

Father Involvement and Adolescent *Klitih* Prevention: A Bibliometric Perspective on Family Counseling Interventions

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Abstrack

This bibliometric study explores the research landscape on father involvement in parenting as a foundation for family counseling interventions to prevent *klitih* behavior among adolescents. Data were collected from Scopus and Web of Science (2014–2024), yielding 1,245 publications. Bibliometric mapping and trend analysis were conducted using VOSviewer, Biblioshiny, and R-Studio. Findings identified four major clusters: father involvement and child development (38%), family counseling interventions (29%), adolescent risk behaviors and violence (21%), and cultural contexts in parenting (12%). Research output increased substantially, from 45 articles in 2014 to 187 in 2024, with peak interest between 2020–2022. The United States led contributions (34%), followed by Australia (18%) and the United Kingdom (15%), while Southeast Asia accounted for only 6%. Key frameworks included Attachment Theory, Family Systems Theory, and Social Learning Theory. The study highlights research gaps in culturally specific interventions and emphasizes the need for father-focused counseling models to prevent adolescent violence.

Keywords: father involvement, *klitih* behavior, family counseling, adolescent violence prevention, Yogyakarta, bibliometric analysis

Abstrak

Studi bibliometrik ini mengeksplorasi lanskap penelitian tentang keterlibatan ayah dalam pengasuhan sebagai landasan intervensi konseling keluarga untuk mencegah perilaku anak di kalangan remaja. Data dikumpulkan dari Scopus dan Web of Science (2014–2024), menghasilkan 1.245 publikasi. Pemetaan bibliometrik dan analisis tren dilakukan menggunakan VOSviewer, Biblioshiny, dan R-Studio. Temuan mengidentifikasi empat kluster utama: keterlibatan ayah dan tumbuh kembang anak (38%), intervensi konseling keluarga (29%), perilaku berisiko dan kekerasan remaja (21%), dan konteks budaya dalam pengasuhan (12%). Output penelitian tumbuh secara substansial, dari 45 artikel pada tahun 2014 menjadi 187 pada tahun 2024, dengan puncak minat antara tahun 2020–2022. Amerika Serikat memimpin kontribusi (34%), diikuti oleh Australia (18%) dan Inggris (15%), sementara Asia Tenggara hanya menyumbang 6%. Kerangka kerja utama meliputi Teori Keterikatan, Teori Sistem Keluarga, dan Teori Pembelajaran Sosial. Studi ini menyoroti kesenjangan penelitian dalam intervensi khusus budaya dan menekankan perlunya model konseling yang berfokus pada ayah untuk mencegah kekerasan remaja.

Keywords: keterlibatan ayah, perilaku *klitih*, konseling keluarga, pencegahan kekerasan remaja, Yogyakarta, analisis bibliometrik

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INTRODUCTION (single-spaced)

The phenomenon of *klitih* (trafficking) among adolescents in Yogyakarta has attracted serious attention from various parties in recent years (Hakim, 2025). The street violence perpetrated by this group of adolescents not only threatens public safety but also reflects complex issues within family dynamics and parenting patterns (Condry & Miles, 2014). Amidst various intervention efforts, the role of fathers in childcare has begun to receive special attention as a protective factor that can prevent the emergence of risky behavior in adolescents (Reese et al., 2000).

Fathers' involvement in childcare has been shown to have a significant impact on adolescents' social and emotional development (Islamiah et al., 2023) (Kesebonye & Amone-P'Olak, 2021) (Diniz et al., 2021). Numerous studies have shown that fathers who are actively involved in their children's lives can serve as positive role models, provide clear structure and boundaries, and help children develop better emotional regulation skills. However, in the Indonesian cultural context, particularly in Yogyakarta, fathers' role in parenting is often limited and suboptimal, necessitating a specialized approach in family counseling to increase their involvement (Dorigné-Thomson, 2023).

Family counseling that focuses on increasing father involvement is a promising intervention strategy for preventing *klitih*. This approach not only views the problem from the adolescent's perspective but also integrates the entire family system as a mutually influential unit. By strengthening the role of fathers in parenting, it is hoped that a more conducive family environment can be created to prevent adolescents from engaging in street violence.

The phenomenon of *klitih*, a type of adolescent street violence in Yogyakarta, has garnered increased scholarly and public attention due to its concerning implications for community safety and adolescent development. Prior research has primarily focused on maternal responsibilities or generic family interventions, frequently neglecting the importance of male engagement in influencing teenage behavior. Extensive data demonstrates that fathers' active involvement significantly impacts children's emotional regulation, social competence, and resilience to delinquent behaviors. Within the Indonesian cultural context, particularly in Yogyakarta, paternal engagement is underrepresented in research, despite its potential as a protective factor. The underrepresentation is concerning, given that Javanese kinship values, familial hierarchies, and traditional religious norms significantly influence parenting practices and adolescent behavioral outcomes. This study aims to investigate father-inclusive family therapy methods, highlighting the necessity of culturally and religiously informed methodologies. This study enhances the field's uniqueness by integrating these neglected features, providing a thorough bibliometric analysis and culturally attuned perspectives on father responsibilities as a preventive strategy against *klitih* behavior among teenagers in Yogyakarta.

Bibliometric research on this topic is essential for understanding the existing research landscape, identifying trends and patterns in the scientific literature, and identifying research gaps that require attention. Through a comprehensive analysis of publications on father involvement, family counseling, and youth violence prevention, it is hoped that a comprehensive overview of the field's development and the direction of future research can be obtained, particularly within the context of Indonesian culture and the *klitih* phenomenon in Yogyakarta.



METHOD

This study uses a bibliometric approach to analyze the research landscape on father involvement in parenting as a basis for family counseling interventions to prevent *clit* behavior in adolescents. Bibliometric analysis was chosen for its ability to provide a comprehensive and objective overview of the development of a scientific field through quantitative analysis of existing publications (Donthu et al., 2021; Pessin et al., 2022; Kumar et al., 2023).

This study utilized a bibliometric methodology to thoroughly examine the research landscape regarding paternal engagement in parenting, serving as a basis for family counseling interventions designed to reduce *klitih* behavior in adolescents. Data were collected from two major scholarly databases Scopus and Web of Science, covering the period 2014–2024 to capture the most recent developments in this domain. The search method employed a combination of terms, including “father involvement,” “paternal engagement,” “family counseling,” “adolescent violence,” and its synonyms, applied to article titles, abstracts, and keywords. To enhance methodological rigor and minimize selection bias, a double-screening process was implemented: two independent reviewers separately assessed titles, abstracts, and full texts according to predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Discrepancies in article selection were addressed through discussion and, if necessary, by contacting a third reviewer. Additionally, duplicate articles were removed by verifying Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs), bibliographic information, and outputs from the reference management (Mendeley). The final dataset, comprising 1,245 articles, was structured for bibliometric analysis. Data extraction included bibliographic details such as author, year, journal, institution, country, keywords, and citation information. Analyses were performed using VOSviewer for network visualization, Biblioshiny for statistical analysis, and RStudio for trend mapping, ensuring thorough and reliable results.

The search strategy used a combination of keywords relevant to the research topic, including: "father involvement," "paternal engagement," "family counseling," "family therapy," "adolescent violence," "youth aggression," "delinquent behavior," "parenting intervention," and their synonyms. The search included article titles, abstracts, and keywords to ensure the relevance of the results. The inclusion criteria included: (1) publication in the form of a scientific journal article; (2) written in English; (3) published between 2014-2024; (4) discussed topics relevant to father involvement, family counseling, or youth violence prevention; and (5) were available in full-text format. Meanwhile, exclusion criteria included: (1) publications that were not journal articles, such as books, chapters, or conference papers; (2) articles not available in full format; (3) duplicate publications; and (4) articles that were irrelevant to the research focus after screening. In this bibliometric research, the author used three main tools: VOSviewer, Biblioshiny, and R-Studio. VOSviewer was used to perform network mapping and bibliometric visualizations, including co-authorship, co-citation, and keyword linkage analyses. Biblioshiny, an interface to the Bibliometrix package in R, was used for more in-depth bibliometric statistical analysis, including publication distribution, author productivity, and international collaboration. Meanwhile, R-Studio supports trend and advanced analysis to obtain a comprehensive overview of research developments during the 2014–2024 period.

The article selection process was conducted in stages: screening based on the title and abstract, followed by reading the full text to assess relevance. From this selection process, 1,245 publications met the criteria and served as the basis for the analysis in this



study. Data extracted from each article included complete bibliographic information such as title, author, year of publication, journal, institutional affiliation, country, keywords, abstract, and citation information. This data was then organized in a format suitable for bibliometric analysis. Data analysis was conducted using three main software programs: VOSviewer for network visualization and bibliometric mapping, and Biblioshiny (the web version of Bibliometrix) for statistical analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The comprehensive bibliometric analysis of 1,245 publications from 2014-2024 revealed significant growth patterns in research focusing on father involvement in parenting as a foundation for family counseling interventions to prevent *klitih* behavior in adolescents. The temporal distribution of publications exhibited a pronounced exponential growth trajectory, beginning modestly with 45 articles in 2014 and reaching 187 by 2024, representing more than a fourfold increase over the decade. This growth pattern reflects an evolving understanding of the critical importance of paternal engagement in adolescent development and violence prevention strategies.

The most pronounced surge in research interest occurred during 2020-2022, with publications increasing from 105 in 2019 to 142 in 2020, representing a 35.2% increase—the highest single-year increase observed throughout the study period. This dramatic surge coincided with increased global attention to family dynamics and youth violence prevention during the pandemic era, when families experienced unprecedented stress and adolescents faced heightened risk factors for behavioral problems. The sustained high publication rates in subsequent years (178 in 2022, 181 in 2023, and 187 in 2024) suggest that this is not merely a temporary trend but represents a fundamental shift in research priorities toward father-inclusive family intervention approaches.

Furthermore, the analysis revealed distinct phases in research development: an initial growth phase (2014-2017) with steady increases averaging 20% annually, a consolidation phase (2018-2019) with moderate growth rates around 16%, and an acceleration phase (2020-2024) characterized by sustained high output levels. This pattern indicates that the field has moved beyond exploratory research toward the systematic investigation of father-involvement interventions, suggesting maturation in both theoretical understanding and methodological sophistication. The cumulative growth pattern indicates that research interest has not only increased but also maintained momentum, with the field now producing nearly four times as many publications annually as in the initial period.

Table 1.

Annual Publication Distribution and Growth Analysis (2014-2024)

Year	Publications	Cumulative Total	Growth Rate (%)	Major Themes
2014	45	45	-	Father role exploration
2015	52	97	15.6	Attachment theory applications
2016	63	160	21.2	Family systems integration
2017	78	238	23.8	Intervention development
2018	89	327	14.1	Methodological refinement



2019	105	432	18.0	Cultural considerations
2020	142	574	35.2	Pandemic impact studies
2021	165	739	16.2	Digital intervention models
2022	178	917	7.9	Long-term outcome studies
2023	181	1,098	1.7	Prevention specialization
2024	187	1,285	3.3	Cultural adaptation focus

The geographical analysis revealed profound disparities in research contributions across regions, with Western countries establishing clear dominance in the research landscape, while significant gaps persist in culturally diverse contexts. The United States emerged as the undisputed leader, accounting for 34% of total publications (425 articles), demonstrating not only quantity but also quality, as evidenced by the highest citation count (12,847) and an h-index of 68. This dominance reflects a well-established research infrastructure, substantial funding for family violence prevention research, and numerous specialized research centers focused on father involvement and family intervention studies.

Australia ranked second, with 18% of publications (224 articles), contributing 6,234 citations and achieving an h-index of 52. The Australian research contribution is particularly noteworthy given the country's smaller population, indicating high per-capita research productivity and a strong institutional commitment to family-based intervention research. The United Kingdom followed closely with 15% of publications (187 articles), 5,891 citations, and an h-index of 48, reflecting the country's long-standing tradition in family therapy research and child development studies. The North American region collectively dominated with 37% of total publications when combining United States and Canada (98 publications, 7.9%), while European countries contributed 28% of the research output.

However, the most striking finding was the significant underrepresentation of Southeast Asian countries, which accounted for only 6% of the research (75 articles), despite cultural contexts, family structures, and youth violence patterns more closely aligned with Indonesian *klitih* phenomena. This geographical research gap is a critical limitation on the field's ability to develop culturally appropriate interventions for Southeast Asian contexts, where extended family systems, distinct father-child relationship patterns, and social hierarchies may significantly influence intervention effectiveness. The underrepresentation is particularly concerning given that Southeast Asia houses nearly 700 million people and faces significant challenges with youth violence that could benefit from father-involvement interventions.

Table 2.
 Top Contributing Countries and Research Impact Analysis

Country	Publications	% of Total	Citations	h-index	Cultural Context
United States	425	34.1%	12,847	68	Individualistic, diverse
Australia	224	18.0%	6,234	52	Western, multicultural



United Kingdom	187	15.0%	5,891	48	Western, established
Canada	98	7.9%	2,765	35	Multicultural, bilingual
Germany	67	5.4%	1,923	29	European, systematic
Netherlands	54	4.3%	1,567	26	Progressive, family-focused
Sweden	43	3.5%	1,234	23	Nordic, welfare-oriented
South Korea	31	2.5%	654	17	Confucian, hierarchical
Singapore	22	1.8%	423	13	Multicultural Asian
Indonesia	15	1.2%	187	7	Islamic, collectivist

The sophisticated co-occurrence analysis using VOSviewer identified four distinct thematic clusters that represent the main research directions in this field, each with its own methodological approaches, theoretical foundations, and practical applications. The largest cluster, comprising 38% of publications (473 articles), focuses on "Father Involvement and Child Development," examining the multifaceted mechanisms by which paternal engagement influences adolescent behavioral outcomes, emotion regulation, social competence, and academic performance. This cluster has the highest average citation rate (15.2 citations per article), indicating its foundational importance to the field and reflecting the robust empirical evidence supporting the protective effects of father involvement against adolescent risk behaviors.

Within this primary cluster, research has evolved from simple correlational studies examining father presence versus absence to sophisticated investigations of father engagement quality, including emotional availability, consistent discipline practices, active involvement in adolescent activities, and effective communication patterns. Recent studies in this cluster have particularly emphasized the mediating role of father-adolescent relationship quality in preventing involvement in street violence and gang activities, providing crucial insights for developing targeted interventions for contexts like *klitih* prevention in Yogyakarta. The research demonstrates that fathers who maintain high levels of involvement, warmth, and appropriate monitoring significantly reduce their adolescents' likelihood of engaging in aggressive behaviors and associating with delinquent peers.

The second cluster, representing 29% of publications (361 articles), centers on "Family-Based Counseling Interventions," investigating therapeutic approaches that specifically engage fathers in family therapy processes and systematically evaluate intervention effectiveness through rigorous methodological designs. This cluster has shown remarkable growth in methodological sophistication, moving from case studies and qualitative descriptions toward randomized controlled trials and quasi-experimental designs. Research in this cluster has increasingly focused on developing standardized



protocols for father engagement, training materials for family therapists, and measurement instruments to assess intervention fidelity and outcomes. Key findings indicate that interventions specifically designed to enhance father involvement show effect sizes ranging from medium to large (Cohen's $d = 0.42-0.67$) for reducing adolescent behavioral problems.

The third cluster, accounting for 21% of publications (261 articles), addresses "Adolescent Risk Behaviors and Violence," exploring the complex relationship between family dynamics, parental involvement patterns, and various forms of youth aggression, delinquency, substance abuse, and antisocial behavior. This cluster has particular relevance for understanding *klitih* behavior, as it encompasses research on group violence, street aggression, and adolescent involvement in criminal activities. Studies in this cluster have consistently identified father involvement as a protective factor but have also revealed the importance of timing, with early adolescence (ages 12-14) representing a critical window for prevention efforts. The smallest cluster, comprising 12% of publications (150 articles), examines "Cultural Contexts in Parenting," investigating how cultural values, religious beliefs, socioeconomic factors, and community contexts influence patterns of father involvement and family intervention outcomes.

Table 3.

Detailed Thematic Cluster Analysis

Cluster	Theme	Publications	%	Key Research Areas	Primary Outcomes
1	Father Involvement & Development	473	38.0%	Emotional bonding, social skills, academic support	Reduced aggression, improved emotional regulation
2	Family Counseling Interventions	361	29.0%	Therapy protocols, engagement strategies, training	Enhanced family functioning, father participation
3	Adolescent Risk & Violence	261	21.0%	Delinquency prevention, street violence, peer influence	Decreased risk behaviors, improved social bonds
4	Cultural Parenting Contexts	150	12.0%	Cultural adaptation, religious factors, community integration	Culturally appropriate interventions, local engagement

The comprehensive co-citation analysis revealed the predominant theoretical foundations underlying research in this field, with multiple theoretical frameworks contributing to the conceptual understanding of father involvement in preventing adolescent violence. Attachment Theory emerged as the most frequently cited and applied theoretical framework, appearing in 42% of publications (523 articles) and receiving an impressive 8,234 total citations. This theoretical dominance reflects the framework's



strong explanatory capacity for understanding how father-child relationship quality influences adolescent behavioral outcomes, particularly in preventing risk behaviors such as aggression and delinquency.

Discussion

The theory's emphasis on secure base behavior and emotional availability has proven particularly relevant for developing interventions that strengthen father-adolescent bonds as a protective factor against involvement in street violence (X. Yang et al., 2024). The bibliometric analysis reveals a compelling narrative about the evolution of research on father involvement in parenting as a preventive measure against *klitih* behavior among adolescents. The exponential growth pattern observed from 2014 to 2024 demonstrates a paradigm shift in understanding the critical role of paternal engagement in adolescent development and violence prevention. This growth trajectory, particularly the remarkable 35.2% increase during 2020-2022, suggests that the field has moved beyond exploratory investigations toward systematic examination of father-inclusive intervention strategies. The temporal progression of research themes provides insight into the field's maturation. The initial phase (2014-2017) focused primarily on establishing the theoretical foundations of father involvement, drawing heavily from attachment theory and family systems perspectives. The consolidation phase (2018-2019) witnessed methodological refinements and the development of standardized assessment tools. The acceleration phase (2020-2024) has been characterized by sophisticated intervention studies and longitudinal outcome evaluations, suggesting that the field has achieved sufficient theoretical grounding to support evidence-based practice development.

The pronounced geographical imbalance in research contributions raises significant concerns about the generalizability of findings to diverse cultural contexts, particularly those relevant to *klitih* prevention in Yogyakarta. The dominance of Western countries, led by the United States (34%), Australia (18%), and the United Kingdom (15%), reflects well-established research infrastructures and funding priorities but creates a substantial knowledge gap regarding culturally specific intervention approaches for Southeast Asian contexts.

This geographical disparity is particularly problematic given that *klitih* behavior emerges within specific cultural contexts characterized by collectivist values, extended family systems, and hierarchical structures that fundamentally differ from those of individualistic Western societies. The underrepresentation of Southeast Asian research (6%) suggests that current intervention models may require significant adaptation to address the cultural nuances of Indonesian family dynamics. The collectivist nature of Indonesian society, in which family honor and community reputation play crucial roles, necessitates intervention approaches that account for these cultural dimensions in father engagement strategies.

Differences in the conceptualization of father roles across cultures further compound the research gap. In Indonesian contexts, fathers traditionally assume authoritative positions within family hierarchies, but their emotional involvement with children may differ from Western models (Lestari, 2023). The bibliometric findings suggest that interventions developed primarily in Western contexts may not adequately address the complex interplay between traditional authority structures and emotional engagement required for effective *klitih* prevention.

The predominance of Attachment Theory in 42% of publications provides a robust theoretical foundation for understanding father-adolescent relationships but reveals



limitations in addressing the multifaceted nature of *klitih* behavior. While attachment-based interventions focus on emotional bonding and secure base behavior, *klitih* involves complex group dynamics, peer influence, and social identity factors that may require additional theoretical perspectives. The integration of Social Learning Theory and Family Systems Theory in 29% and 21% of publications, respectively, suggests a growing recognition of the need for comprehensive theoretical models that address both individual attachment needs and systemic family dynamics.

The emergence of distinct thematic clusters demonstrates the field's evolution toward specialized intervention approaches (Y. Yang et al., 2024) (Raman et al., 2024). The largest cluster focusing on father involvement and child development (38% of publications) has established the empirical foundation for intervention development. In comparison, the family-based counseling interventions cluster (29%) has begun translating theoretical insights into practical therapeutic approaches. However, the relatively small representation of cultural context research (12%) highlights a critical gap in developing culturally responsive interventions for diverse populations.

The effect sizes reported across different intervention approaches ($d = 0.31-0.68$) suggest moderate to large treatment effects, indicating the potential efficacy of father-involvement interventions. However, these effect sizes are predominantly derived from Western populations, raising questions about their applicability to Indonesian contexts where different family structures and cultural values may moderate intervention effectiveness (Brooks et al., 2021; Ruiz-Casares et al., 2022).

The bibliometric findings have significant implications for the development of culturally appropriate interventions for *klitih* prevention in Yogyakarta. The research reveals that effective father involvement interventions must address multiple dimensions simultaneously: emotional bonding, behavioral monitoring, communication patterns, and value transmission. In the context of *klitih* prevention, fathers must be equipped not only with traditional parenting skills but also with specific strategies for addressing peer influence, group identity formation, and the appeal of street violence among adolescents (M. H. Syafii & Azhari, 2025) (Syafi'i & Mulya, 2024).

The cultural context research cluster, though small, provides crucial insights for adapting interventions to Indonesian settings. The research suggests that successful interventions must integrate religious and cultural values, respect traditional family hierarchies while promoting emotional engagement, and address community-level factors that contribute to *klitih* behavior (H. Syafii et al., 2025). The Islamic cultural context in Yogyakarta offers unique opportunities for intervention development, as religious teachings emphasize paternal responsibility and provide frameworks for discussing violence prevention within culturally meaningful contexts.

The timing of intervention emerges as a critical factor, with research identifying early adolescence (ages 12-14) as a crucial window for prevention efforts. This finding aligns with the typical age of *klitih* initiation in Yogyakarta, suggesting that father involvement interventions should be implemented before adolescents become entrenched in street violence activities. The research indicates that interventions delivered during this critical period can significantly alter developmental trajectories and prevent involvement in risk behaviors (M. H. Syafii et al., 2025).

The methodological evolution observed in the bibliometric analysis reveals increasing sophistication in intervention research design and evaluation. The shift from correlational studies to randomized controlled trials and longitudinal designs provides stronger evidence of intervention effectiveness but also highlights the need for culturally



adapted research methodologies. Future research in Indonesian contexts must balance methodological rigor with cultural sensitivity, ensuring that intervention studies capture the complex cultural dynamics that influence father involvement and adolescent behavior.

The identification of research gaps through bibliometric analysis points to several priority areas for future investigation. First, the development of culturally specific assessment instruments for measuring father involvement in Indonesian contexts is essential, as existing measures may not capture the full range of paternal engagement patterns relevant to *klitih* protection. Second, longitudinal studies examining the sustained effects of father involvement interventions on *klitih* behavior are needed to establish the long-term efficacy of prevention approaches. Third, research investigating the interaction between individual, family, and community factors in *klitih* development could inform comprehensive prevention strategies.

The bibliometric analysis also highlights the need to develop father-specific intervention protocols to address the unique challenges of engaging Indonesian fathers in family counseling. Traditional gender roles and cultural expectations may create barriers to father participation that require specialized engagement strategies. Research suggests that successful interventions must address fathers' concerns about authority and respect while promoting emotional engagement and active involvement in adolescent development.

The convergence of research findings from the family counseling interventions cluster provides a roadmap for integrating father involvement strategies into clinical practice for *klitih* protection. The evidence suggests that effective interventions must address multiple levels of family functioning simultaneously: individual father characteristics, father-adolescent relationship quality, family system dynamics, and environmental factors. This multilevel approach aligns with ecological systems theory and suggests that successful *klitih* prevention requires comprehensive intervention strategies that extend beyond individual therapy to encompass family system transformation.

The research emphasizes the importance of therapist training and intervention fidelity in achieving positive outcomes. Family counselors working with Indonesian families must develop cultural competence in understanding traditional father roles while promoting adaptive changes in paternal engagement patterns. The bibliometric findings suggest that interventions delivered by culturally competent therapists who understand local family dynamics are more likely to achieve sustained behavior change and *klitih* prevention outcomes. Furthermore, the integration of community resources and support systems emerges as a crucial factor in intervention success. The research indicates that father involvement interventions are most effective when embedded within broader community prevention efforts that address the social and environmental factors contributing to *klitih* behavior. This finding suggests that family counseling approaches should incorporate community engagement strategies and collaborate with local institutions to create supportive environments for fathers and adolescents.

While the bibliometric analysis provides valuable insights into the research landscape, several limitations must be acknowledged. The predominance of English-language publications may exclude important research conducted in local languages, potentially underestimating the contribution of Indonesian and other Southeast Asian researchers to the field. Additionally, the focus on peer-reviewed journal articles may exclude valuable gray literature, policy documents, and practice-based reports that could inform intervention development.



The analysis also reveals the challenge of translating research findings from diverse cultural contexts into practical intervention approaches for Yogyakarta. The cultural adaptation of evidence-based interventions requires careful consideration of local values, family structures, and community dynamics that may not be fully captured in existing research literature. Future intervention development must engage local communities and incorporate indigenous knowledge to ensure cultural relevance and acceptability.

CONCLUSION

Based on a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of 1,245 publications from 2014 to 2024, research on paternal involvement in parenting as a foundation of family counseling to prevent *klitih* behavior in adolescents has grown exponentially, signaling an awareness of fathers' role as a critical protective factor. This analysis identified four main thematic clusters, with a dominant focus on paternal involvement, child development, and family-based counseling interventions that have demonstrated practical effectiveness. However, the geographical distribution of research, dominated by Western countries, reveals a critical knowledge gap, particularly regarding the feasibility of applying context-appropriate intervention models in collectivist cultures such as Indonesia. The existing theoretical framework, although solid, still lacks representation of cultural aspects, thus demanding the development of a model that integrates local values and indigenous wisdom systems. Specifically for the prevention of *klitih* in Yogyakarta, these findings support the potential of paternal involvement interventions but emphasize the importance of in-depth cultural adaptation, including respect for traditional roles, integration of Islamic values, and adjustments to instrumentation and therapist training to be relevant to Indonesian family dynamics.

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