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# Securitizing Human Development and Population Resilience: Citizen Participation and Policy-Making Nexus through Digital Archives

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**Abstract:**
**Introduction:** Over the past decade, the relationship between human development and population resilience has been a key theme in specialized research, focusing on new analytical directions such as citizen participation, policy-making, well-being, resilience, and opportunities. During this period, the digitization of scientific content has become invaluable for research initiatives, enabling a systematic analysis of how relevant concepts and themes have evolved, as well as how patterns regarding the interdependencies between security and human development have been revealed within digital archives.
**Objectives:** To understand how this issue is perceived and analyzed in the specialized literature, we undertake a statistical and analytical study to examine how field specialists and practitioners approach the subject.
**Methodology:** The research employs a mixed methodological framework organized into three stages. In the first part of the study, we select relevant analytical categories (n=14) and systematically analyze the content available on the Dimensions (Digital Science) platform, grouped by analytical categories and selection criteria. In the second part, the analysis categorizes the document corpus based on the occurrence of the selected topics. In the final part of the study, we examine correlations between the various topics using the Pearson correlation coefficient to analyze the strength and direction of the relationship, based on conventional thresholds: : $|r| > 0.9$ = very strong correlation; $0.7 < |r| \leq 0.9$ = strong correlation, $0,5 < |r| \leq$ = moderate correlation; $0,3 < |r| \leq 0,5$= weak correlation; moderate correlation; $|r| \leq 0.3$ = negligible or non-existent correlation.
**Results and conclusions:** Research findings demonstrate that security-related topics cannot be analyzed in isolation from themes and subjects associated with human development. Uneven distributions are observed regarding years, document types, and citation counts, indicating a need for targeted sectoral policies grounded in the causal

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relationships and interdependencies between the two fields (security and human development).

**Keywords:** *security, human development, population resilience, policy, digital.*

## Introduction

Recent scholarly debates feature a significant body of literature addressing the direct link between human development, security, population resilience (De Souza, 2015; Coaffee, Fussey, 2015; Hettne, 2010) and citizen participation (Reid-Henry, 2011). This discourse shifts the paradigm of preventive practices, traditionally associated with population resilience, towards a concept of human security framed in terms of fostering human development and strategies for security (Helm, 2015; Olimid, Olimid, 2022; Olimid, Georgescu, 2017). First, it is essential to analyze how the operationalization of the security-human development-population resilience–citizen participation nexus has evolved in the literature over the past decade, as this inquiry sheds light on both policy-making and, crucially, adaptation and resilience (Adger, O'Riordan, 2014), and citizen participation (Hettne, 2010) by mapping population growth (Walker, 2016), environmental security (Schilling, Nash, Ide, Scheffran, Froese, von Prondzinski, 2017) and labour market (Koval, Polyezhayev, Bezkhlibna, 2018). Second, resilience and participation offer multiple analytical perspectives serving as benchmarks for organizational security while also providing a basis for theoretical exploration within the realm of critical infrastructure, policies and processes (Juntunen, Hyvönen, 2014; Olimid, Olimid, 2025) and security-development nexus (Stern, Öjendal, 2011).

## Methodology

The study employs a mixed-methods research design comprising three complementary stages. In the first stage, we conduct a systematic content analysis using the Dimensions (Digital Science) (2026) bibliometric database, organized into four analytical groups: "Security", "Resilience and human development", "Digital", and "Public policy and participation" (Column 1, Table 1). The research corpus was systematically organized and analyzed across fourteen topics, as follows: (1) the "Security" analytical group comprises five topics: "human security", "citizen security", "policy security", "information security", and "AI and security"; (2) the "Resilience and human development" analytical group comprises three topics: "social resilience", "population resilience", and "human development"; (3) the "Digital" analytical group comprises four topics: "digital policy", "digital divide", "digital governance", and "trust in technology"; and (4) the "Public policy and participation" analytical group comprises two topics: "policy capacity" and "citizen participation". The analysis for the 2018–2026 period notes that the extracted research data also include publications accepted in advance for 2027 that are already available online. The choice of the Dimensions platform (Digital Science) is justified by the volume and documents available in the database's digital archive. The research corpus was systematically analyzed for the fourteen selected topics. To structure and interpret the research data, we grouped the fourteen topics into four analytical categories, as identified in Columns 1 and 2 of Table 1.

The selection of analytical categories and topics for analysis was based on their relevance to current debates, and the data were extracted on September 27, 2026. The table

lists the total number of publications (Column 3, Table 1), the total number of policy documents (Column 4, Table 1), the total number of citations (Column 5, Table 1), the mean citations per topic (Column 6, Table 1), and the growth in the frequency of each topic's appearance between 2018 and 2025 (Column 7, Table 1).

In the second phase, we grouped the number of publications containing the selected topics by year [Table 2 (1 of 2); Table 2 (2 of 2)]. In the third phase of the research, we used the Pearson correlation coefficient (Table 3) to measure the strength of the linear relationships between the variables in Table 1. We interpreted and analyzed the coefficients based on conventional thresholds as follows: $|r| > 0.9$ = very strong correlation; $0.7 < |r| \leq 0.9$ = strong correlation, $0,5 < |r| \leq$ = moderate correlation; $0,3 < |r| \leq 0,5$= weak correlation; moderate correlation; $|r| \leq 0.3$ = negligible or non-existent correlation.

**Results and discussions**

The first part of the results section presents the corpus of publications, structured according to the four analytical groups (Table 1, Column 1) for the period 2018-2027. Additionally, the table displays the distribution of the fourteen topics (Column 2) based on the number of publications (Column 3), policy documents (Column 4), number of citations (Column 5), average number of citations (Column 6), and a comparison across topics and analytical groups (Column 7).

**Table 1. Comparative overview of publications given the analytical groups (security, resilience and development, digital and public policy and citizen participation) given total number of publications and policy documents**

| Column | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Row | Analytical group | Topic | Publications | Policy documents | Citations | Mean citations | Growth 2018-2025 |
| 1. | Security | Human security | 6.309.322 | 417.170 | 112.84 M | 17.88 | x 2.1 |
| 2. | Security | Citizen security | 2.214.223 | 196.693 | 30.12 M | 13.60 | x 1.3 |
| 3. | Security | Policy security | 5.761.247 | 864.148 | 93.84 M | 16.29 | x 2.0 |
| 4. | Security | Information security | 8.279.342 | 774.569 | 141.27 M | 17.06 | x 2.1. |
| 5. | Security | AI and security | 1.899.211 | 35.244 | 27.57 M | 14.52 | x 5.2 |
| 6. | Resilience and human development | Social resilience | 2.363.023 | 134.834 | 41.4 M | 17.52 | x 4.3 |
| 7. | Resilience and human development | Population resilience | 2.191.583 | 120.484 | 43.37 M | 19.79 | x 4.3 |
| 8. | Resilience and human development | Human development | 33.902.460 | 609.238 | 940.59M | 27.74 | x 1.8 |
| 9. | Digital | Digital governance | 1.276.010 | 97.266 | 16.41 M | 12.86 | x 4.5 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | Digital | Digital policy | 3.958.003 | 236.715 | 67.32M | 17.01 | x 3.6 |
| 11. | Digital | Digital divide | 2.036.464 | 41.264 | 42.21 M | 20.24 | x 2.31 |
| 12. | Digital | Trust in Technology | 4.097.165 | 205.558 | 89.54 M | 21.86 | x 2.5 |
| 13. | Public policy and participation | Policy capacity | 7.366.837 | 687.213 | 146.54M | 19.89 | x 2.2 |
| 14. | Public policy and participation | Citizen participation | 2.344.104 | 170.982 | 35.53 M | 15.16 | x 1.3 |

Source: Digital Science (2018-). Dimensions app [Software]. Retrieved from https://app.dimensions.ai/discover/publication?search_mode=content. The dataset presented in Table 1 also includes 2027 publications (likely available online and retrieved from Dimensions app on 27 september 2026

**Number of publications.** The analyzed corpus covers the distribution of topics by number of publications. The largest number belongs to the "human development" topic (Row 8, Column 3), with 33,902,460 publications, followed by "information security" with 8,279,342 results (Row 4, Column 3) and "policy capacity" with 7.366.837 results (Row 13, Column 3). At the other end of the spectrum, the topics "AI and security" (Row 5, Column 2), "digital governance" record 1,899,211 and 1,276,010 publications, respectively.

**Policy documents.** Regarding the results recorded as policy documents, the analysis highlights that the highest numbers belong to the topic of "policy security" [864,148 results], followed by "information security" [774,569 results] and "policy capacity" [687,213 results]. The lowest figures were recorded for the topics of "population resilience" [120,484 results], followed by "social resilience" [134,834 results], "AI and security" [35,244 results], and "digital divide" [41,264 results].

**The total number of citations** is presented in Column 5 of Table 1. The largest figure belongs to the "human development" topic (Row 8, Column 5), with 940.59 million citations, followed by "policy capacity" with 146.54 million results (Row 13, Column 5) and "information security" with 141.27 million results. At the other end of the spectrum are the topics "AI and security" [27.57 million] and "digital divide" [42.21 million], respectively.

Regarding **mean citations,** notable results are recorded by "human development" [27.74 results] and "digital divide" [20.24 results]. The lowest figures are recorded by "citizen security" [13.60 results] and "AI and security" [14.52 results].

Regarding **growth** [Growth 2018-2025] (Column 7, Table 1), the fastest growth in the number of publications is recorded by "AI and security" (x5.2) and "digital governance" (x4.5). The slowest increases were recorded in "citizen security" (x1.3), "human development" (x1.8) and "citizen participation" (x1.3).

Table 2 (1 of 2) and Table 2 (2 of 2) show the number of publications per year containing the selected topics. The last column indicates the total number of publications for the first seven topics for each year - Table 2 (1 of 2) - while the last column of Table 2 (2 of 2) shows the total for the remaining seven topics. Across the ten-year period analyzed, the highest figures were recorded in 2025 for the topic of "policy security" (472,946 results), in 2021 for "information security" (489,523 results), and in 2024 for "human security" (484,208 results). Conversely, the lowest figures were identified for

topics published in advance (2027), as well as for "human security" (2025: 55,385 results) and "population resilience" (2019: 90,737 results; 2018: 80,879 results).

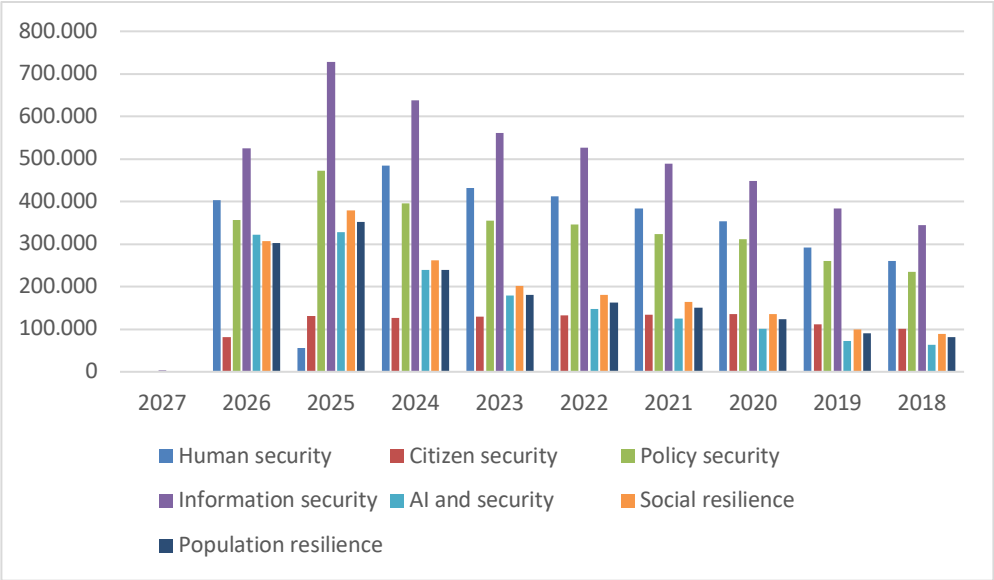
**Table 2 (1 of 2). Comparative analysis of publications containing selected topics, by year (2018-2025)**

| Year | Human security | Citizen security | Policy security | Information security | AI and security | Social resilience | Population resilience | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2027 *** | 2.212 | 394 | 2489 | 3.204 | 1.756 | 1.625 | 1.711 | 13.391 |
| **2026** | 402.676 | 81.736 | 356.403 | 525.734 | 321.305 | 306.628 | 302.464 | 1.894.270 |
| **2025** | 55.385 | 131.479 | 472.946 | 728.318 | 327.548 | 378.980 | 351.706 | 2.390.977 |
| **2024** | 484.208 | 126.935 | 395.628 | 638.047 | 239.494 | 261.826 | 238.975 | 1.900.905 |
| **2023** | 431.976 | 129.678 | 355.222 | 561.294 | 179.852 | 201.823 | 181.017 | 1.608.886 |
| **2022** | 412.486 | 132.925 | 346.346 | 527.073 | 147.535 | 180.715 | 162.472 | 1.497.066 |
| **2021** | 383.024 | 133.699 | 323.926 | 489.523 | 125.004 | 164.738 | 150.525 | 1.387.415 |
| **2020** | 354.033 | 135.733 | 311.472 | 448.057 | 101.563 | 134.972 | 123.695 | 1.255.492 |
| **2019** | 291.956 | 112.052 | 260.191 | 383.018 | 71.976 | 99.237 | 90.737 | 1.017.211 |
| **2018** | 259.672 | 100.882 | 235.094 | 344.272 | 62.664 | 88.440 | 80.879 | 912.231 |
| **Total 2018-2027 *** | 3.077.628 | 1.085.119 | 3.057.228 | 4.645.336 | 1.576.941 | 1.817.359 | 1.682.470 | 13.864.453 |

Source: Digital Science (2018-). Dimensions app [Software]. Retrieved from https://app.dimensions.ai/discover/publication?search_mode=content.
***** The dataset presented in Table 2 (1 of 2) also includes 2027 publications (likely available online and retrieved from Dimensions app on 27 september 2026.

The data in Table 2 (1 of 2) and Figure 1 (1 of 2) indicate the highest aggregate result counts recorded in 2025 (2,390,977 results) and 2026 (1,894,270 results). Within this context, regarding the corpus structure in 2025, the topic "policy security" recorded the highest number of results (472,946), followed by "human security" in 2024 (484,208 results), 2023 (431,976), and 2022 (412,486). The rising trend in results for the "human security" topic, alongside "information security" (2026: 525,734 results; 2024: 638,047; 2023: 561,294 results) [Figure 1 (1 of 2)], provides a comprehensive overview of the frequency with which security-related terms have appeared over the last five years.

**Figure 1 (1 of 2). Comparative analysis of publications containing selected topics, by year (2018-2025)**




Source: Digital Science (2018-). Dimensions app [Software]. Retrieved from https://app.dimensions.ai/discover/publication?search_mode=content. The dataset presented in Figure 1 (1 of 2) also includes 2027 publications (likely available online and retrieved from Dimensions app on 27 september 2026.

This demonstrates that publications associated with fields such as "human security" and "information security" are evolving progressively in the same direction; that is, increased interest in the specialized literature regarding one topic is linked to a rise in interest in the other topics as well [Figure 1 (1 of 2)].

Table 2 (2 of 2) and Figure 2 (2 of 2) highlight a consolidated cluster of high values recorded between 2018 and 2026 for the topics of "human development" (values ranging from 1,320,874 in 2018 to 2,338,658 in 2025) and "digital policy" (values ranging from 148,892 in 2018 to 532,273 in 2025). The values recorded by these two topics during the specified period demonstrate the existence of a well-structured thematic core, featuring associated concepts and themes that underpin the multisectoral nature of security and development in contemporary times. Other strong associations are observed regarding topics linked to the terms "trust in technology", "policy capacity", and "citizen participation".

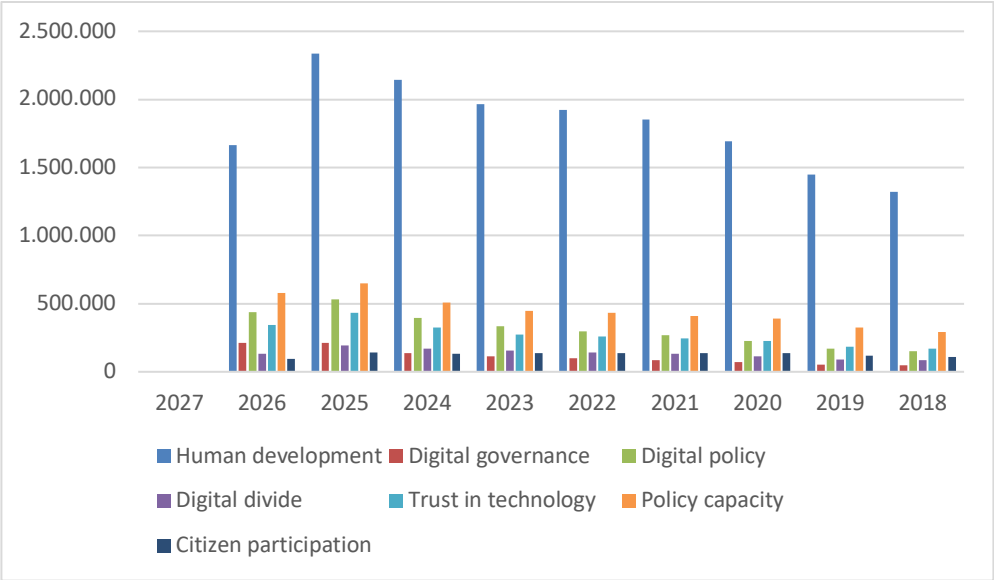
**Table 2 (2 of 2). Comparative analysis of publications containing selected topics, by year (2018-2025)**

| Year | Human development | Digital governance | Digital policy | Digital divide | Trust in technology | Policy capacity | Citizen participation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2027*** | 6.747 | 1.100 | 2.199 | 949 | 2.076 | 3.494 | 485 | 17.050 |
| **2026** | 1.664.296 | 213.425 | 440.061 | 133.797 | 344.596 | 580.471 | 95.525 | 3.472.171 |
| **2025** | 2.338.658 | 214.148 | 532.273 | 194.494 | 432.044 | 649.902 | 143.054 | 4.504.573 |
| **2024** | 2.143.431 | 136.185 | 393.409 | 168.320 | 323.858 | 509.083 | 131.545 | 3.805.83 |
| **2023** | 1.966.671 | 115.805 | 335.544 | 155.537 | 274.699 | 448.238 | 135.087 | 13.431.581 |
| **2022** | 1.923.020 | 97.956 | 297.871 | 141.669 | 259.482 | 434.404 | 138.060 | 3.292.462 |
| **2021** | 1.850.670 | 84.839 | 270.277 | 130.956 | 246.242 | 411.259 | 136.581 | 3.130.824 |
| **2020** | 1.692.058 | 72.455 | 226.273 | 112.596 | 225.959 | 391.047 | 139.131 | 2.859.519 |
| **2019** | 1.446.903 | 53.112 | 169.905 | 89.204 | 184.209 | 324.320 | 116.852 | 2.384.505 |
| **2018** | 1.320.874 | 47.198 | 148.892 | 84.008 | 170.006 | 293.797 | 106.609 | 2.171.384 |
| **Total 2018-2027*** | 6.353.328 | 1.036.223 | 2.816.704 | 1.211.530 | 2.463.171 | 4.042.521 | 1.142.929 | 29.069.900 |

Source: Digital Science (2018-). Dimensions app [Software]. Retrieved from https://app.dimensions.ai/discover/publication?search_mode=content.
***The dataset presented in Table 2 (2 of 2) also includes 2027 publications (likely available online and retrieved from Dimensions app on 27 september 2026.

Figure 2 (2 of 2) reveals one of the research's most significant findings: the strong association and year-on-year strengthening of the link between the topics of "policy capacity" and "citizen participation". This demonstrates that publications on both topics have grown concurrently, leveraging associations with the themes of "human development" (Column 2), "digital governance" (Column 3), "digital policy" (Column 4), and the "digital divide" (Column 5). There is a clear theoretical explanation for this result: digital transformations and the capacity to generate public policy are increasingly addressed as complementary areas of human development, information security, and institutional governance.

**Figure 2 (2 of 2) . Comparative analysis of publications containing selected topics, by year (2018-2025)**




Source: Digital Science (2018-). Dimensions app [Software]. Retrieved from https://app.dimensions.ai/discover/publication?search_mode=content.
The dataset presented in Figure 2 (2 of 2) also includes 2027 publications (likely available online and retrieved from Dimensions app on 27 september 2026.

**Table 3. Pearson Correlation Matrix – Comparative Overviw (n=14 topics)**

| | Publications (log) | Policy documents (log) | Citations (log) | Mean citations | Growth 2018-2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Publications (log) | r = 1 | r = 0.771<br>$R^2$ = 0.6039<br>p < 0.01 | r = 0.9897<br>$R^2$ = 0.9795<br>p < 0.001 | r = 0.7279<br>$R^2$ = 0.5298<br>p < 0.01 | r = -0.4939<br>$R^2$ = 0.2440<br>p = 0.0726 |
| Policy doc (log) | | r = 1 | r = 0.7198<br>$R^2$ = 0.5181<br>p < 0.01 | r = 0.2981<br>$R^2$ = 0.0889<br>p = 0.3006 | r = - 0.568<br>$R^2$ = 0.3443<br>p < 0.05 |
| Citations (log) | | | r = 1 | r = 0.8169<br>$R^2$ = 0.6674<br>p < 0.001 | r = -0.4679<br>$R^2$ = 0.2189<br>p = 0.0916 |
| Mean citations | | | | r = 1 | r = -0.2491<br>$R^2$ = 0.0621<br>p =0.3904 |
| Growth 2018-2025 | | | | | r = 1 |

Table 3 presents the results of the calculations for Pearson correlation coefficients (r), coefficients of determination ($R^2$), and associated p-values for five categories of bibliometric indicators calculated for the 14 topics analyzed in Table 1. The five categories of bibliometric indicators are: publications, policy documents, citations, mean citations, and growth (2018–2025). $R^2$ represents the proportion of the variation in one of the five indicators explained by its relationship with another indicator.

To interpret the data in Table 3, the following levels were applied to the absolute value of r. These levels indicate the strength of the linear relationship established between two bibliometric indicators, as follows: $|r| > 0.9$ = very strong correlation; $0.7 < |r| \leq 0.9$ = strong correlation, $0{,}5 < |r| \leq$ = moderate correlation; $0{,}3 < |r| \leq 0{,}5$= weak correlation; moderate correlation; $|r| \leq 0.3$ = negligible or non-existent correlation.

Thus, Table 3 shows the following correlations between the indicators:

(1) publications – citations ($r = 0.9897$; $R^2 = 0.9795$; $p < 0.001$) indicates a very strong correlation between the two analyzed indicators, with 97.75% shared variance, representing a direct correlation between the number of publications and the number of citations; (2) citations vs. average number of citations ($r = 0.8169$; $R^2 = 0.6674$; $p < 0.001$): indicates a very strong correlation between the two analyzed indicators—citations and average number of citations - showing 66.74% shared variance; this is a direct correlation revealing that topics with a high volume of citations also tend to record a higher citation frequency per publication;

(3) publications vs. public policy documents ($r = 0.771$; $R^2 = 0.6039$; $p < 0.01$): indicates a very strong correlation between the two analyzed indicators, showing 60.39% shared variance - a direct correlation between the two indicators;

(4) publications vs. average number of citations ($r = 0.7279$; $R^2 = 0.5298$; $p < 0.01$): indicates a very strong correlation between the two analyzed indicators, showing 52.98% shared variance - a direct correlation established between the number of publications and the average number of citations.

The last column of Table 3 also highlights negative correlations, as follows: between growth and publications ($r = -0.4939$; $p = 0.0726$) and between growth and citations ($r = -0.4679$; $p = 0.0916$). These recorded values reveal that topics well-established in the scientific literature show slower growth trajectories than those in emerging fields. Table 3 highlights the relationship between the number of publications, relevance, and academic impact, as well as the patterns of uptake and dissemination across the selected analytical categories (security, resilience and development, digital and public policy, and citizen participation).

## Conclusions

This research initiated an analytical study of the link between human security and human development using the Dimensions platform, focusing on scientific literature published between 2018 and 2027. The data - presented across both analytical categories and specific topics - highlight the nexus between citizen participation and policymaking; the results demonstrate that these two topics should not be studied in isolation within the thematic core of human development, security, and population resilience. Although the analysis reveals that certain topics account for the majority of publications, policy documents, total citations, and average citations per publication, it is important to note that some themes are generating new, highly influential directions for future research [Table 1; Table 2 (1 of 2); Table 2 (2 of 2)].

A second conclusion concerns the cohesion of the fourteen identified topics. Pearson correlations demonstrate strong links between the selected concepts, reflecting the fact that the nexus of human development, resilience, and human security constitutes a concentrated, multidimensional, and evolving thematic core (Table 3). These two main conclusions certainly have practical and applied implications: specifically, public policy and institutional governance treat security, resilience, and human development as inextricably linked to the strengthening of institutional capacity and the roles played by resilience and civic participation.

## Authors' Contributions:

The authors contributed equally to this work.

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