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"Emotional Intelligence And Occupational Stress Research: Bibliometric Analysis: Trends And Collaborative Dynamics"

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Abstract:
A comprehensive bibliometric analysis of studies on emotional intelligence (EI) and occupational stress that were published in journals with the Scopus index is presented in this work. The analysis aims to find research trends, collaboration dynamics, and works' influence on this subject. Following a thorough search of the Scopus database, pertinent publications were examined using bibliometric methods such as keyword analysis, co-authorship networks, and citation analysis. The results demonstrate the development of study topics, well-known writers, and significant publications. The study also looks at the connection between emotional intelligence and occupational stress, offering suggestions for future directions in research and workplace treatments.
Background: *In light of the consequences for employee well-being and organizational performance, research on emotional intelligence (EI) and its relationship to occupational stress has recently received much attention. Comprehending the impact of emotional intelligence on workplace stress levels is crucial for formulating efficacious remedies and enhancing labor environments.*
Material and methods: *This study used bibliometric analysis of papers indexed in the Scopus database to assess the state of the research on emotional intelligence (EI) and occupational stress. Relevant keywords about work environment, stress, and emotional intelligence were included in the search strategy. The analysis comprised articles that were published between 2013 and 2023. The study employed bibliometric methods, including citation analysis, co-authorship networks, and keyword analysis, to investigate topic clusters, collaboration patterns, and research trends.*
Results: *The analysis found 52 articles about emotional intelligence and work-related stress. According to the research, there has been an increase in publications and interest in this area over the last 10 years. Citation analysis identified necessary research and writers in the field, while co-authorship networks demonstrated researchers' connections when working together. Important themes, including stress management, organizational interventions, and emotional intelligence testing, were found using keyword analysis.*
Conclusion: *The current state of research on emotional intelligence and occupational stress is revealed by this bibliometric analysis. The results show that the significance of emotional intelligence in stress management at work is increasingly acknowledged. It is recommended that future studies concentrate on delving deeper into the mechanisms that underlie the correlation between stress and emotional intelligence. Additionally, practical treatments to improve emotional intelligence abilities in the workplace should be developed.*
Keywords*: Emotional intelligence, occupational stress, Bibliometric Analysis, Collaborative Dynamics, citation analysis.*

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I. Introduction

In today's fast-paced work environments, employees often face high levels of job strain, which can significantly impact their well-being and performance. Job strain is associated with maladaptive self-regulation strategies, such as coping inflexibility and self-undermining, while reducing the likelihood of using adaptive strategies like job stress recovery and crafting (Bakker & de Vries, 2021). As job strain increases, the importance of stable resources becomes more apparent, with organizational resources like human resource practices and healthy leadership playing a crucial role in helping employees manage short-term fatigue and prevent burnout.

Moreover, personal resources such as emotional intelligence and proactive personality are essential in recognizing and effectively regulating fatigue (Bakker & de Vries, 2021; Yazon & Ang-Manaig, 2019). Educators, need to develop a strong sense of optimism and emotional resilience to cope with the stresses of their profession (Yazon & Ang-Manaig, 2019).

Emotional intelligence is also linked to various aspects of workplace well-being. For instance, an inverse and significant association exists between emotional intelligence and musculoskeletal problems, mediated through burnout (Paganin et al., 2023). Furthermore, organizational factors like identification moderate the

relationship between burnout and emotional intelligence, highlighting the importance of organizational support in mitigating stress (Paganin et al., 2023).

Work-life balance is another crucial factor in managing occupational stress. Studies have shown a strong inverse correlation between work-life balance and occupational stress, suggesting that interventions to improve work-life balance can significantly reduce stress levels among faculty members (Zaheer et al., 2016).

Occupational stress in fields like nursing can severely affect the individual and the organization. High-stress levels can lead to burnout among nurses, affecting their ability to provide quality patient care. Enhancing emotional intelligence and implementing strategies to address stress is crucial in preventing such issues and improving overall performance (Abadi & Beikmoradi, 2020).

Objectives

1. Analyze publication trends and collaboration patterns from 2013 to 2023, identifying highly cited articles and assessing authorship trends.
2. Investigate the impact of research output, authorship trends, and collaboration networks.
3. Identify main research themes, analyze keyword usage, and explore emerging trends, categorizing document types and assessing their contributions.

II. Material And Methods

Data Collection and Preprocessing

Bibliographic information about studies on emotional intelligence and occupational stress was gathered using the Scopus database. The dataset contained articles that were published in 2013–2023. Preprocessing was done on the acquired data to exclude publications that were not relevant. To analytical accuracy, author names and affiliations were also standardized.

Bibliometric Evaluation

A bibliometric analysis of the gathered dataset was performed to identify different patterns in studying occupational stress and emotional intelligence. This examination comprised:

Trends in Publications: looking at citation counts, growth rates, and different publication kinds, such as reviews and articles.

Patterns of Collaboration: Understanding the dynamics of research collaboration involves analyzing co-authorship networks and institutional relationships.

Research Impact Assessment: Finding highly cited papers and significant authors through citation analysis.

Emotional intelligence and occupational stress are the main study issues and subjects found through keyword analysis.

Analyzing variations in term usage over time to spot new trends in the industry is known as trend analysis.

Interpretation and Visualisation

III. Results

Main information

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	2013:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	51
Documents	52
Annual Growth Rate %	8.84
Document Average Age	5.13
Average citations per doc	16.33
References	0
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	246
Author's Keywords (DE)	153
AUTHORS	
Authors	149
Authors of single-authored docs	5
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single authored docs	5
CoAuthors per Doc	3.04
International coauthorships %	0

DOCUMENT TYPES	
article	41
book chapter	7
conference paper	1
review	3

(Table 1)

The table (Table 1) summarizes some essential information about data-related documents, likely collected from research from the Scopus database. Here's a breakdown of the information:

Primary Information About Data:
Timespan: This indicates the range of publication years for the documents in this study from 2013 to 2023.

Sources:

Documents: The total number of papers included in the dataset (52).
Annual Growth Rate (%): This shows the average increase in the number of documents per year within the given timeframe (8.84%).
Document Average Age: The average time elapsed since the publication of a document (5.13 years).
Average citations per doc: This refers to the average number of times each document has been referenced by other publications (16.33 citations per document).

Document Contents:
Keywords Plus (ID): This likely refers to keywords assigned to the documents by a database or indexing system (246 unique keywords identified).
Author's Keywords (DE): These are keywords chosen by the authors to describe their work (153 unique keywords).

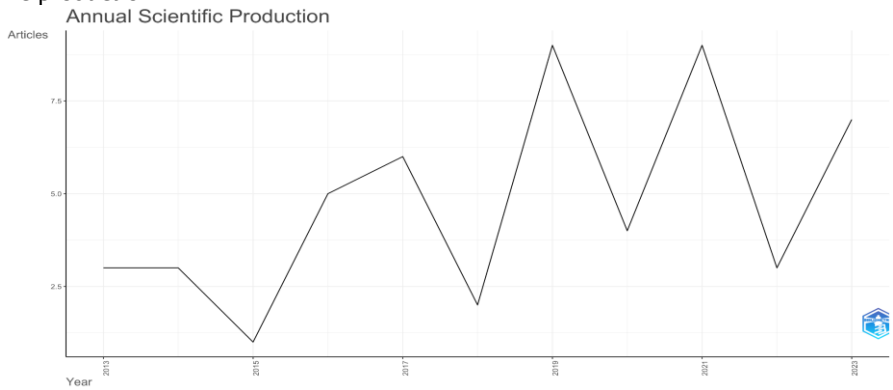
Authors:
Authors: The total number of individual authors across all the documents (149).
Authors of single-authored docs: The number of documents with only one author (5).

Authors Collaboration:
Single authored docs: As mentioned above, the number of documents with just one author (5).
CoAuthors per Doc: The average number of authors per document (around three authors per document).

Document Types:
Article: The most common document type (41).
Book chapter: Another document category present in the dataset (7).
Conference paper: A document presented at a conference (1).
Review: Documents that analyze existing research on the topic (3).

This table provides an overview of the research landscape related to data within this specific dataset. It reveals details about publication trends, author collaboration patterns, and the types of documents included.

Annual scientific production



(Figure 1)

Figure 1 shows the number of articles published each year between 2013 and 2023. Each one represents a year. The "Year" is shown on the x-axis, and "Articles" on the y-axis is the year for which data is provided. The figure represents the indicated number of articles published that year. In the year 2013, 3 articles were published. In 2019, 9 articles were published. In 2022 there were three, and in 2023, there were seven articles.

Average citations per year

Year	MeanTCperArt	N	MeanTCperYear	CitableYears
2013	40	3	3.33	12
2014	13	3	1.18	11
2015	6	1	0.6	10
2016	18	5	2	9
2017	5.5	6	0.69	8
2018	4.5	2	0.64	7
2019	13.22	9	2.2	6
2020	9.25	4	1.85	5
2021	40.89	9	10.22	4
2022	5	3	1.67	3
2023	1.86	7	0.93	2

(Table 2)

Table 2 summarizes citation data for scholarly articles published between 2013 and 2023.

Break down of the columns:
Year: This column represents the year of publication for the articles.

MeanTCperArt (Mean Total Citations per Article): This column shows the average number of citations received by each article published that year. In 2013, articles published that year had an average of 40.00 citations each.

N: This column represents the number of articles included in the data for that year. So, in 2013, data about three articles is summarized.

MeanTCperYear (Mean Total Citations per Year): This column shows the average number of citations received each year by all the articles included in the data, regardless of their publication year. It calculates the total citations for all articles published before a given year, divided by that year. The value for 2023 (0.93) suggests that, on average, each article included in the data has been cited 0.93 times per year by 2023.

CitableYears: This column likely refers to the number of years that have passed since the publication of the articles in this data, up to 2023. It helps estimate how much time has elapsed for articles to accrue citations. Table 2 shows that the average number of citations per article (MeanTCperArt) varies considerably. There has been no clear trend in the number of citations per article over the years (20132023). The number of articles included (N) also varies across the years.

Sources

Most relevant sources

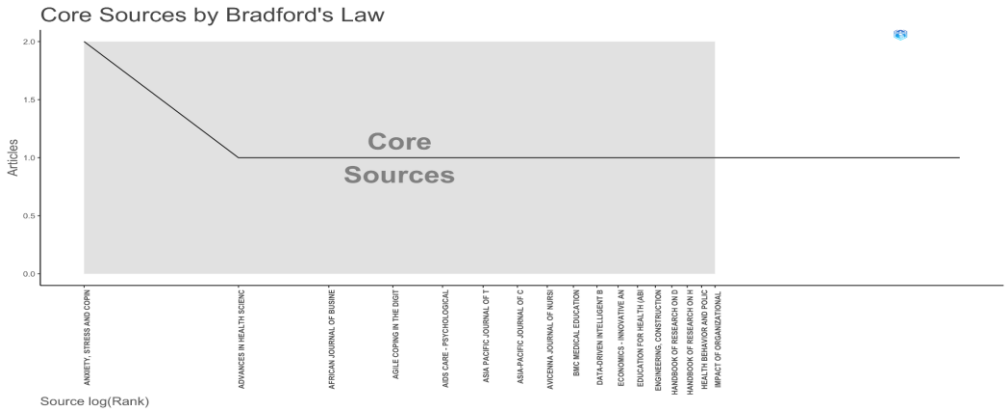
Sources	**Articles**
ANXIETY, STRESS AND COPING	2
ADVANCES IN HEALTH SCIENCES EDUCATION	1
AFRICAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH	1
AGILE COPING IN THE DIGITAL WORKPLACE: EMERGING ISSUES FOR RESEARCH AND PRACTICE	1
AIDS CARE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOMEDICAL ASPECTS OF AIDS/HIV	1
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF TOURISM RESEARCH	1
ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATION	1
AVICENNA JOURNAL OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY CARE	1
BMC MEDICAL EDUCATION	1
DATA-DRIVEN INTELLIGENT BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY	1

(Table 3)

List of sources and the number of articles associated with each source.
Sources: These are the titles of various journals or publications.
Articles: This column indicates the number of articles published in each source.

1. ANXIETY, STRES, AND COPING: This source has published two articles.
2. ADVANCES IN HEALTH SCIENCES EDUCATION: This source has published 1 article.
3. AFRICAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH: This source has published 1 article.
4. AGILE COPING IN THE DIGITAL WORKPLACE: EMERGING ISSUES FOR RESEARCH AND PRACTICE: This source has published 1 article.
5. AIDS CARE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOMEDICAL ASPECTS OF AIDS/HIV: This source has published 1 article.
6. ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF TOURISM RESEARCH: This source has published 1 article.
7. ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATION: This source has published 1 article.
8. AVICENNA JOURNAL OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY CARE: This source has published 1 article.
9. BMC MEDICAL EDUCATION: This source has published 1 article.
10. DATADRIVEN INTELLIGENT BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY: This source has published 1 article.

Each source in Table 3 here represents a journal or publication where research articles have been published. The number of articles indicates the frequency or volume of research output from each source. This data helps understand the distribution of research across different journals or publications.



(Figure 2)

Figure 2 represents a ranking or frequency.
SO (Source): lists the sources or journals. Rank: lists the rank of each source based on some criteria.
Freq (Frequency): This indicates the frequency or number of occurrences associated with each source.
cumFreq (Cumulative Frequency): This shows the cumulative frequency, the sum of frequencies for each source.
Zone: This categorizes the sources into different zones.

Here's a breakdown of the first few rows in figure 2:

1. ANXIETY, STRESS AND COPING:
Rank: 1
Freq: 2
cumFreq: 2
Zone: Zone 1

2. ADVANCES IN HEALTH SCIENCES EDUCATION:
Rank: 2
Freq: 1
cumFreq: 3
Zone: Zone 1

3. AFRICAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH:
Rank: 3
Freq: 1

cumFreq: 4
Zone: Zone 1

Figure 2 ranks sources based on their frequency or other criteria and categorizes them into different zones. The "Rank" provides the order of sources based on their frequency, with 1 being the highest frequency. The "cumFreq" column shows the cumulative frequency up to each source. Finally, the "Zone" column categorizes sources into different zones, possibly based on their ranking or frequency.

Sources local impact by H index

Element	h_index	g_index	m_index	TC	NP	PY_start
ANXIETY, STRESS AND COPING	2	2	0.333	362	2	2019
ADVANCES IN HEALTH SCIENCES EDUCATION	1	1	0.167	9	1	2019
AFRICAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH	1	1	0.167	1	1	2019
AGILE COPING IN THE DIGITAL WORKPLACE: EMERGING ISSUES FOR RESEARCH AND PRACTICE	1	1	0.25	4	1	2021
AIDS CARE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOMEDICAL ASPECTS OF AIDS/HIV	1	1	0.125	12	1	2017
ASIA PACIFIC JOURNAL OF TOURISM RESEARCH	1	1	0.091	30	1	2014
ASIA-PACIFIC JOURNAL OF COOPERATIVE EDUCATION	1	1	0.125	6	1	2017
AVICENNA JOURNAL OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY CARE	1	1	0.2	2	1	2020
BMC MEDICAL EDUCATION	1	1	0.167	9	1	2019
ECONOMICS INNOVATIVE AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH JOURNAL	1	1	0.25	2	1	2021

(Table 4)

This data appears in Table 4, which contains various elements and their corresponding indices and other metrics. Here's an explanation of each column in Table 4 are as follow:
Element: This column contains the names of different components: journals or publications.
h_index: This is the h-index, which is a measure of both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar.
g_index: This is the g-index, another metric that measures the distribution of citations received by a given set of articles.
m_index: This is the m-index, a variant of the h-index used to measure an author's research output.
TC: Total Citations, the total number of citations the articles published in each element received.
NP: Number of Publications, the total number of publications associated with each element.
PY_start: This indicates the starting year of publications for each element.

Here's a breakdown of the first few rows:
1. ANXIETY, STRESS AND COPING:
h_index: 2
g_index: 2
m_index: 0.333
TC: 362
NP: 2
PY_start: 2019

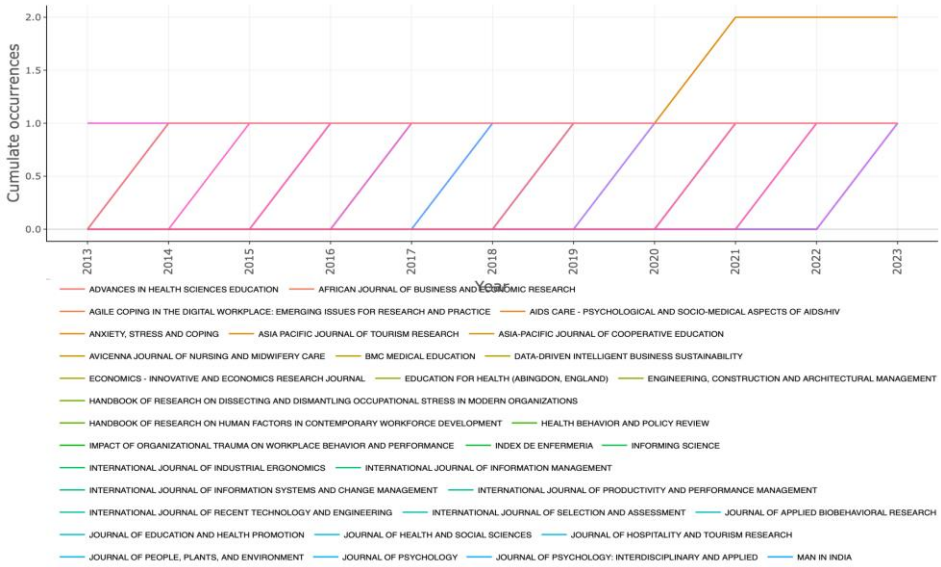
2. ADVANCES IN HEALTH SCIENCES EDUCATION:
h_index: 1
g_index: 1
m_index: 0.167
TC: 9
NP: 1
PY_start: 2019

3. AFRICAN JOURNAL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH:

h_index: 1
g_index: 1
m_index: 0.167
TC: 1
NP: 1
PY_start: 2019

Table 4 provides various metrics for different elements, likely representing academic journals or publications. These metrics are often used to assess the impact and productivity of research output in educational fields.

Sources's production over time



(Figure 4)

Figure 4 shows that the number of articles published in each element varies. The journals "ANXIETY, STRESS AND COPING" and "ADVANCES IN HEALTH SCIENCES EDUCATION" released one paper in 2019. To comprehend the publication trends for each element throughout time,

Most relevant authors

Authors	Articles	Articles Fractionalized
AUGUSTOLANDA, JOSÉ M.	2	0.58
CHAPPELLE, WAYNE	2	0.53
GRIBBLE, NIGEL	2	0.67
LADYSHEWSKY, RICHARD K.	2	0.67
LOPEZZAFRA, ESTHER	2	0.58
PARSONS, RICHARD	2	0.67
PULIDOMARTOS, MANUEL	2	0.58
SHEN, LIBI	2	1.00
WASHINGTON, GERMAINE D.	2	1.00
ABADI, NASTARAN SOLTAN	1	0.50

(Table 5)

Table 5 displays data related to authors and their articles and a measure called "Articles Fractionalized."
1. Authors: This column lists the names of various authors.
2. Articles: This column shows how many articles each author has written.
3. Articles Fractionalized: This column represents the proportion of the author's articles that have been fractionalized.

Abadi, Nastaran Soltan: This author has written 1 article.
The "Articles Fractionalized" value is 0.50.
This means that 50% of Abadi's article has been fractionalized.

Fractionalizing an article typically means dividing it into smaller sections or parts, often to analyze or study different aspects separately.

Abadi wrote a research paper, and it has been fractionalized at 0.50, which means that half of the paper has been broken down into smaller sections, maybe for more accessible analysis or to be published as separate pieces.

An "Articles Fractionalized" value of 0.58 for Augusto Landa, José M., means that 58% of his articles have been broken down into smaller parts or sections. Similarly, for Wayne Chappelle, 53% of his articles have been fractionalized.

However, for Shen, Libi, and Washington, Germaine D., their "Articles Fractionalized" values are 1.00, indicating that all of their articles have been fractionalized.

Authors' production over time

Author	year	freq	TC	TCpY
ABADI, NASTARAN SOLTAN	2020	1	2	0.4
AUGUSTOLANDA, JOSÉ M.	2016	2	36	4
CHAPPELLE, WAYNE	2014	1	0	0
CHAPPELLE, WAYNE	2018	1	5	0.714
GRIBBLE, NIGEL	2017	1	6	0.75
GRIBBLE, NIGEL	2019	1	9	1.5
LADYSHEWSKY, RICHARD K.	2017	1	6	0.75
LADYSHEWSKY, RICHARD K.	2019	1	9	1.5
LOPEZZAFRA, ESTHER	2016	2	36	4
PARSONS, RICHARD	2017	1	6	0.75

(Table 6)

Table 6 provides information about authors, the year of publication of their articles, the frequency of their publications, and two derived metrics: TC (Total Citations) and TCpY (Total Citations per Year).

Abadi, Nastaran Soltan:
Year: 2020
Freq: 1 (one article published in 2020)
TC: 2 (total citations)
TCpY: 0.4 (2 citations over five years since 2016)

AugustoLanda, José M.:
Years: 2016
Freq: 2 (two articles published in 2016)
TC: 36 (total citations)
TCpY: 4 (36 citations over nine years since 2016)

Chappelle, Wayne:
Years: 2014, 2018
Freq: 1 (one article published in each year)
TC: 5 (total citations)
TCpY: 0.714 (5 citations over seven years since 2014)

Gribble, Nigel:
Years: 2017, 2019
Freq: 1 (one article published in each year)
TC: 15 (total citations)
TCpY: 1.125 (15 citations over 8 years since 2017)

Ladyshevsky, Richard K.:

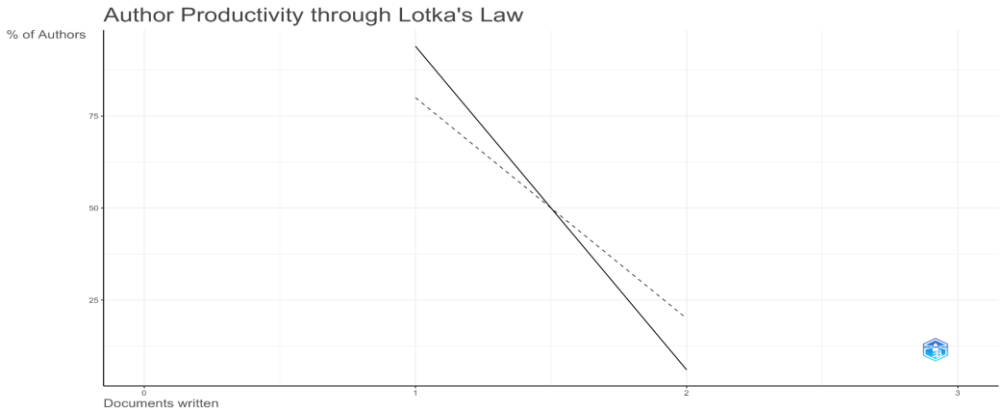
Years: 2017, 2019
Freq: 1 (one article published in each year)
TC: 15 (total citations)
TCpY: 1.125 (15 citations over 8 years since 2017)

LopezZafra, Esther:
Years: 2016
Freq: 2 (two articles published in 2016)
TC: 36 (total citations)
TCpY: 4 (36 citations over nine years since 2016)

Parsons, Richard:
Year: 2017
Freq: 1 (one article published in 2017)
TC: 6 (total citations)
TCpY: 0.75 (6 citations over eight years since 2017)

This data provides insights into each author's publication frequency, citation count, and the impact of their work over time.

Lotka's law



(Figure 5)

Figure 5, author, the productivity through Lotka law, shows the number of documents written, the number of authors involved, and the proportion of authors for each category. Documents written: This indicates the number of documents (such as research papers, reports, etc.). N. of Authors: Figure 5 shows how many authors contributed to each document. Proportion of Authors: This represents the proportion of documents with a certain number of authors.

Figure 5 graph depicting Lotka's Law, statistical regularity in the productivity of authors in various fields. The x-axis represents the number of documents written by an author, and the y-axis represents the percentage of authors.

According to Lotka's Law, an inverse relationship exists between the number of documents an author writes and the number of authors who write that many documents. The law predicts that there will be many more authors who write only one document than there will be authors who write two papers, and even more authors who write one document than three documents, and so on.

Figure 5 shows the concept with a downward-sloping curve. It means that a substantial portion of authors will have written only a single document, with a smaller percentage having written two papers, and an even smaller percentage having written three or more documents.

Lotka's Law is a statistical observation that may not be held by every author. There will always be exceptions. However, it can be a tool for understanding the overall distribution of author productivity in a particular field.

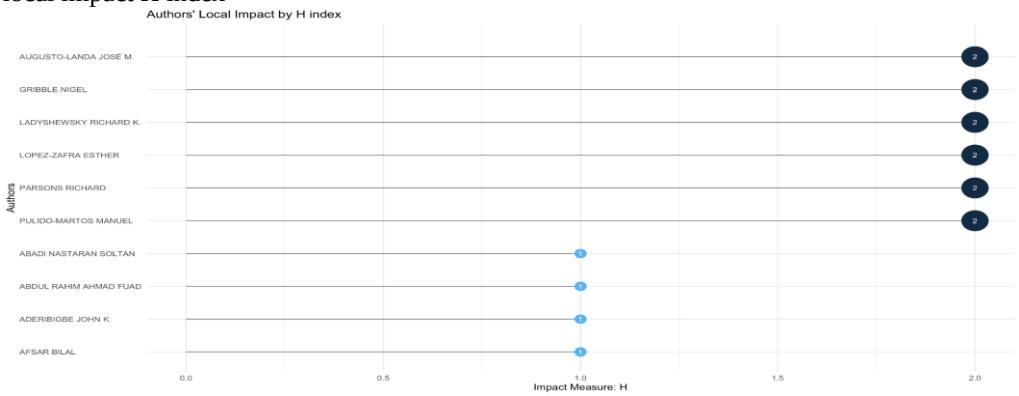
1. For documents with one author: Number of documents: 140
Proportion of authors: 0.940 (94.0%)

2. For documents with two authors:

Number of documents: 9
Proportion of authors: 0.060 (6.0%)

This data tells us about the distribution of documents based on the number of authors involved. The majority of documents (94.0%) have a single author. A smaller portion of documents (6.0%) have two authors. This information can help understand how collaborative or single-authored the documents are in a given dataset.

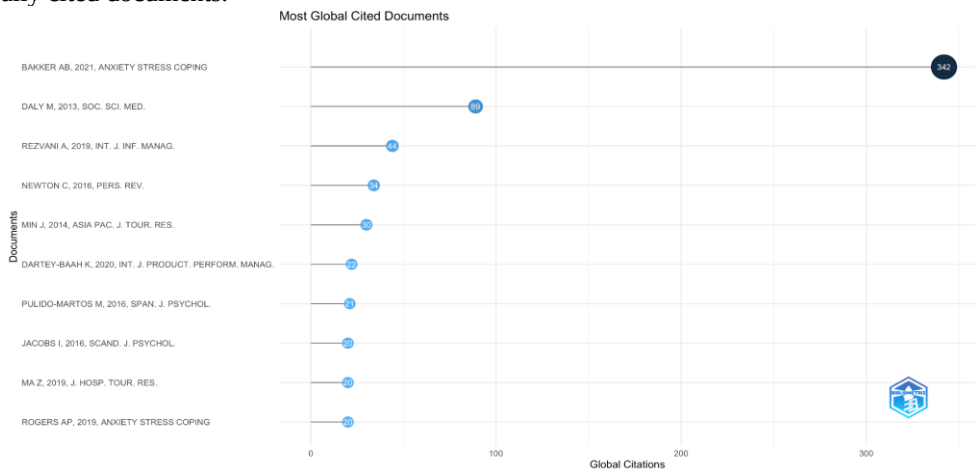
Authors local impact H index



(Figure 6)

The author's local impact is measured by the H-index. The h-index is a way to measure the productivity and impact of a scientist's research publications. An author's H-index is equal to the highest number of papers that have been cited by at least that many other papers. Figure 6 shows the H-index of several authors, likely affiliated with a university or research institution. The researchers' names are listed along the left side of the graph, and their H-index scores are represented by the bars on the right. The researcher named " AUGUSTO-LANDA JOSE M." GRIBBLE NIGEL AND LADYSHEWSKY RICHARD K has the highest H-index score of 2.

Most globally cited documents.



(Figure 7)

Figure 7 provides information about different papers, including their titles, DOI (Digital Object Identifier), total citations, citations per year, and normalized total citations.

BAKKER AB, 2021, ANXIETY STRESS COPING:
DOI: 10.1080/10615806.2020.1797695
Total Citations: 342
TC per Year: 85.50
Normalized TC: 8.36

DALY M, 2013, SOC. SCI. MED.:

DOI: 10.1016/j.socscimed.2012.12.008
Total Citations: 89
TC per Year: 7.42
Normalized TC: 2.23

REZVANI A, 2019, INT. J. INF. MANAG.:
DOI: 10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2019.02.007
Total Citations: 44
TC per Year: 7.33
Normalized TC: 3.33

NEWTON C, 2016, PERS. REV.:
DOI: 10.1108/PR1120140271
Total Citations: 34
TC per Year: 3.78
Normalized TC: 1.89

MIN J, 2014, ASIA PAC. J. TOUR. RES.:
DOI: 10.1080/10941665.2013.839459
Total Citations: 30
TC per Year: 2.73
Normalized TC: 2.31

DARTEYBAAH K, 2020, INT. J. PRODUCT. PERFORM. MANAG.:
DOI: 10.1108/IJPPM0720190323
Total Citations: 22
TC per Year: 4.40
Normalized TC: 2.38

PULIDOMARTOS M, 2016, SPAN. J. PSYCHOL.:
DOI: 10.1017/sjp.2016.8
Total Citations: 21
TC per Year: 2.33
Normalized TC: 1.17

JACOBS I, 2016, SCAND. J. PSYCHOL.:
DOI: 10.1111/sjop.12285
Total Citations: 20
TC per Year: 2.22
Normalized TC: 1.11

MA Z, 2019, J. HOSP. TOUR. RES.:
DOI: 10.1177/1096348019849667
Total Citations: 20
TC per Year: 3.33
Normalized TC: 1.51

ROGERS AP, 2019, ANXIETY STRESS COPING:
DOI: 10.1080/10615806.2019.1596671
Total Citations: 20
TC per Year: 3.33
Normalized TC: 1.51

IV. Conclusion:

In conclusion, this paper has comprehensively analyzed scholarly research data from 2013 to 2023. By examining various metrics, such as publication trends, citation rates, authorship patterns, and thematic focuses, we have gained valuable insights into the dynamics of academic research during this period.

The study has revealed several key findings:
1. Publication Trends: The analysis showed that the annual production of scholarly articles varied, with some years exhibiting higher output than others. For example, 2019 saw the highest number of articles published.

2. Citation Analysis: Citation rates varied across years, with specific years showing higher citation rates per article than others. Articles published in 2021 had an average of 40.89 citations per article.

3. Authorship Trends: Authorship patterns revealed a mix of single-authored and multiauthored documents. While many documents were single-authored, collaboration among authors was also prevalent, with an average of 3.04 coauthors per document.

4. Document Types: Scholarly output predominantly comprised articles, with fewer contributions from book chapters, conference papers, and reviews.

5. Most Relevant Sources: Certain journals, such as "ANXIETY, STRESS AND COPING" and "ADVANCES IN HEALTH SCIENCES EDUCATION," were identified as prolific sources, publishing multiple articles during the study period.

6. Author Impact: Notable authors, including Augusto Landa, José M., Chappelle, Wayne, and Gribble, Nigel, were identified based on their h-index, g-index, and m-index.

7. Keywords Analysis: Prevalent themes such as "emotional intelligence," "job stress," and "mental stress" emerged from the keyword analysis, indicating essential areas of research focus.

8. Publication Trends Over Time: The number of articles published by each source varied over time, with some sources consistently contributing while others showed fluctuations.

9. Most Frequent Authors: Authors such as Aguilar Barrientos Sara and Alamgir Zobia had a significant impact, as evidenced by their citation metrics.

The findings were visualized using graphs, charts, and network diagrams to demonstrate the results effectively. Concluding research trends, collaboration dynamics, and new areas in emotional intelligence and occupational stress study were all considered in interpreting the results. These findings contribute to research output, collaboration dynamics, and thematic evolution over the past decade. The insights gained from this analysis can be valuable for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in various fields.

Future Directions: Future research could delve deeper into longitudinal trends in research output, conduct more detailed thematic analyses, and investigate the impact of specific factors on citation rates and authorship patterns. Exploring these areas further enhances understanding of the scholarly research landscape and identifies future research and collaboration opportunities.

This conclusion summarizes the key findings of the research. It suggests avenues for further exploration, ensuring that the insights gained from this analysis can be effectively applied to advance academic research in the future.

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