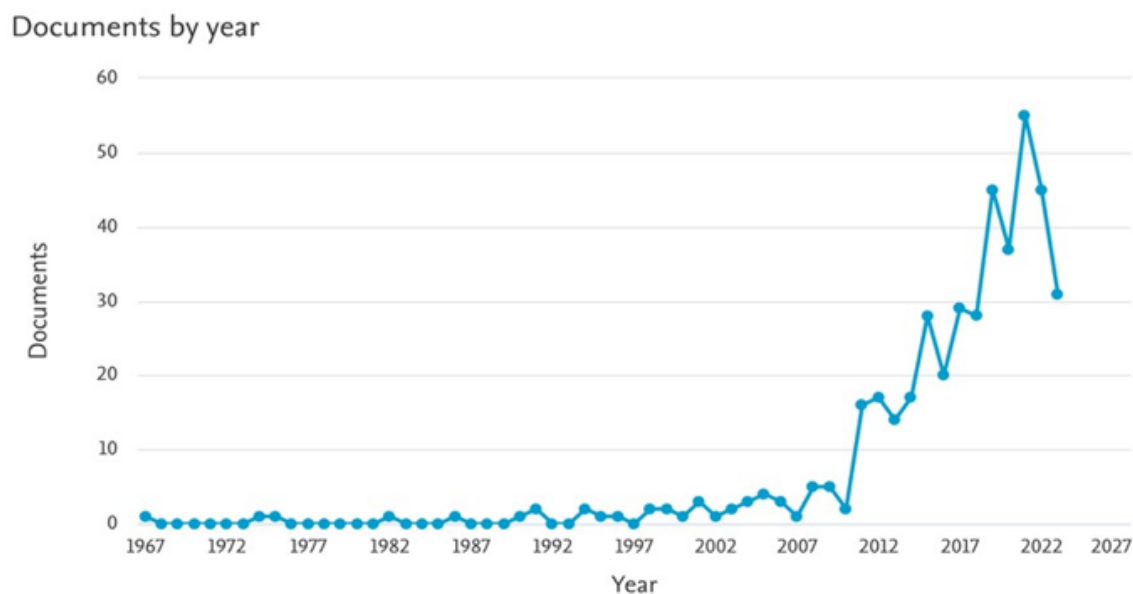


Figure 3: Quantitative distribution of publications in divorce studies from 1967 to 2023

Interpretation of Figure 3:

From 1967 to 2023, a total of 428 publications used the term "divorce". Over the period considered, the cumulative index and the number of journal articles did not show an increase from 1967 to 2011, as shown in Figure 2. The data analysis results showed that between 1967 and 2011, the growth of publications related to divorce did not any progress, but a sharp increase was observed between 2011 to 2023. This increase was reported to be 6 times higher compared to 2012.

After 2012, the number of related studies increased and decreased annually until now, but the reductions were lower compared to 2012. The increase that occurred could be seen from the reports obtained in Malaysia, which was related to the legal impact of divorce between Muslims and non-Muslims (Kusrin et al., 2012). Studies were also conducted in Thailand, which analyzed children who experienced difficulties, including those caused by divorce (Pairojkul & Limratana, 2012).

In the same year, a study was carried out in Singapore, which examined Malay literature related to marriage, including divorce, as well as the problems caused by polygamous marriages (Sew, 2012). Several studies were also carried out on the

subject until 2017 (Cornelio, 2016; Jalnapurkar et al., 2015; Locke et al., 2014; Mohd Ali & Ismail, 2013; Platt, 2017; Syukur & Bagshaw, 2013).

According to previous reports, the literature on divorce increased along with studies related to divorce in Southeast Asia. The study on divorce that had been carried out by several countries is presented in the figure below.

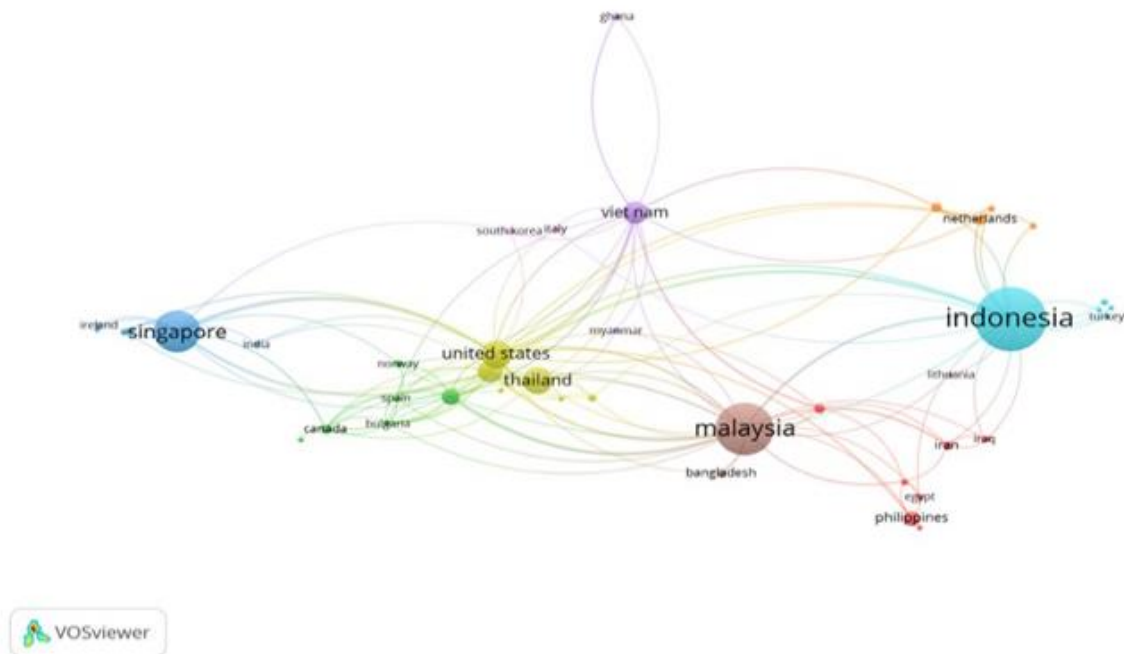


Figure 4: Visualization of the network of the most productive countries on divorce studies

Figure 4 showed the semantic network of documents published by country. As seen from its distribution, Indonesia was the country with the highest number of publications about divorce, followed by Malaysia and Singapore.

Furthermore, other productive countries in Southeast Asia included Vietnam, the Philippines, and Myanmar. Areas outside Southeast Asia included the United States, Australia, and Switzerland. Based on the results, there were several productive studies from Japan, South Korea, India, Egypt, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, Ireland, Sweden, Canada, Bulgaria, Spain, and Norway.

To verify the scope of work and major themes in studies related to divorce, it was important to extract the keywords from each document. This analysis was essential for determining trends in emerging Furthermore, the analysis of keywords related to divorce produced a total of 428 results. themes and identifying possible hotspots as areas of study, development, and innovation. Related studies achieved at least 7 joint events, namely the keywords divorce, human, female, male, adolescent, and child, as seen in Figure 5. The highest joint events were the keywords divorce, followed by human and female.

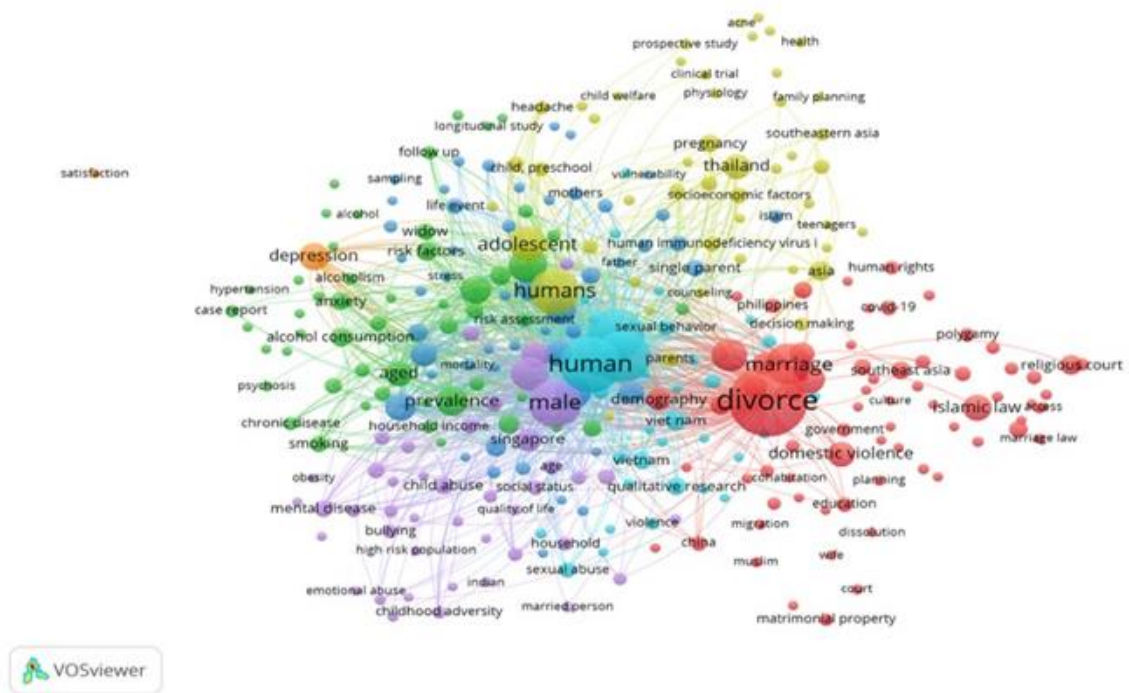


Figure 5: Visualization of the Divorce Keyword Network by total link strength

3.2 The Description of the Development of Divorce Study in The World

Documents by country or territory
 Compare the document counts for up to 15 countries/territories.

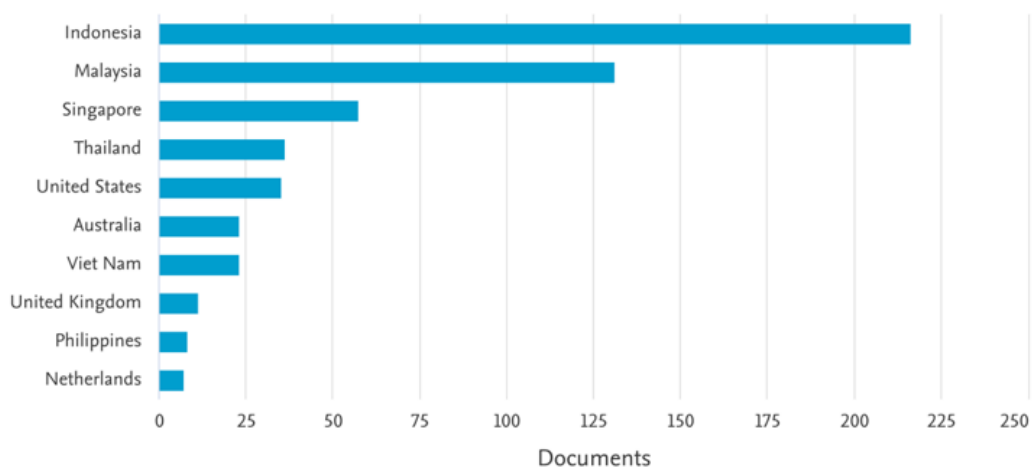


Figure 6: The development of divorce studies in the World

Based on Figure 6, the highest number of studies on divorce in the world was obtained from Indonesia, with a total of > 150 documents per country. Furthermore, the second highest country was Malaysia, followed by Singapore. This was in line with the data obtained in Indonesia. Divorce studies in Indonesia had been published in Scopus with a total of 166 papers, followed by Malaysia and Singapore with 128 and 81, respectively. Based on data from the Religious Courts, the Supreme Court explained that in 2015, there were 394,246 cases, which increased to 401,717, 415,510, and 444,358 in 2016, 2017, and 2018, respectively. In August 2020, the number had

reached 306,688 cases. According to the data provided, the average number of divorces in Indonesia reached a quarter of the two million number of marriages in a year (Kemenag, 2020). Figure 6 presents data on institutions that had published several studies on divorce in Southeast Asia.

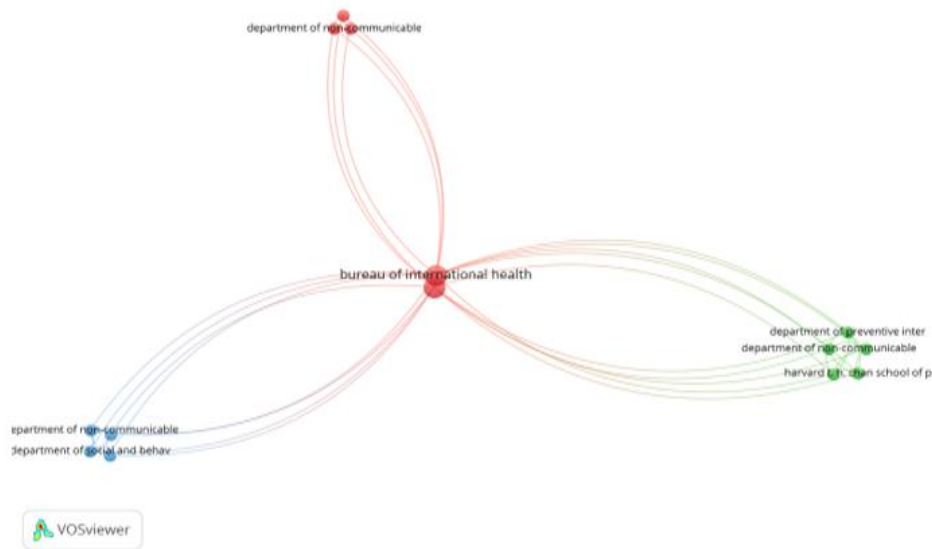


Figure 7: The top institution with the most published studies on divorce in Southeast Asia

In terms of the study centers in the work, this study identified the institutions that participated in the publication. Furthermore, 1 main institution, namely the Bureau of International Health based in Manila, Philippines, had the largest number of documents published on the topic structured hierarchically, as shown in Figure 10. This study conducted in Manila also collaborated with the departments of non-communicable institutions, preventive inter, non-communicable, social and behavior, and Harvard t.h. chan School of Public Health.

Documents by subject area

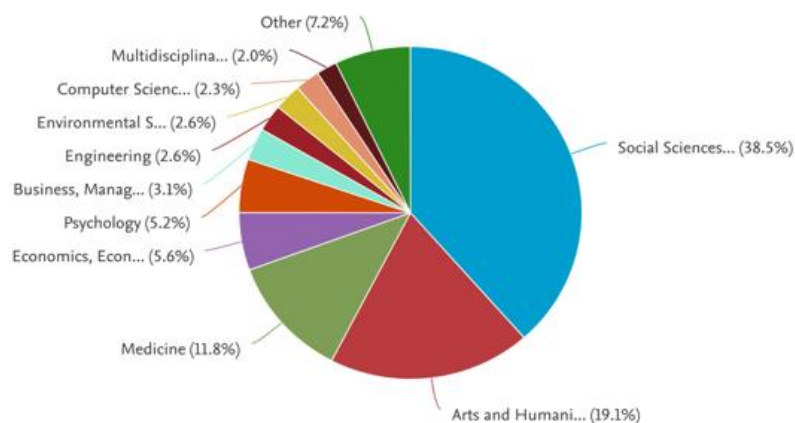


Figure 8: Documents by Subject Area

In Figure 8, it could be identified that most of the studies related to divorce had been written in the fields of social sciences (34.8%), arts and humanities (14.5%), and medicine (12.9%). This could be seen in Figure 8, where in 2010, the topic was widely

studied in Asia, specifically Southeast Asia, including the Philippines and Thailand, with adolescents and widows being the major participants. In 2012, the paper was more specific and studied in Malaysia in relation to single parents and families. Furthermore, it was observed that in 2012, specific matters related to divorce were examined, namely children abuse, physical abuse, and violence. In 2014, studies related to human, male, female, children, social stigma, and anxiety were carried out. The studies became more specific to the fields of mental health, human experiments, marital dissolution, and substance abuse in 2016. From 2018 to 2020, several studies were carried out in the fields of divorce, marriage, mental illness, anxiety, unemployment, health status, young adults, sex difference, and decision-making. In 2020, the papers were in the fields of law, religious court, emotional neglect, childhood adversity, death, quality of life, COVID-19, and parents in China.

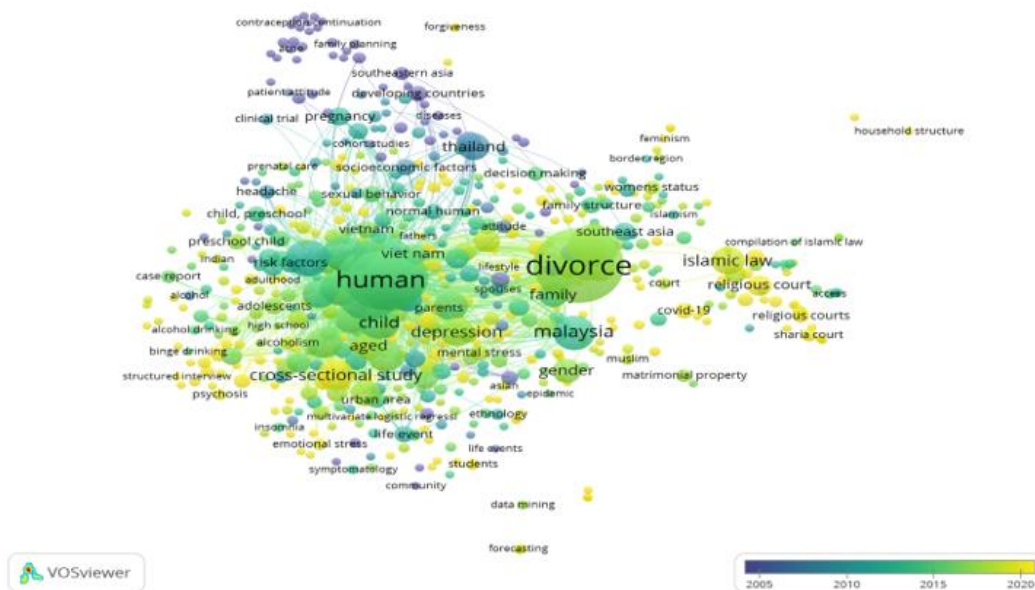


Figure 9: Visualization of the Divorce keyword Network by total link strength from 2005-2020

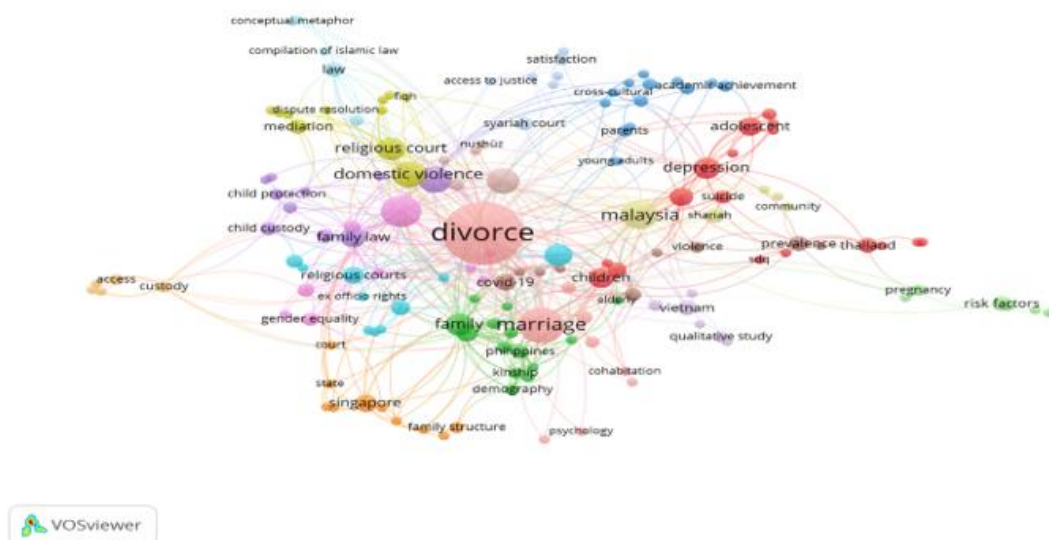


Figure 10: Keyword power of authors who experienced the incident together

In Figure 10, the search carried out with the keyword divorce produced 428 results. Among these results, there were at least 3 dominant joint events, namely divorce, domestic violence, and Malaysia, as shown in Figure 10. Furthermore, the keywords obtained were classified into 14 clusters. The dominant term, not only in cluster 1 but also in the dominant network, was “divorce”. The main keywords represented in this cluster tended to focus on women, children, marital dissolution, Muslim, remarriage, and Asia. The focus also included family, gender, friendship, and culture. In cluster, 2 the term that stood out was “Malaysia”. The main words in this cluster were related to depression, children maintenance, and sharia court. The focus included domestic violence, divorce cases, religious courts, quality of life, COVID-19, mental health, religious courts, and Islamic family law.

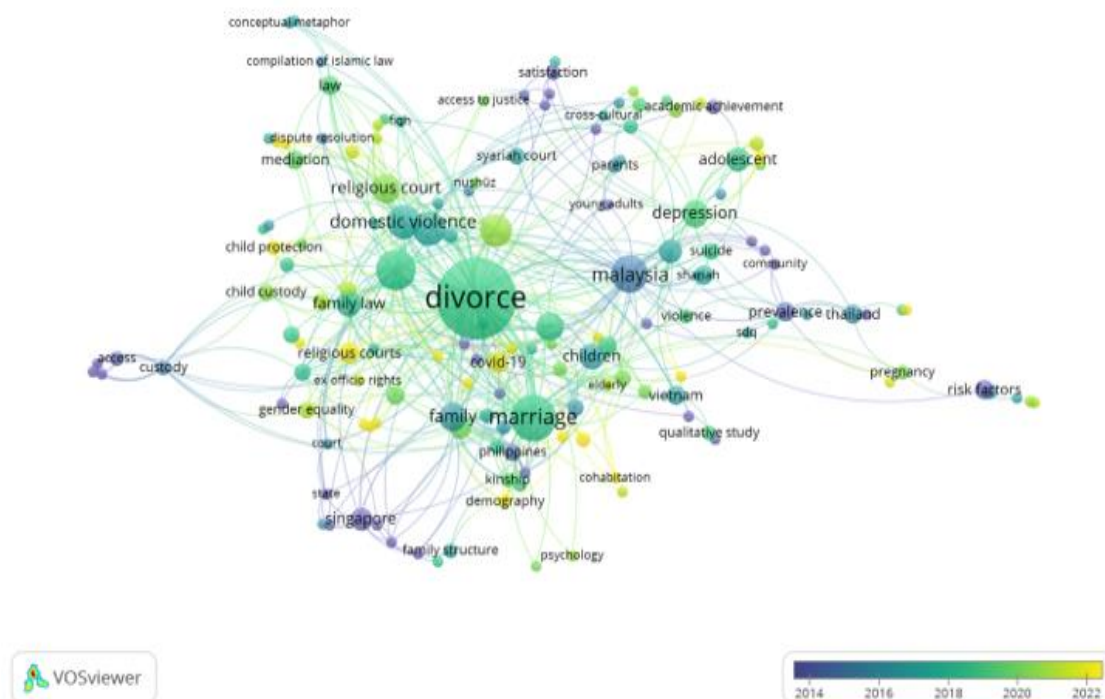


Figure 11: Keyword power of authors who experienced joint events in 2014-2022 (last 8 years)

Figure 11 showed that studies related to divorce conducted by the author in 2012 began in Singapore and the papers were related to guardianship, gender equality, child maintenance, intimate partner violence, risk factors, Islam, and community.

In 2014, the papers focused on the regions of Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam, and were related to matrimonial poverty, family, and adolescent delinquency. In 2016, the studies published were related to domestic violence, Islamic family law, adolescents, and divorce cases.

Furthermore, the papers in 2018 were associated with suicide, Sharia court, Muslims, culture, religious court, Islamic family law, migration, and data mining. From 2020 to 2022, the studies were related to child custody, kinship, remarriage, COVID-19, religious court, divorce cases, and marital dissolution.

Based on this, the topic recommendations for the study being developed could be seen in Figure 11 where the 4 main clusters of papers related to divorce included divorce, human, male, and cross-sectional studies.

Several publications were released in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, with the sub-topics of family life, sex factors, woman status, family structure, HIV infections, human immunodeficiency virus, divorced persons, and mental illness.

Based on Figure 12, topics that could be recommended were based on studies on divorce in the last 10 years, where the topic in 2010 was mostly explored in Southeast Asia, specifically Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, and Vietnam. The papers obtained were related to psychological aspects, social aspects, widows, family life, adolescent, developing countries, HIV infections, and human immunodeficiency virus. In 2012, the papers were dominated by the topics of child abuse, family, risk factors, and sex factors.

Furthermore, in 2014, the studies were associated with human, divorce, male, and middle-aged. The studies in 2016 focused on the topics of alcohol consumption, anxiety, and case reports, while those in 2018 were associated with mental disease, sex difference, household, incidents, and human experiments.

Since 2020, papers related to divorce had been carried out in Indonesia and had focused on the topics of child-parent relations, emotional neglect, childhood adversity, education, unemployment, physical abuse, death, and parents.

Based on this explanation, it could be seen that the topic of divorce was one of the important aspects studied in the last 2 years. This was also related to the mental health of the Indonesian people.

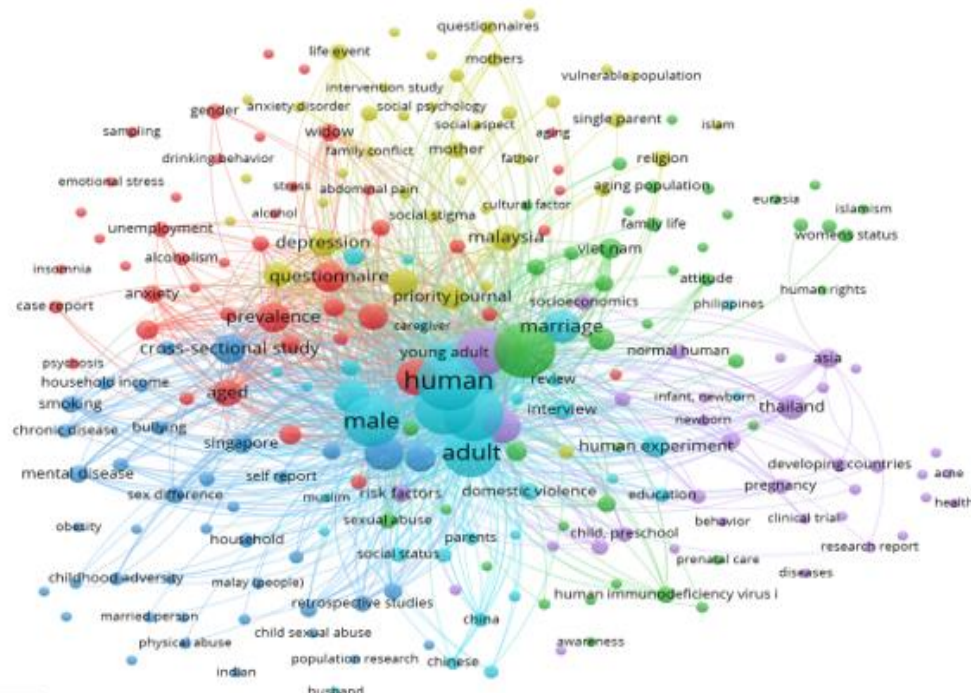


Figure 12: Strength of index keywords experiencing co-occurrence

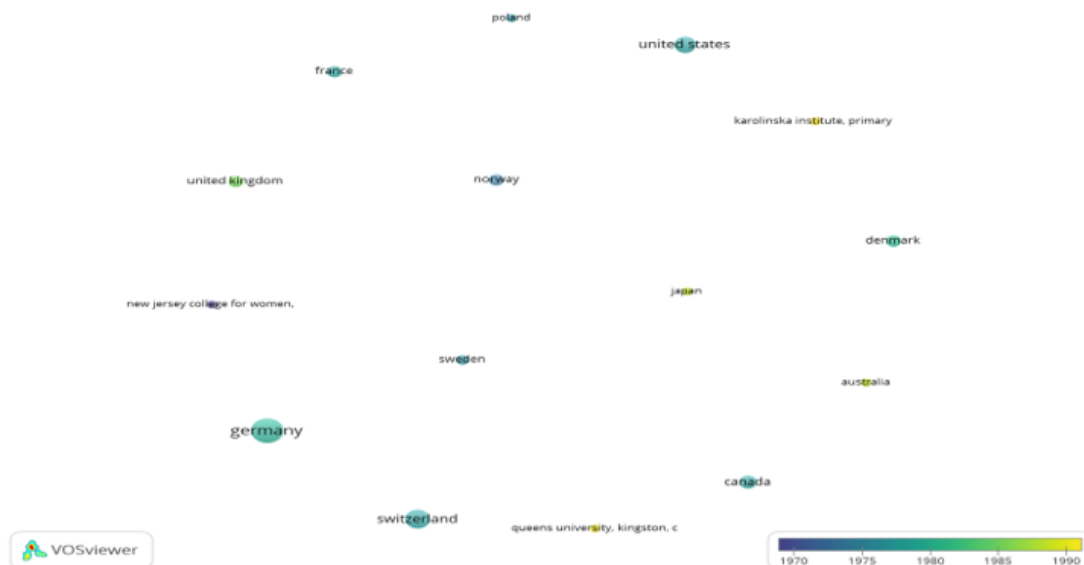


Figure 15: Quantitative distribution of publications in divorce studies in 1970 – 1990 in terms of author affiliation

Based on Figure 15, it could be seen that the oldest author affiliations related to divorce were in 1970 with affiliates in Norway and New Jersey. In 1975, the author affiliations were from Poland, Sweden, and Canada, while in 1980, it was dominated by writers from the United States, Switzerland, and France. In 1985, the author affiliations were from Germany, Denmark, and the United Kingdom, while in 1990, affiliated authors were from Canada, Sweden, Japan, and Australia.

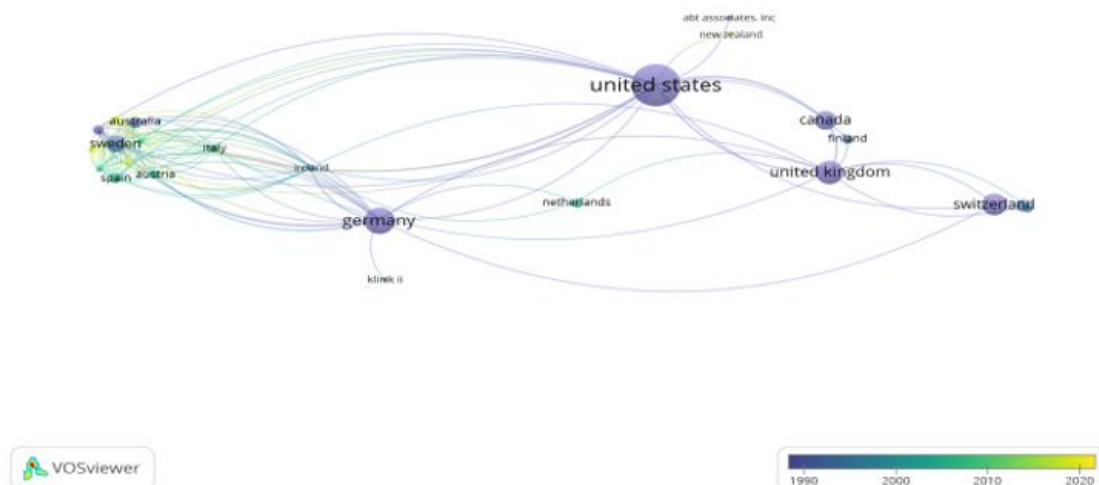


Figure 16: Quantitative distribution of publications in divorce studies in 1990 – 2020 in terms of country of authors

Figure 16 showed that studies related to divorce in 1990 were mostly carried out in the United States, with a total of 9,474 documents, followed by the United Kingdom (2,028), Canada (995), Australia (805), Germany (750), Sweden (464), Finland (275), and Switzerland (237). In 2000, several reports were obtained in Spain, Austria, and Italy, while studies stemmed from Ireland and the Netherlands in 2010. Furthermore, several reports were obtained from Australia, Sweden, and Austria in 2020. The study

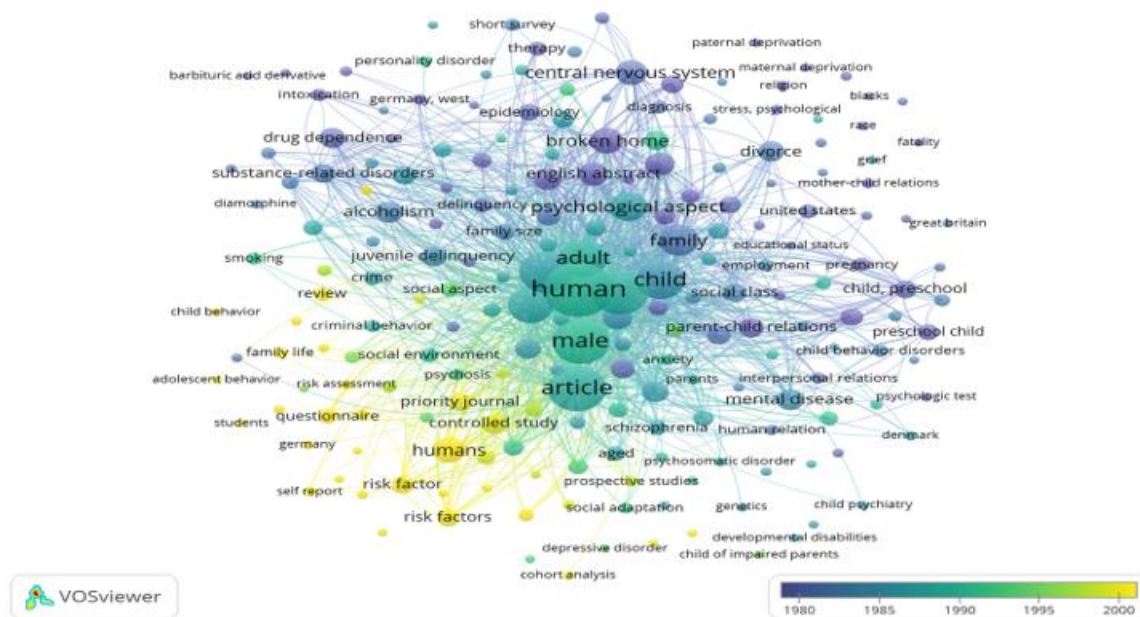


Figure 19: Quantitative distribution of publications in 1980–2000 Divorce Studies in Southeast Asia

According to the data presented in Figure 19, the total number of authors associated with divorce studies from 1980 to 2000 exhibited a progression in focus. In 1980, these reports focused on multifaceted areas, such as broken home, the central nervous system, parent-child relations, drug dependence, and intoxication. In 1985, the studies were more in-depth and were related to the previous year.

The areas examined included substance-related disorders, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, mental illness, and divorce. Furthermore, in 1990, the reports were related to human, male, adult, child, criminal behavior, and psychosomatic disorders.

In 1995, the studies were associated with anxiety, parenting, psychosis, smoking, crime, and personality disorders. The reports obtained in 2000 were focused on divorce related to family life, child behavior, adolescent behavior, human, risk assessment, and depressive disorders.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the results showed that studies related to broken home began to show an increase in 1972-1980 and those on divorce experienced an increase in 2012 until now.

This condition was important as a follow-up recommendation for papers related to divorce. The intensified focus in Southeast Asia, specifically in countries, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Philippines, underscored the significance of this area of study.

Furthermore, the United States stood out as a global leader in producing publications on divorce. Papers on this topic in Southeast Asia were related to human, mental health, marriage, domestic violence, marriage law, culture, mental health, and individual psychological well-being. Studies on divorce warranted further exploration in the realms of family counseling, marriage counseling, and career counseling.

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