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УДК 351 БЕЗПЕКОЮ

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Urban State Security: Literature Network Analysis

Abstract. The article provides a comprehensive review of the contemporary landscape of urban state security research and practice. The research used bibliometrics analysis of scientific periodicals from the Web of Science (2000-2022). The scientific papers selected by the keyword “urban state security” were exported for processing in the VOSviewer and R. Based on the results of 4620 publications were accepted. Commencing with a precise definition of urban state security and an exploration of its significance, the paper proceeds to scrutinize the principal threats and challenges faced by urban environments. A notable gap in the current research is identified, particularly in the realm of security in urbanized areas during wartime or the essential conditions for securing urban areas during armed conflicts. The research emphasizing the need for comprehensive and coordinated strategies, that policymakers and practitioners should address the spectrum of threats and challenges confronting cities. The paper advocates for strategic investments in research and development to cultivate innovative technologies and solutions tailored to effectively mitigate the identified threats and challenges.

Keywords: urban state security; terrorism; crime; natural disasters; cybersecurity.

Introduction. Urban state security is an increasingly vital concern in today's complex and interconnected world. As the global population becomes more urbanized, the security and stability of cities have taken on greater significance for governments, institutions, and individuals. This is particularly true in an era marked by various challenges, including terrorism, cyber threats, natural disasters, civil unrest, and the potential for armed conflicts within urban areas.

Urbanization is an unmistakable global trend. The United Nations estimates that by 2050, nearly 70% of the world's population will reside in cities (Ritchie & Roser, 2018). This urban growth, while associated with economic and social opportunities, also brings forth vulnerabilities. Urban areas concentrate critical infrastructure, economic assets, and large populations, making them attractive targets for those seeking to disrupt or harm society.

Urban state security in the context of the Russia-Ukraine war is a critical and multifaceted issue that has gained significant international attention in recent years. The ongoing conflict in Ukraine, which began in 2014, has been marked by a complex web of geopolitical tensions, territorial disputes, and military confrontations. As a result, urban areas in Ukraine have become not only the epicenters of these conflicts but also testing grounds for the concept of urban state security.

Urban state security encompasses the policies, strategies, and measures implemented by governments and authorities to safeguard the well-being and stability of their urban centers. It encompasses a wide range of threats and challenges, such as crime, terrorism, public health crises, natural disasters, and political instability. Ensuring the security of urban environments is essential for protecting the lives and property of urban populations, maintaining economic activities, and upholding the rule of law.

Securing urban environments in a conflict zone is of paramount importance. The concept of designing urban territories to enhance crime prevention, as seen in a country like the United States, traces its origins to the early 1970s (Paulsen, 2012). Urban areas are hubs of economic activity, culture, and political influence, making them

critical strategic assets. Additionally, urban populations bear the brunt of the conflict, facing security risks, displacement, and disruptions to essential services.

Literature review. The process of urbanization refers to the profound impact and consequences of the growing trend of people moving from rural to urban areas, resulting in the expansion and development of cities and towns. This process is related to the demographic shift, where an increasing share of the world's population lives in cities, not in villages.

Urbanization often accompanies economic growth and social change. It is changing work patterns, lifestyles and cultural dynamics. Rapid urbanization puts a strain on resources and infrastructure, leading to problems in the provision of services critical to the quality of life: housing, water, transport and energy. Urbanized areas are centers of commerce, culture and innovation, influencing global trends and facilitating interconnectedness on a global scale. At the same time, urbanization creates unique security challenges, such as crime, terrorism, cyber threats, and challenges related to the governance and security of territory and population (Sassen, 2014).

Some research recognizes the challenges arising from swift urbanization on conventionnel urban structures (Isafiade & Bagula, 2017) and highlight these as crucial aspects in modern integrated urban advancements (Benkő & Germán, 2016).

The problem of security of urban areas is multifaceted. From traditional challenges such as crime and violence to new and rapidly evolving threats such as cyber-attacks and terrorism, urbanized environments present a complex array of security challenges (Zhang et al., 2017). Understanding and solving these problems is key to ensuring the safety, resilience and sustainable development of an urbanized area (Chen, 2007, Johnson et al., 2007, Pilav, 2012, Mok et al., 2014, Vinayaga-Sureshkanth et al., 2020).

A growing acknowledgment that crime and security issues intricately intertwine with all aspects of city life is emerging, indicating the need for them to hold a central position in the development of smart cities (Borrion et al., 2020).

The urban security issue is being actively investigated from the point of view of effective planning of these areas. Empirical research proves that crime is closely related to the environment. This explains why is so important for many residents and businesses are choosing gated communities and conservation villages as better options (Landman & Liebermann, 2005, Kitchen, 2009, Laufs et al., 2020)

Within the realm of urban security research, the notion of “fragile cities” proves intriguing (Beall et al. 2011, Muggah, 2014a). Recent theoretical and policy-based literature suggests that urban fragility is not necessarily an inevitable or irreversible state. Instead, it is the resilience within cities, their communities, and institutions that is frequently underestimated in endeavors to foster stability and growth. Fragile cities inherently contain pockets of local resistance and capability, which, in certain instances, can be fortified, offering valuable insights and lessons (World Bank 2013, Muggah, R. 2014b, OECD, 2014).

The wealth of research within the realm of urban state security demonstrates the urgency and complexity of securing urban spaces in an era of rapid urbanization. The literature spans various threats and vulnerabilities, offering valuable insights into crime prevention, counterterrorism, technology integration, governance, and the role of international collaboration. These references serve as a foundation for comprehending the multifaceted nature of urban state security, guiding future research and policy formulation in this critical domain.

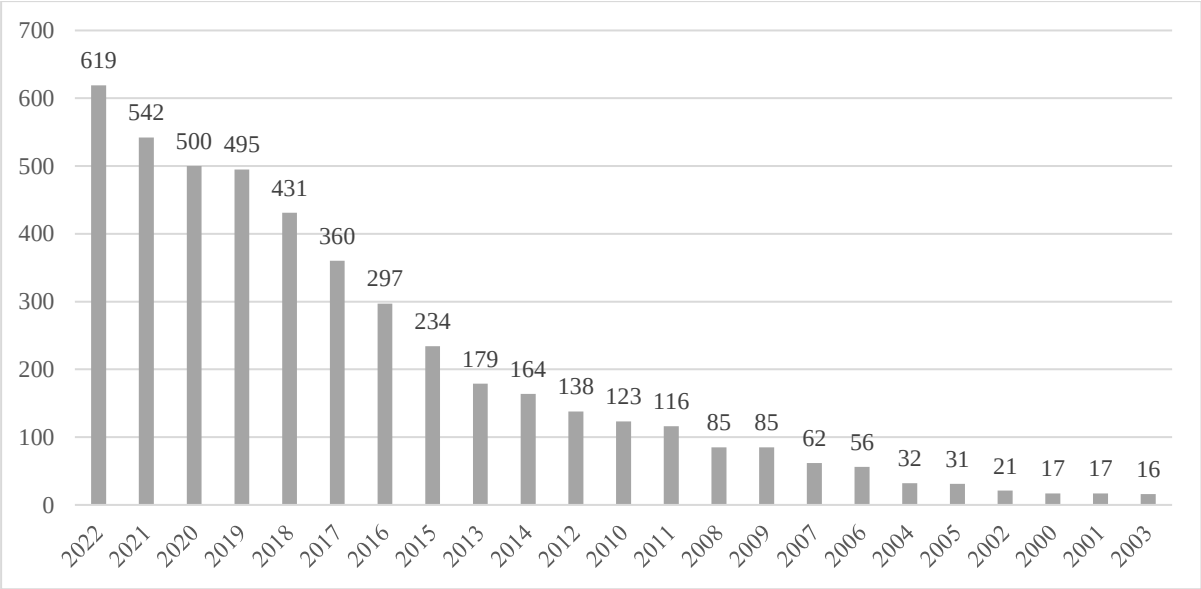
Method. The article employs a combination of general and specific methods to scrutinize the literature on urbanized territories security. The study relies on a bibliometrics analysis, encompassing an assessment of formal, substantive, and functional characteristics within the documents. This approach aids in identifying the position and significance of the document (or a coherent set of documents) within the broader discourse, providing a meaningful interpretation of statistical and other derived indicators.

A sample of publications for analysis was conducted in the scientometric database Web of Science, using the search bar – query in Web of Science: “urban”, “state”, “security”.

The search was undertaken in October 2023, without any limitations regarding language or publication type. Prior to the quantitative and qualitative analysis, the dataset underwent a refinement process involving the removal of duplicate documents and the cleansing of keywords for clarity and accuracy.

The obtained data were imported into two primary software tools: VOSviewer and R, utilizing the bibliometrix package. VOSviewer is specifically tailored to visualize bibliometrics connections and construct a terminology map based on prevalent terms found in the titles and annotations of publications. On the other hand, R, with the bibliometrix package, serves as a robust tool for quantitative analysis in the fields of scientometrics and bibliometrics. This package encompasses a comprehensive array of bibliometrics analysis methods (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017).

Result. The content analysis conducted for the period of 2000–2022 identified a total of 4620 publications categorized as follows: 3585 articles, 846 proceeding papers, 180 review articles, 131 book chapters, 43 editorial materials, 28 early access publications, 7 books, 7 book reviews, 6 data papers, 3 meeting abstracts, 1 reprint, and 1 retracted publication. The structural analysis revealed that articles constitute the largest segment, encompassing roughly 78% of the total publications. A comprehensive overview of the publication numbers is depicted in Figure 1.



Source: formed by authors using Web of Science database

Figure 1. Total publications by 2000-2022

Figure 1 illustrates the progressive growth in publications concerning the state security of urbanized territories throughout the analyzed period. The publication count started at 16 in 2003 and steadily increased, reaching its peak at 619 in 2022. This surge represents an over fourfold increase from the initial count. The recent years particularly display a substantial escalation in both the total number of publications and their dynamics, indicating positive trends and a heightened scientific interest in this subject.

Characteristics and general information about the study's results presented in Table 1.

Table 1.

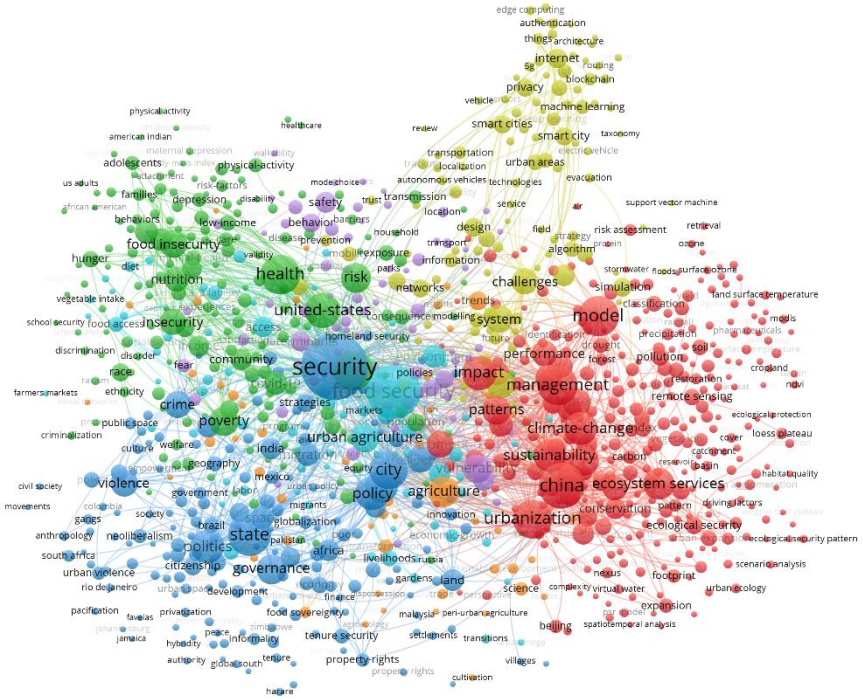
General bibliometrics information

Description	Results
Timespan	2000:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc.)	2287
Documents	4620
Annual Growth Rate %	7,41
Average citations per doc	19,1
Authors	12781
Authors of single-authored docs	818
Single-authored docs	890
Co-Authors per Doc	4
International co-authorships %	27,42

Source: formed by authors using R software

The annual growth rate of these publications is noteworthy, averaging 7.41%. This suggests a consistent and healthy expansion in the output of research within the scope of the subject matter.

The average citations per document, at 19.1, indicate a relatively high level of referencing and acknowledgment within the scholarly community, signifying the impact and relevance of these studies. The involvement of a considerable number of authors, reaching 12,781, implies a collaborative and diverse approach to research. Notably, 818 documents were authored by single individuals, showcasing a balance between individual and collaborative contributions. The average co-authors per document, standing at 4, demonstrates a prevalent trend towards collaborative efforts in producing these works. Additionally, the international co-authorship percentage, at 27.42%, highlights a significant degree of global collaboration in these studies, emphasizing the international scope and collaborative nature of the research.



Source: formed by authors using VOSviewer

Figure 2.Visualization of a network of terms

The visualization depicting a network of keywords pertaining to urban development, climate change, and sustainability showcases an intricate web of connections. Nodes in this network represent distinct keywords, while edges denote the relationships between them. Node size signifies their significance within the network, while edge thickness indicates the strength of the interrelationships.

Central nodes within this network encompass “urban development”, “climate change” and “sustainability”, anchoring multiple connections with other keywords, signifying their pivotal roles in the discourse surrounding urban development amidst the context of climate change and sustainability imperatives.

Critical nodes beyond these encompass “smart cities”, “transportation”, “energy”, “water” and “food”, interconnected to underline their fundamental roles in sustainable urban development.

The network extends to encompass keywords like “equity”, “justice” and “well-being”, emphasizing the imperative for inclusive and sustainable urban development, transcending socio-economic disparities.

This visualization yields a comprehensive insight into the interconnectedness of pivotal themes in urban development, climate change, and sustainability, necessitating consideration of an array of factors, notably encompassing equity, justice, and well-being.

Specific findings of network visualization:

- The proximity of “smart cities” and “transportation” suggests the integral role of advanced transportation systems in sustainable urban development.

- The close linkage between “energy” and “water” underscores the imperative of judicious resource management within sustainable urban development.

- The association of “food” with both “energy” and “water” underscores the necessity to consider the food system in sustainable urban development.

- The universal linkage of “equity”, “justice” and “well-being” with major keywords accentuates their foundational importance in sustainable urban development.

The depicted keyword visualization (Figure 3) illustrates the intricate and demanding nature of sustainable urban development, a critical effort essential for mitigating climate change and fostering an inclusive, habitable world for all.

Source: formed by authors using R software

Figure 3. Use of keywords in publications (top 30)

The predominant keywords within the top 30 research papers encompass “security”, “management”, “ethics” and “impact”, each holding substantial significance within this corpus. Specifically, “security” features in 11% of these papers, followed by “management” in 5%, and both “ethics” and “impact” in 4% of the papers. Alongside these, other prevalent keywords include “health”, “state”, “agriculture”, “model”, “city”, “United States”, “urban”, “politics”, “urbanization”, “policy” and “food security”.

A detailed examination of these keywords reveals a broad spectrum of themes connected to transportation, with notable emphasis on aspects relating to security, management, ethics, and impact.

The recurrent use of “security” signifies a preoccupation among transportation researchers regarding the safety of transportation systems, encompassing concerns over physical and digital security, including cybersecurity, terrorism, and related threats.

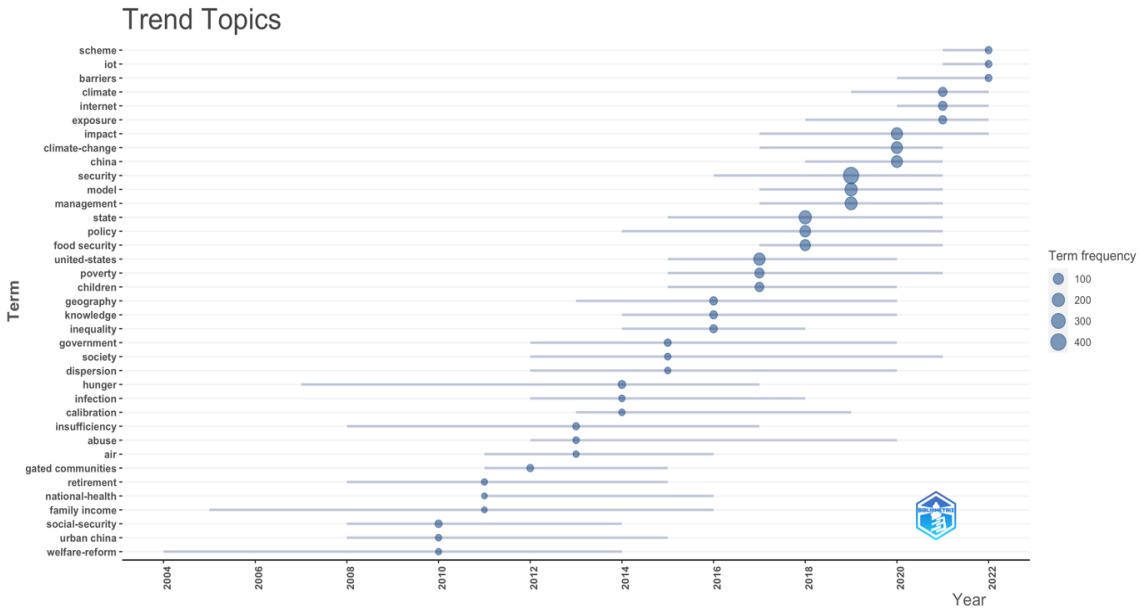
The prevalence of “management” suggests an inclination among transportation researchers to explore more efficient and effective strategies for governing transportation systems. This includes managing topics like traffic congestion, public transportation, and freight transportation.

The frequent use of “ethics” underlines the consciousness of transportation researchers regarding the ethical implications intrinsic to their work. This span concerns regarding the environmental repercussions of transportation, the equitable nature of transportation systems, and the ethical dimensions of emerging transportation technologies, such as self-driving cars.

The consistent use of “impact” reflects the interest among transportation researchers in comprehending and optimizing the positive outcomes derived from transportation systems. This encompasses various facets including the economic, social, and environmental impacts of transportation.

The prevalence of these keywords within the top 30 research papers denotes the focused endeavors of transportation researchers towards crafting sustainable, efficient, and equitable transportation systems, ensuring alignment with societal needs while mitigating adverse repercussions.

The trend topics (Figure 4) on urban state security graph indicates a notable surge in research papers concerning this field in recent years, a trend influenced by several significant factors. The escalating urban population heightens the vulnerability to security threats like crime, terrorism, and natural calamities.

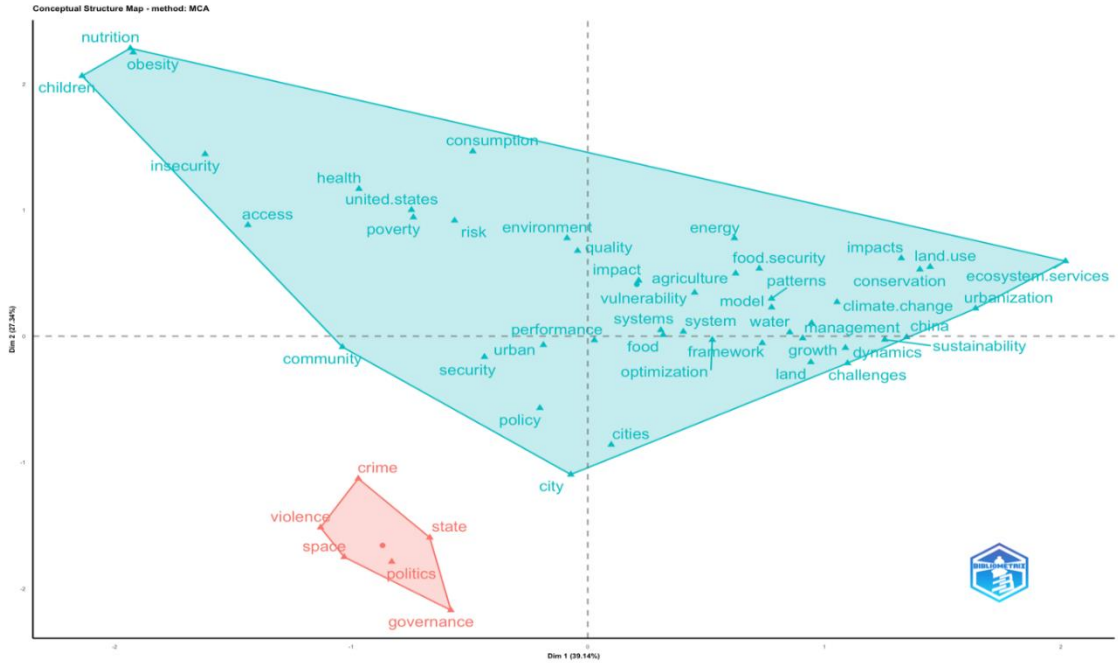


Source: formed by authors using R software

Figure 4. Trend Topics on urban state security

The increasing interconnectedness of cities fosters greater susceptibility to disruptions, whether intentional or inadvertent. Technological advancements, such as artificial intelligence and the internet of things, offer avenues to bolster urban security, yet concurrently introduce avenues for novel forms of attacks.

The prevailing themes in urban state security, as evidenced in the graph, center on Climate change, Cybersecurity, Public health, and social inequality. Climate change emerges as a pivotal threat to urban security, amplifying extreme weather occurrences that jeopardize infrastructure and displace populations. Cybersecurity poses another substantial risk as cities rely extensively on technology, rendering them susceptible to cyber intrusions. Public health concerns are paramount in urban settings due to high population densities, making disease control arduous. Additionally, social inequality, driven by poverty, unemployment, and restricted access to essential services, contributes to crime and societal unrest. The surge in popularity of the "climate change" topic suggests an intensifying concern among urban state security officials about its impact. Similarly, the escalating relevance of "cybersecurity" underscores its growing significance in this domain.



Source: formed by authors using R software

Figure 5. Map formed by keywords of authors

Conversely, “public health” and “social inequality” topics have maintained a relatively stable level of interest over recent years, emphasizing their persistent and entrenched significance in the realm of urban state security.

The cluster map (Figure 5) was constructed employing the Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) method, revealing the discernible presence of two distinct clusters within the data.

The red cluster is related to the threats to urban state security. This cluster includes keywords such as “terrorism”, “crime”, “disasters”, “climate change” and “cybersecurity”. The green cluster is related to the responses to urban state security threats. This cluster includes keywords such as “emergency preparedness”, “risk assessment”, “security management” and “resilience”.

The fact that there are two distinct clusters suggests that there is a clear separation between the threats to urban state security and the responses to these threats. This is likely since urban state security is a complex and challenging issue, and there is no one-size-fits-all solution.

The results of the analysis by author and scientific work are described at Table 2.

Table 2.

Works of authors on the indicator Local and Global Citations

Document	Year	Local Citations	Global Citations	LC/GC Ratio (%)
Chen J, 2007, Catena	2007	16	644	2,48
Hoekstra Ay, 2018, Environmental Research Letters	2018	14	157	8,92
Mok Hf, 2014, Agronomy for Sustainable Development	2014	13	248	5,24
Cook Jt, 2004, The Journal of nutrition	2004	12	402	2,99
Sun J, 2018, Ecological Indicators	2018	12	61	19,67
Pérez-Escamilla R, 2004, The Journal of Nutrition	2004	11	215	5,12
Melgar-Quinonez Hr, 2006, The Journal of Nutrition	2006	11	161	6,83
Peng J, 2019, Environmental Modelling & Software	2019	11	109	10,09
Li Zt, 2020, Ecological Indicators	2020	11	92	11,96
Yang Y, 2020, Journal of Cleaner Production	2020	9	64	14,06
Heflin Cm, 2005, Social science & medicine	2005	8	277	2,89
Wang X, 2018, PeerJ	2018	8	34	23,53
Wu X, 2019, Ecological Indicators	2019	8	64	12,50
Lal R, 2020, Food Security	2020	8	171	4,68
Dinour Lm, 2007, Journal of the American Dietetic Association	2007	7	396	1,77
Casey P, 2004, Pediatrics	2004	6	228	2,63
Hansen Tb, 2006, Critique of Anthropology	2006	6	44	13,64
Kirkpatrick Si, 2011, Journal of urban health : bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine	2011	6	132	4,55
Lerner Am, 2011, The Geographical journal	2011	6	116	5,17
Moncada E, 2013, Studies in Comparative International Development	2013	6	58	10,34

Source: formed by authors using R software

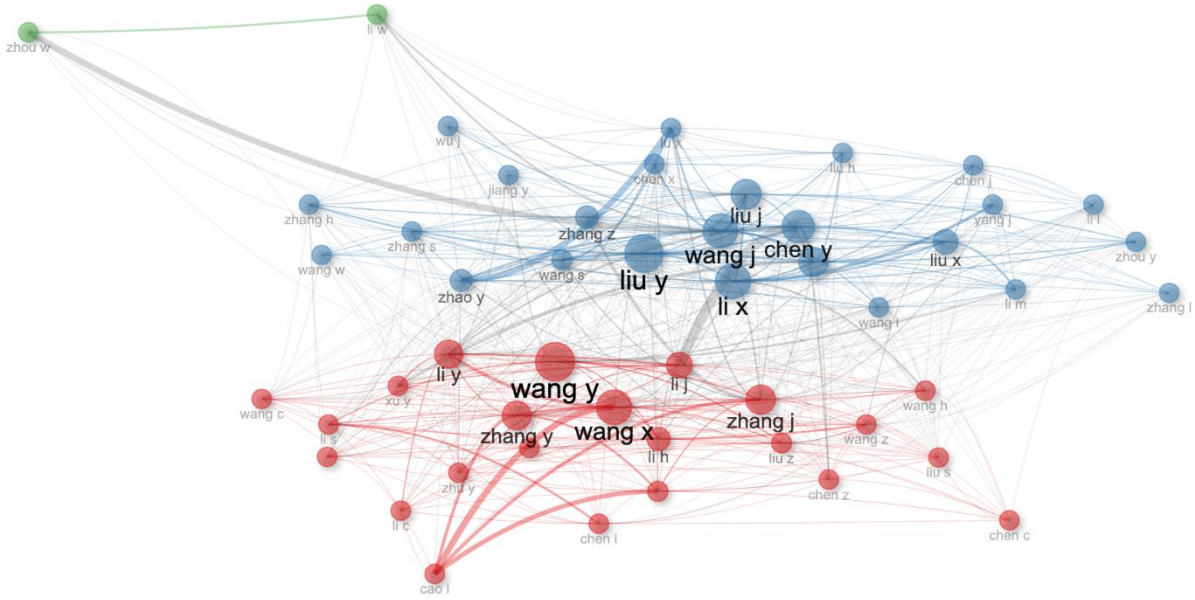
Assessing the impact and reach of individual research works within their respective fields involves considering various factors, primarily citations, publication venue, and the influence of the authors.

In the provided dataset, the document with the highest global and local citations is by Chen J., published in 2007 in the “Catena” with 644 global citations and 16 local citations.

The analyzed papers in the dataset encompass a wide spectrum of disciplines, including critical anthropology, urban health, geography, comparative international development, and pediatrics. They each offer insights into specific areas within their respective fields, exploring diverse research questions or presenting findings within their domain of study.

The primary emphasis of these papers revolves around ecological threats and food security within urban territories. However, it's noted that there's a lack of prominent studies or analyses related to the security of urbanized areas during wartime or the essential conditions for securing urban areas during armed conflicts. This gap suggests a potential opportunity for further research in the field, highlighting the need for in-depth investigations into security concerns and conditions in urbanized regions during times of conflict or war.

Figure 6 provides a visual representation of the relationships between authors on this topic.



Source: formed by authors using R software

Figure 6. Map of relationships between authors

Figure 6 vividly illustrates how researchers, congregated in distinct color-coded clusters, establish scientific cohorts and collaborate closely within these groupings.

The subsequent phase involves identifying trends and trajectories within the publishing endeavors of researchers from various countries. This bibliometric analysis sheds light on the countries making the most substantial contributions to the exploration of this subject matter (Table 3).

Table 3.

Number of citations per publication for countries

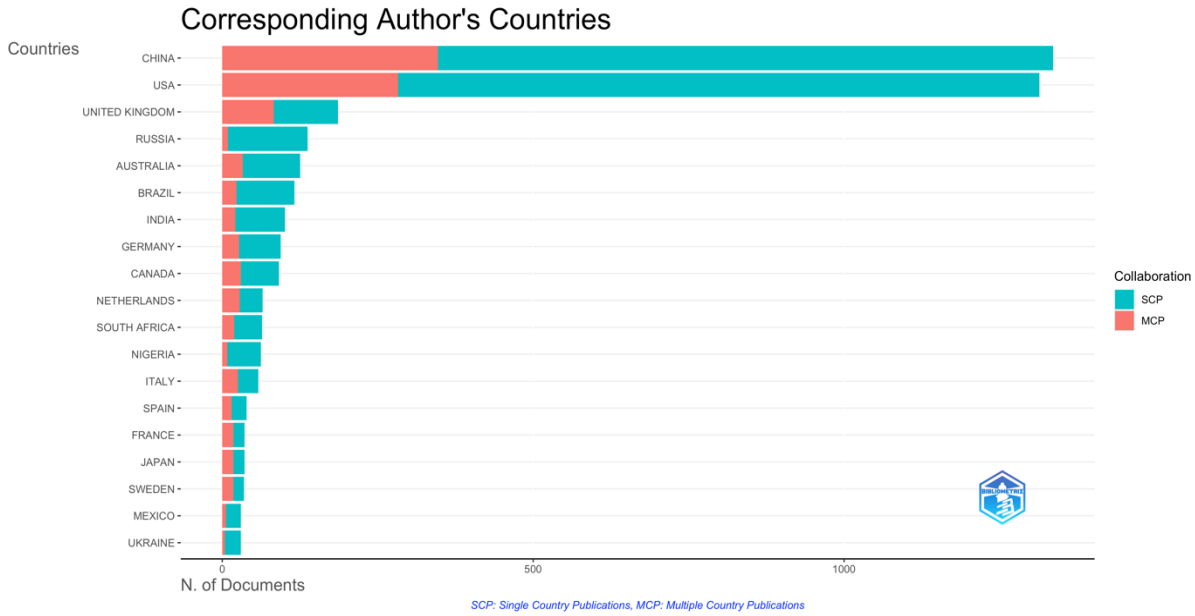
Country	Total Citations	Average Article Citations
USA	33921	25,80
China	25401	19,00
United Kingdom	4381	23,60
Australia	2608	20,90
Canada	1821	20,00
Germany	1781	18,90
Netherlands	1726	26,60
India	1151	11,40
Japan	1039	28,90
Brazil	1038	8,90

Source: formed by authors using R software

This dataset provides information on the total number of citations (TC) and the average citations per article for various countries. The USA and China lead in total citations, with 33,921 and 25,401 respectively. This indicates a significant volume of academic output or impact in research, with the USA holding the highest number of citations.

Japan, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom showcase the highest average citations per article. This suggests that, on average, individual articles from these countries tend to receive higher citation rates compared to the others in the list.

A crucial relative metric is the MCP Ratio, derived by dividing the count of publications authored in collaboration with foreign researchers by the total number of publications (Figure 7).



Source: formed by authors using R software

Figure 7. Ratios of Single Country Publications (SCP) and Multiple Country Publications (MCP) by country

The visual representation delineates the top 20 countries with corresponding authors engaged in the research domain of urban state security. The United States exhibits the highest count of corresponding authors, succeeded by the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia. Such prevalence is likely influenced by multiple factors, including the scale and intricacy of urban regions within the United States, significant governmental investments in urban state security research, and the presence of esteemed universities conducting substantial research in this domain.

These nations all encompass expansive and intricate urban landscapes, encountering a myriad of challenges concerning urban security. The prominence of developed countries among the top 20 suggests that the exploration of urban state security stands as a predominant research focus within such nations.

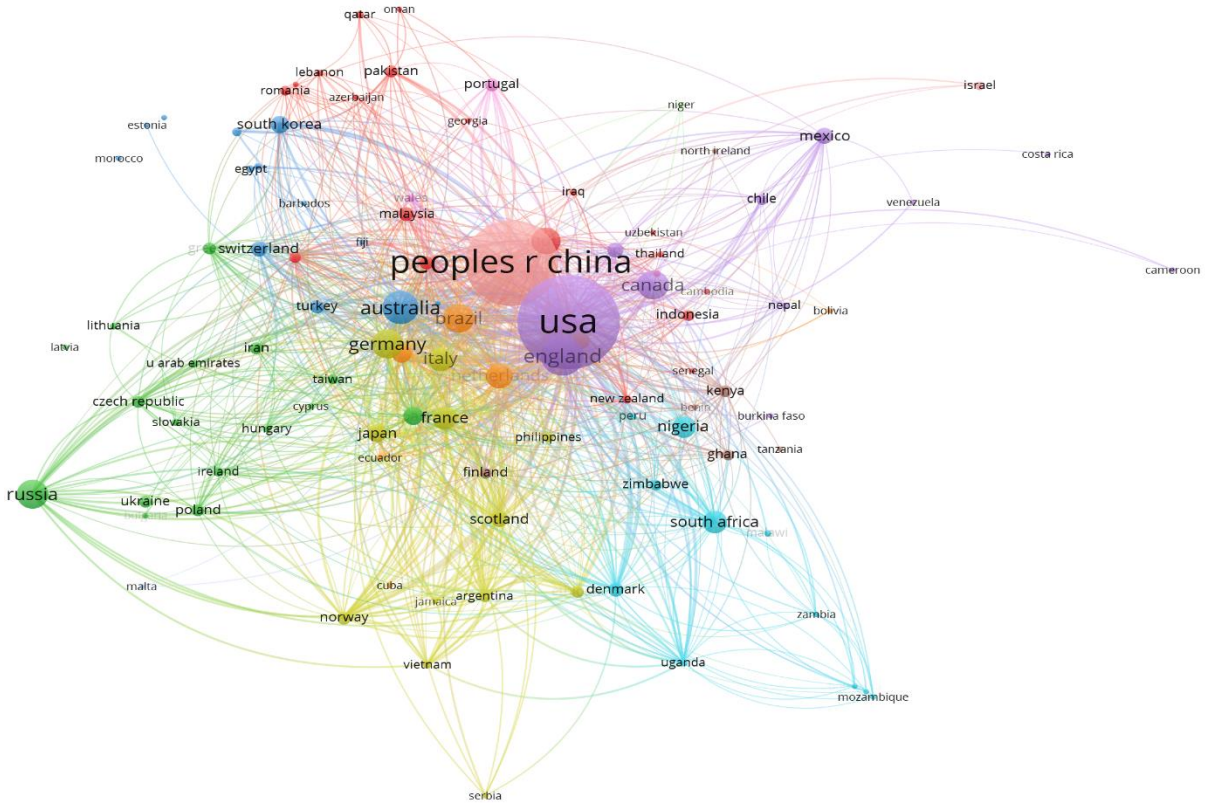
The inter-country collaboration network pertaining to urban state security exhibits a multifaceted and intricate structure. The visual representation portrays this network, employing nodes to symbolize countries and edges to delineate their cooperative relationships (Figure 8).

Notably, the visualization accentuates the United States as the most pivotal node within the network, indicative of its extensive collaborative ties with other countries. Among the other prominent nodes are the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, France, Germany, and Japan, all serving as frontrunners in the realm of urban state security research and application.

Moreover, the network delineates regional clusters of collaboration. Instances include a cluster involving cooperation among the United States, Canada, and Mexico, another among the United Kingdom and its European counterparts, and yet another involving Japan, South Korea, and Australia. These clusters underscore the inclination of countries to collaborate with neighboring nations on urban state security concerns. This tendency is influenced by shared challenges in urban security, encompassing issues such as terrorism, crime, and natural disasters.

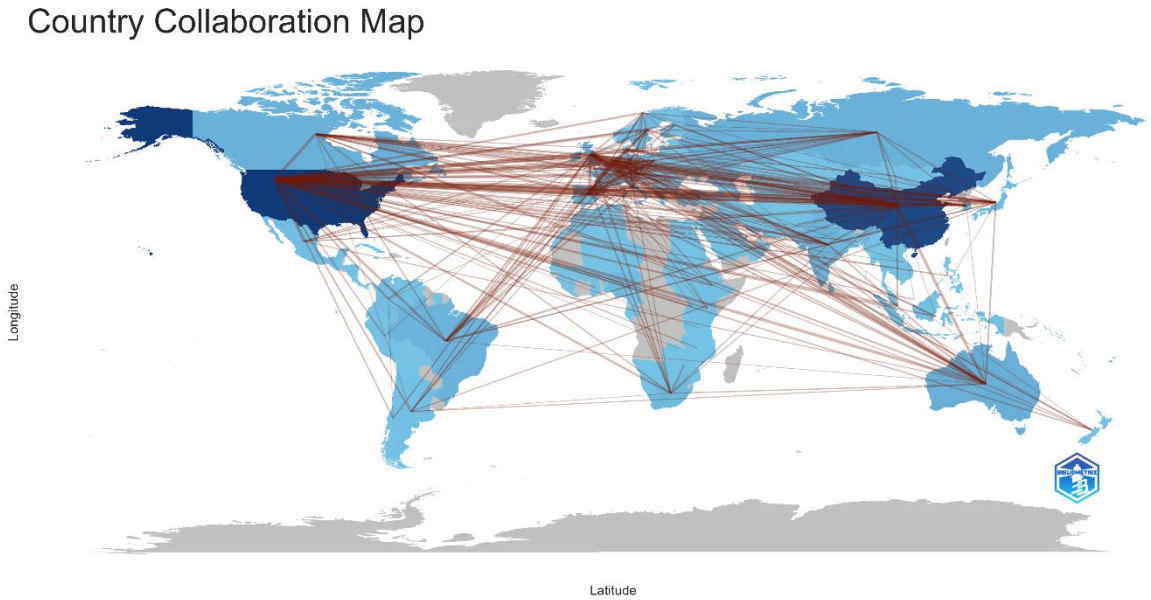
To provide a more comprehensive spatial insight into cooperation networks, Figure 9 illustrates a geographic dimension of collaborative interactions.

The findings obtained from the analysis of journals present a comprehensive overview of the scholarly landscape within a specific research domain (Table 4). The research into journals spans numerous dimensions, including citation impact, publication frequency, and the prominence of various publication outlets. This section unveils critical insights, shedding light on the influential platforms driving academic discourse and knowledge dissemination.



Source: formed by authors using VOSviewer

Figure 8. Visualization of relations between countries on the research topic



Source: formed by authors using R software

Figure 9. Map of relations between countries

Table 4.

Source local impact top 25 research paper

Element	h_index	g_index	m_index	TC	NP	PY_start
Science Of the Total Environment	24	40	3,429	1728	40	2017
Sustainability	19	29	1,9	1179	101	2014
Ecological Indicators	18	30	1,636	1003	30	2013
Journal Of Cleaner Production	18	33	2,25	1165	41	2016
International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	17	30	0,773	913	31	2002
Urban Studies	17	27	0,85	782	31	2004
Land Use Policy	16	27	1,333	785	31	2012
Applied Energy	15	18	1	1246	18	2009
Cities	15	26	0,682	975	26	2002
Agriculture And Human Values	14	20	0,737	1447	20	2005
Habitat International	14	19	0,636	607	19	2002
Remote Sensing	14	22	1,273	590	42	2013
Food Security	13	24	1,083	576	26	2012
International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	13	21	1,182	538	43	2013
Landscape And Urban Planning	13	19	0,765	846	19	2007
Ieee Access	12	20	2,4	455	29	2019
Bmc Public Health	11	21	0,688	478	21	2008
Journal Of Environmental Management	11	16	0,733	436	16	2009
Journal Of Nutrition	11	11	0,55	1195	11	2004
Plos One	11	19	1	564	19	2013

Source: formed by authors using R software

The provided data showcases measures for the top 25 sources in their respective fields. This analysis focuses on the impact, citations, and publication history of these sources. “Science of the Total Environment” holds a high h-index, indicating substantial citations. It began in 2017 but has garnered significant impact, evident from the g-index and m-index, denoting a broad reach and influence.

“Sustainability” boasts a commendable h-index and g-index, established in 2014, suggesting a notable impact within a relatively short period. “Ecological Indicators” demonstrates a solid impact since its initiation in 2013, reflected in its h-index, g-index, and m-index. “International Journal of Urban and Regional Research” has a consistent impact history, maintaining influence since its inception in 2002.

These observations suggest varying levels of impact and consistent influence within their respective domains, with some sources showing notable impact in a relatively short time.

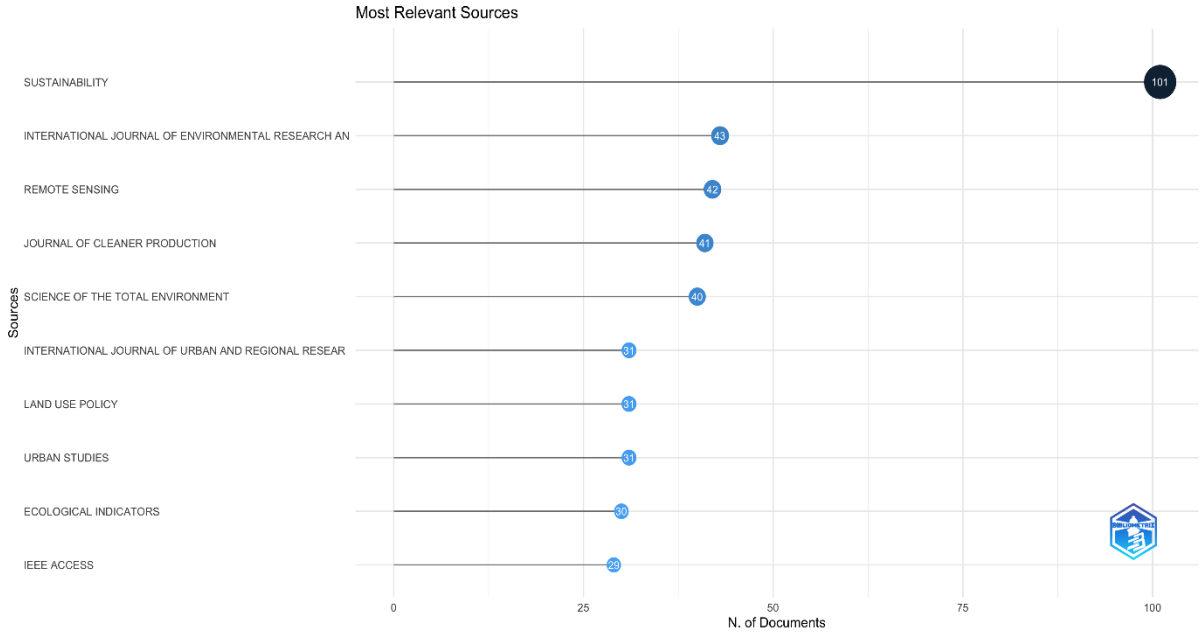
The dominance of academic journals within the top 10 most pertinent sources for urban state security research indicates the field's early stage of evolution and continual growth. These esteemed, peer-reviewed publications offer an expansive array of research contributions on diverse urban security themes. It's imperative for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners to engage with these influential sources, ensuring an updated understanding of the latest advancements and insights within the domain of urban state security (Figure 10).

The Sankey diagram serves as an informational conduit, showcasing the interrelationship between urban state security, climate change, and cybersecurity. The varying band widths depict the flow of information between these fields (Figure 11).

Of note, the diagram illustrates a predominant flow from urban state security to climate change. This accentuates the significant impact of climate change on urban security. Additionally, a substantial information flow is noted from urban state security to cybersecurity, indicating the critical intersection of cybersecurity with urban security concerns. It’s pertinent to observe the directional flow: from climate change to urban state security and from cybersecurity to urban state security. This signifies the growing recognition among urban security entities concerning the inherent threats posed by climate change and cybersecurity.

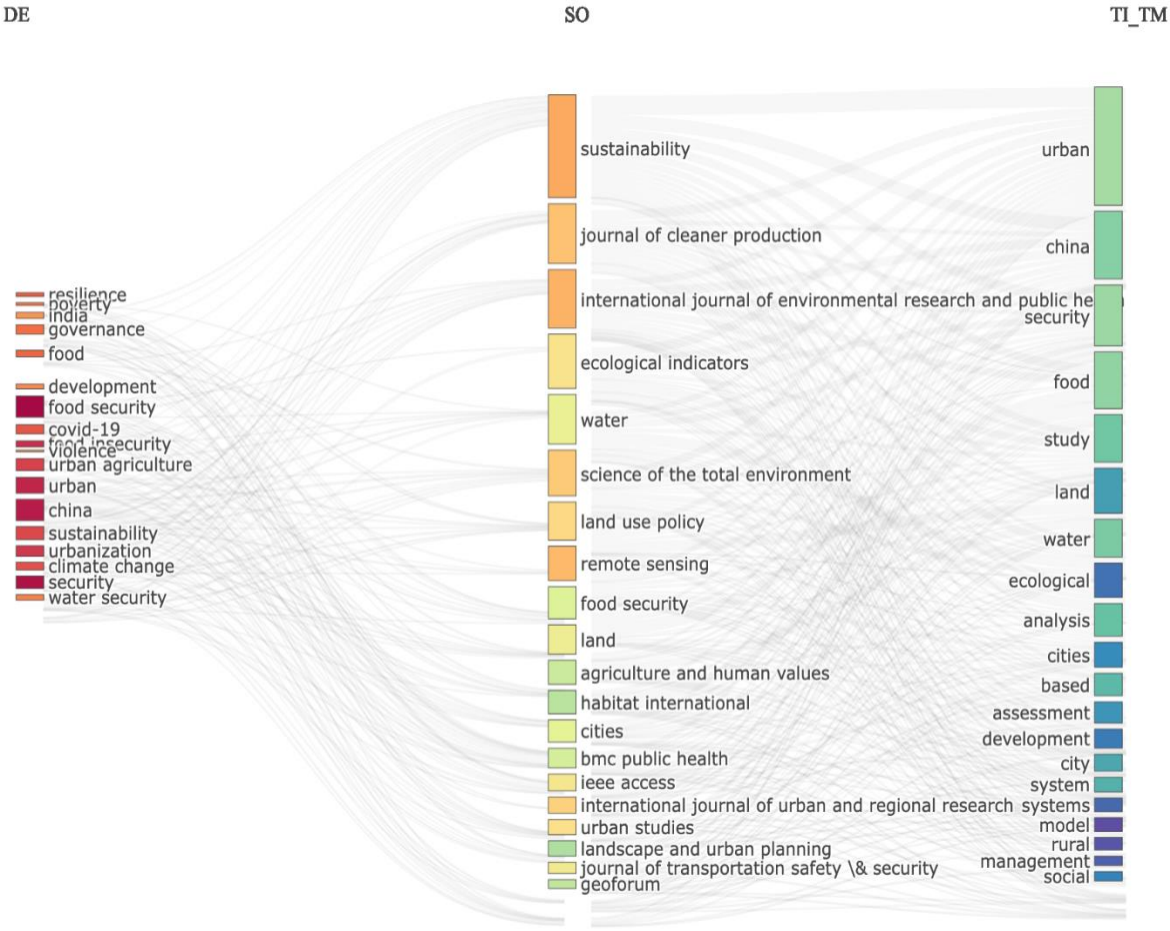
The Sankey diagram offers profound insights into the interrelations among urban state security, climate change, and cybersecurity. Primarily, it reveals the intricate interconnections between these domains. Moreover, it underscores the pivotal roles of climate change and cybersecurity as substantial threats to urban state security. Additionally, it indicates a growing awareness among urban security authorities regarding these imminent challenges.

The implications derived from this diagram have profound relevance for policymakers and practitioners. Firstly, it underscores the necessity for integrated strategies that simultaneously address urban state security, climate change, and cybersecurity. Secondly, it advocates for substantial investments in research and development to foster innovative technologies that effectively counter the threats stemming from climate change and cybersecurity. Lastly, it stresses the importance of public education concerning these threats and the potential mitigation strategies available.



Source: formed by authors using R software

Figure 10. Most Relevant Sources



Source: formed by authors using R software

Figure 11. Three-fields plot

Conclusion

The comprehensive analysis of urban state security highlights the intricate and evolving nature of this critical field. The examination of research papers, citation patterns, and thematic trends underscores the increasing importance accorded to urban security, particularly in the face of challenges posed by climate change and cybersecurity.

The Sankey diagram serves as a visual testament to the interconnectedness of urban state security, climate change, and cybersecurity. It vividly portrays the substantial flow of information from urban state security to climate change and cybersecurity, underscoring their mutual impact. The recognition of climate change and cybersecurity as significant threats to urban security is discernible, as indicated by the directional flow of information.

Moreover, the bibliometrics analysis sheds light on the global landscape of research contributions, emphasizing the pivotal role played by developed countries in advancing the discourse on urban state security. The identification of key journals, impactful papers, and influential authors offers valuable insights for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners aiming to navigate this dynamic field.

Bibliometrics analysis implications extend to the necessity for integrated approaches in addressing urban state security, climate change, and cybersecurity. Policymakers and practitioners are urged to invest in research, technological innovation, and public awareness to effectively counteract these multifaceted threats.

The identified gap in prominent studies or analyses pertaining to the security of urbanized areas during wartime and the essential conditions for securing urban areas in armed conflicts signifies a noteworthy research opportunity. This observation underscores the imperative for extensive and nuanced investigations, emphasizing the essential need for scholarly endeavors that delve into the intricacies of security concerns within urbanized regions during times of conflict or war. This recognition not only highlights the existing research gap but also beckons for future scholarly pursuits to unravel the complexities associated with urban security in the challenging context of armed conflicts.

In essence, this research not only contributes to the understanding of urban state security but also underscores the urgency for collaborative, interdisciplinary efforts to safeguard urban environments in an era marked by evolving challenges and complexities.

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Державна безпека в містах: бібліографічний аналіз літератури

Анотація. У статті подано комплексний огляд сучасного ландшафту досліджень і практики державної безпеки в містах. У дослідженні використано бібліометричний аналіз наукових періодичних видань Web of Science (2000 - 2022). Наукові праці, відібрані за ключовим словом «urban state security», експортовано для обробки у VOSviewer та R. За результатами отримано 4620 публікацій. Починаючи з точного визначення державної безпеки в містах і дослідження її значення, стаття переходить до ретельного вивчення основних загроз і викликів, з якими стикається міське середовище. Визначено помітну прогалину в поточних дослідженнях, зокрема у сфері безпеки на урбанізованих територіях під час війни або важливих умов для забезпечення безпеки на урбанізованих територіях під час збройних конфліктів. Дослідження наголошує на необхідності комплексних та скоординованих стратегій, які політики та практики повинні розглядати як спектр загроз та викликів, з якими стикаються міста. В статті акцентовано увагу на необхідності здійснення стратегічних інвестицій в дослідження та розробки для розвитку інноваційних технологій і рішень, розроблених для ефективного пом'якшення виявлених загроз і викликів.

Ключові слова: державна безпека в містах; тероризм; злочинність; стихійні лиха; кібербезпека.

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