

The Evolution of the Intellectual Structure of Migration and Security Research: A Bibliometric Analysis of Studies Conducted Between 1988-2024

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ABSTRACT

The concept of migration, which has become one of the important problems of countries, and the issue of security, which is accepted as one of the negative effects of migration, are two of the important issues that have started to be discussed more in recent years. The relationship between migration and security has also been the subject of academic studies. In this study, it is tried to determine how the concepts of migration and security are examined in academic research, which concepts are at the centre of the level of relationship between the concepts and what are the trends in these issues. This study, which undertakes a guiding mission in the related field, includes a bibliometric analysis of academic studies published between 1972 and 2024 on the Web of Science (WoS) database. Using a purposive sampling method, the study conducted an in-depth analysis of 792 studies published using the concepts of migration and security. PRISMA flowchart was used for data selection. After the scanning, 3366 documents were reached and this number was reduced to 792 by choosing certain categories in accordance with the data selection methods. Thus, a data set suitable for the purpose was created. According to the results obtained, it was determined that the studies with the specified words increased after 2016 and peaked in 2021. It was determined that the country with the highest number of publications was in the USA, and the journal with the highest number of citations was the journal "Security Dialogue". When the institutional analysis of the publications is analysed, it is seen that the University of Amsterdam and the University of Warwick stand out. The researcher/author with the highest number of publications was "Vicenzo Bove" and "N. Vaughan-Williams", while the most cited researcher/author was "Jef Huysmans". In the theme analysis, it was seen that issues such as human rights, terrorism and multiculturalism came to the fore. It is thought that the thematic map in the study is a compass for new research in this field and can be a source of inspiration for academics who want to work in this field.

Keywords: Migration, Security, Bibliometric Analysis

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Introduction

Migration and security issues, which are the negative effects of migration, are important issues that concern and affect the whole world. Migration and security have social, economic and political dynamics. Human mobility between countries brings many opportunities and threats at the global level. Therefore, analysing the concepts of migration and security together is complex and should be evaluated in a multidimensional manner. Both concepts not only affect the daily lives of individuals and societies but also shape policy-making mechanisms and policy processes at national and international level. In this context, migration and security issues are not only the subject of academic research but are also of interest to policy makers, civil society organisations and international organisations. Studies on the aforementioned concepts have played an important role in creating a road map for policy makers and determining the basic principles in the formulation and implementation of migration and security policies. Again, these concepts are in the field of study of many disciplines. In particular, since they are related to topics such as human rights, international relations and development, they are closely related to many disciplines.

In this study, an in-depth analysis of academic research on migration and security has been conducted. In the analyses, academic studies published between 1972 and 2024 were accessed through the Web of Science (WoS) database, that is accepted as one of the most important databases. The publication trends of these studies, their distribution by countries, institutions and authors, keywords, journals and themes were analysed. Thus, the aim of the study is to make a general evaluation of academic research on migration and security issues and to shed light on the development of the literature in the field. It is thought that the findings obtained as a result of the analyses will be a valuable source for researchers, policy makers and other relevant stakeholders who work in this field. Therefore, the study has been written with the mission of re-emphasising the importance of migration and security issues by reducing their complexity. This study will evaluate the effects, helping to develop policy recommendations and strategies for future research supporting and developing basic studies in this field and contributing to the filling of issues that may be seen as gaps in the field.

Bibliometric Analysis

Bibliometric analyses analyse the bibliographic content of published articles in various scientific fields. This analysis is a quantitative statistical method that helps researchers in citation evaluation and understanding the research pool in a particular fields (Ananda & Nandiyanto, 2022; Firmansyah & Faisal, 2020). At the core of the analysis is the application of statistical data and quantitative approach to publications. Thus, it is possible to evaluate the trends and impacts related to the subject and to identify those who contribute the most to the discipline in this sense (Ng et al., 2023; Raan, 2003). This method allows monitoring interdisciplinary

scientific developments, emphasising the strengths and weaknesses of the relevant subject, and evaluating research performance in an objective and transparent manner (Erdoğan & Korkmaz, 2022).

Through bibliometric analysis, researchers can identify study themes, trends and gaps in the literature and create insights about the intellectual structure of the related field. This insight can guide the direction of future research (Firmansyah & Faisal, 2020; Ellili, 2022; Jaradat et al., 2022). With bibliometric analysis, patterns such as the most productive authors in the literature, the institutions to which the authors are affiliated and the countries they belong to can be examined. Thus, it is possible to understand the scientific impact of research and resources in a particular field individually, institutionally and nationally (Ragadhita & Nandiyanto, 2021). In addition, it will also be possible to create various data sets that can improve the quality of research and facilitate evidence-based decision-making (Yadav et al., 2022).

Although bibliometric analyses are quantitative and objective, they need interpretation in order to draw meaningful conclusions from the data obtained. This situation gives the analysis a subjective quality. Thus, by synthesising the data published in the literature, a wide window will be opened for researchers, policy makers and practitioners to observe and navigate the general landscape of academic studies. This analysis, which is a valuable tool especially for academics, facilitates the dissemination of knowledge and encourages innovation with different perspectives.

The methods used in bibliometric analysis are an important quantitative approach that has gained popularity in recent years to compile, evaluate and understand the data in the scientific literature. With this method, publication patterns, citations and collaborations in specific fields are analysed using various statistical and mathematical techniques. Therefore, bibliometric analysis is considered to be complementary to traditional methods such as meta-analysis and qualitative structured literature reviews (Župič & Čater, 2014). Bibliometric analyses can reveal publication priorities by examining the existing literature within a certain time frame (Vogel & Güttel, 2012). It also helps to understand the evolution of study topics and the impact of scientific outputs by allowing the identification of quantitative and qualitative changes in publication processes (Yadav & Lenka, 2022).

In summary, bibliometric analyses serve science as an important tool that enables researchers to quantitatively examine the scientific resources in the publication pool, enables them to follow the intellectual structure and publication evolution, and paves the way for determining publication trends and multidisciplinary publications by seeing research in different disciplines. The bibliometrics method offers a complementary approach that develops a clear

understanding of the field determined as the subject of research and determines the directions of future research (Qamar & Samad, 2021).

Migration and Security: Conceptual Framework

When academic research and policy debates on migration and security are analysed, it is seen that these two concepts are quite complex and interrelated. In recent years, the relationship between migration and the security problem caused by migration has become a prominent topic analysed by many disciplines such as public administration, political science, international relations and sociology. Understanding the relationship between these concepts requires a solid conceptual framework that can reveal the dynamics of the migration and security nexus.

One of the important points emphasised in the literature for the concept of migration and security is the need to develop various theoretical frameworks to analyse policies and practices related to migration and security. For example, Seeberg (2018) emphasises the need to develop an analytical framework to analyse the EU's migration and security policies towards Lebanon. This framework was determined by the author within the limits of identifying the challenges that arise in the field of migration and security and seeking answers to the main research questions developed in relation to the concepts. The study emphasises that the Arab Spring, which started in 2011, has led to intensified and differentiated migration patterns in the Middle East and North Africa. Recognising the danger, the EU established the "Dialogues on Migration, Mobility and Security". Thus, developing an understanding based on the security threat, which is one of the potential consequences of migration movements, the EU started to take some initiatives within the framework of bilateral agreements with the relevant countries (Seeberg, 2018). In another study that examines migration and security conceptually, the theoretical foundations of the concepts were tried to be elucidated, and evaluations were made on establishing healthy foundations in the analysis of the intersection of migration and security and determining the main components underlying the relationship (Browning, 2017). In these studies, the concept of security has been associated with the concept of stability, the importance of security for the development of policies that will ensure stability has been emphasised and in this context, an attempt has been made to associate the concept of migration with the concept of security. In addition, the importance of developing a solid conceptual framework to analyse the complex relationship that emerges as a result of the multidimensionality of migration and security has been emphasised in the studies. It is seen that the common point of different studies in various disciplines is the effort to reveal an understanding of how migration and security intersect and how this intersection affects society. This intersection is formed by concepts such as human rights, minority rights, political structure, economic structure, evolution in international relations and regional policies.

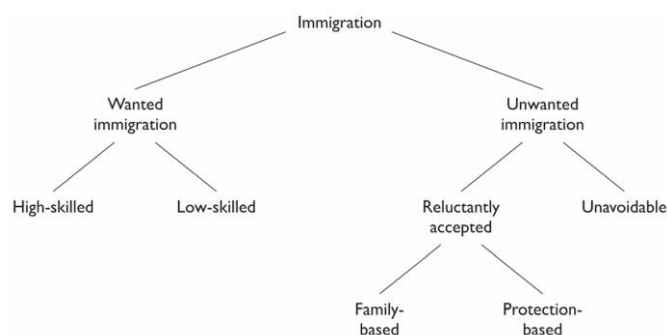
Definition and Types of Migration

The concept of migration, which is defined as the movement of individuals or groups of individuals from one place to another place or from one country to another country for reasons such as economic, social and political reasons, is defined as a multifaceted phenomenon (Gemici & Çatal, 2019). Migration is defined in various ways in different sources. In some definitions, migration refers to the settlement of individuals or groups in a different space and socio-cultural area for a short or long period of time (Türkyılmaz et al., 1998), while in some definitions; definitions are made by emphasising the act of going from one settlement to another settlement or from one country to another country, especially with the aim of settling (Sağlam, 2006). This difference in definitions shows that there are different aspects and meanings of migration and the diversity of the concept of migration.

Migration, which is defined as the population mobility of individuals and groups at national and international level, is associated with the activity of changing place and value at a certain time and place, either voluntarily or under the influence of some social or political factors encountered. Value change refers to the interaction of migrant individuals or groups with individuals and groups living in the new geography where they settle. This interaction causes socio-cultural changes and various interactions (Çelik, 2012; Türkyılmaz et al., 1998). For this reason, migration should not only be seen as a physical mobility but also as social mobility and change as a result of social mobility as such.

There are various classifications of migration in the literature. There are also differences in the definition and classification of the types of migration, each of which is characterised by different features and patterns and handled by different disciplines. It is possible to see this diversity in the types of migration mobility (Samuel and George, 2002), which is based on many reasons such as human rights, violence, poverty, education/training opportunities, employment, income differences, transportation, urbanisation, political freedom. The most common classification of migration is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Migration Classification



Source: Carling, 2007.

Depending on the categorisation of migration, a broad distinction is made between "wanted" and "unwanted" migration, especially for European countries. "Desirable" migrants are those who are considered to strengthen European economies by filling certain labour shortages. It is even stated that some European countries actively compete with each other and other industrialised countries to attract highly qualified migrants to their countries. In terms of "undesirable" migrants, it is seen that European countries do not want this type of migration in their countries. More importantly, this migration class is divided into two different categories, namely "forced admission" and "illegal migration". "Illegal" migrants are the smallest group and are categorised as people who usually arrive in Europe through human traffickers and are unlikely to return even if their residence requests are rejected. A significant proportion of African migrants in southern Europe are reported to fall into this category. The second and much larger group of 'forced admission' migrants are those who are reluctantly accepted by European governments to remain in Europe. These include asylum seekers who have been granted asylum or other forms of protection and migrants accepted for the purpose of family reunification or family formation (Carling, 2007). It is seen that there are many classifications developed with different perspectives in the classifications related to the types of migration. As another example of classification, Jennissen (2007) classifies international migration into four groups. The first of these, labour migration, is a type of migration to another country for employment, regardless of the skill level of the individual. Another type is return migration. This type of migration refers to the mobility of people who live as immigrants in a different country for a certain period of time and then want to return to their country. The third type of migration is defined as chain migration. In this type of migration, there is a change of country for the purpose of establishing a family or family reunification. The last type, asylum migration, refers to the mobility of people who go to a foreign country to gain refugee identity (Jennissen, 2007). It is possible to diversify these classifications. All these classifications show that there is a diversity in the concept of migration, each with different characteristics and based on different cause-effect relationships. As can be understood from these classifications, the phenomenon of migration is basically divided into two as desired and unwanted. However, especially illegal migration brought about by unwanted migration constitutes the basis of security measures, practices and concerns of states. On the other hand, it is understood that illegal migration constitutes the centre of the concerns arising in the relationship between migration and security, as will be discussed in the next section.

The Concept and Dimensions of Security

The concept of security is a multifaceted concept. The reason for this is that the concept of security includes many elements such as social, economic and environmental factors and is a concept related to many dimensions beyond the military dimension. The concept of security has evolved over time and has gone

beyond protection from physical threats and has developed to include a broad perspective that includes concerns about human rights, economy, stability, development, basic needs and energy (Gasper, 2005). Therefore, it would be wrong to define national security only in terms of military capabilities. This situation shows that the traditional understanding of security is no longer sufficient to meet the need for security and that a new and broader definition is necessary.

When the 2004 United Nations Development Programme is examined, it is seen that there are seven components that ensure human security and it is underlined that these components are valid for every country. These seven components are as follows (Thamrin, 2018):

- Economic security,
- Food safety,
- Health security,
- Environmental safety,
- Personal safety,
- Community safety,
- Political security

These listed components provide information about the evolution of the concept of security. This shift towards a more comprehensive understanding of security is characterised by the inclusion of modern challenges that go beyond traditional boundaries and necessitate a holistic approach developed to protect all possible dimensions. Today, the scope of security has gone beyond these components and the scope of security has expanded even further. Another important dimension of security that has come to the fore in recent years is energy security. The concept of energy security emphasises the strategic importance of ensuring a stable energy supply and ensuring that the energy that a country will need in the future is as independent as possible (Winzer, 2012). Therefore, the concept of security has gone far beyond military concerns and turned into a more comprehensive and complex concept. This scope and complexity have mobilised decision-makers, practitioners and researchers to develop a security approach that is appropriate to the circumstances and has led them to develop strategies to protect societies from potential threats. Due to the diversity and rapid increase of security problems, an approach that fully addresses security today and makes it a problem-free area has not yet been put forward.

The Relationship between Migration and Security

The concept of migration is now more global than before. This is because the area where migration takes place has expanded and its effects have become more widespread. In this sense, security studies, which is largely focused on the US and Europe and seen as a sub-discipline of International Relations, has entered a crisis after the Cold War and this situation has brought about the introduction of

various "new" insecurities into the field of study. In fact, the increased use of the term "security studies" has been instrumental in opening up the military-oriented bipolar security approach to new areas (Buzan 1984; Buzan et al. 1998; Tickner 1995). As a result, the cross-border movement of people (migration) has become an important topic in the field of security studies (Huysmans and Squire, 2009; Widgren, 1990). Therefore, one of the most important negative effects of migration is undoubtedly the security problem. The relationship between migration and security is intrinsically complex and multifaceted. This complexity negatively affects various aspects of national and international security order. Research shows that refugees play an active and important role in the spread of internal conflicts (Salehyan and Gleditsch, 2006). The resulting refugee flows increase the likelihood of violence in the receiving countries and facilitate the spread of ideologies favourable to conflict. It is also stated that the increase in the number of refugees brings with it consequences such as the deterioration of the existing ethnic structures of states and the increase in security risks by intensifying economic competition.

Another security threat posed by migration is the increase in terrorist mobility (Böhmelt and Bove, 2019). In a study conducted by Dreher et al. (2020) on a total of 183 countries, 20 of which are OECD countries, the link between migration and terrorism was analysed through the hypothesis that the number of immigrants residing in a country leads to a higher number of terrorist attacks. The results show that as the number of immigrants in a country increases, the probability of a terrorist attack also increases. On the other hand, it has been concluded that the implementation of strict laws and policies regulating the rights related to migration and integration in countries hosting a large number of immigrants does not have much impact on terrorist activities. In this sense, while terrorist attacks in the Western world have seriously damaged the rights intended to be protected (Dreher et al., 2010), it is stated that the desired increase in security has not been achieved. In addition, it is stated that the pressure on immigrants already living in the country alienates a significant part of the population, which increases the risk of terrorism rather than reducing it (Helbling and Meierrieks, 2022). However, Forrester et al. (2019), in their study on 170 countries using migration data between 1995 and 2015, found that there is no link that migration leads to more terrorist activities in destination countries (Forrester et al., 2019). Likewise, it is reported that migration is increasingly associated with terrorism in Europe, migration and border control are wrongly placed in the same category in most countries of the world, and the idea that migration is a threat to the internal security of the state is greatly exaggerated. On the other hand, contrary to the widespread public opinion that migration is a threat to public security, there is little or no significant relationship between migration and criminality. It is argued that the characterisation of migration as a security threat harms rather than protects society. It is stated that this situation often leads to xenophobic and racist attitudes in the general society, the exclusion

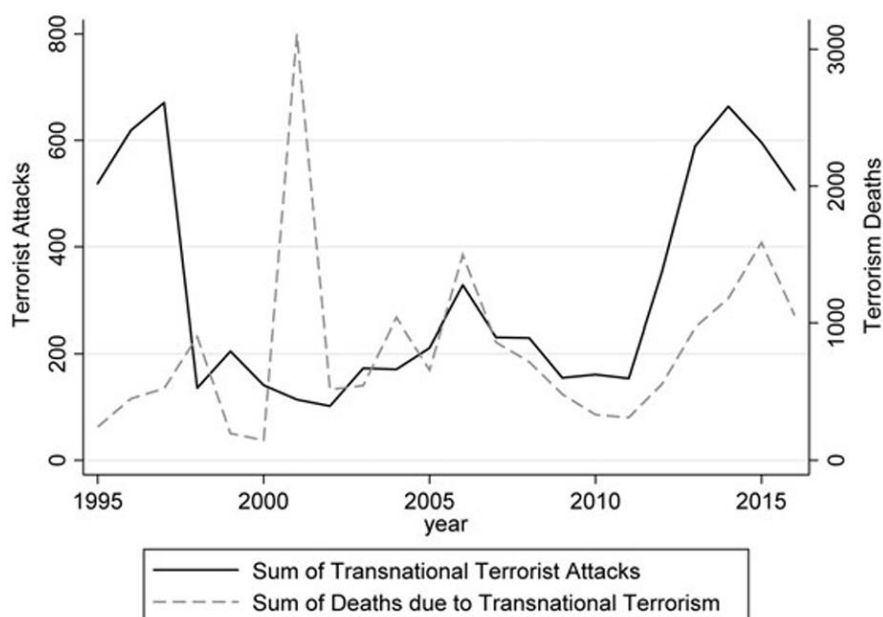
of immigrant groups and the perception of immigrants as enemies (Jovanov, 2023). From this point of view, the debate on whether migration and the number of migrants constitute a basis for terrorist activities and terrorist organisations continues to be a controversial issue both in the academic world and in the field of politics. In addition to all these, there are also studies stating that migration may affect terrorist activities in two ways. First, it can make terrorism less costly. An example of this situation is the use of existing migration networks and routes by terrorist organisations to bring their operatives (cell units) into foreign countries at low costs, which makes terrorist organisations' subsequent terrorist activities more likely. Similarly, terrorist organisations can establish links with existing migrant communities in target countries. These communities can be considered as networks that provide social, economic, cultural and non-cultural opportunities to their members. Terrorist organisations that infiltrate and connect with these communities can use these pre-existing networks for radicalisation, financing, intelligence gathering and safe haven (Sageman 2004; Sheffer 2006). Secondly, these diasporas and migrant communities may also face discrimination in the target countries, such as religious intolerance or exclusion from the labour market or political representation. It is argued that discrimination and exclusion at this point is a strong determinant of the flourishing of terrorism (Saiya 2019). Therefore, while migration leads to the growth of diasporas in receiving countries, it also reduces opportunity costs for terrorist organisations due to reasons such as the restriction of non-violent economic or political participation opportunities of migrants in receiving countries or the use of migration networks and routes by terrorist organisations, and can also lead to the growth of actions that can fuel terrorist violence by migrants (Helbling and Meierrieks, 2022). It is also understood that the mere association of migration flows or the number of migrants with the activities of terrorist organisations is not the only factor that sheds light on the link between migration and security. As Dupont (2001) emphasises, it is now increasingly recognised that the irregular movement of people is not only caused by war and ethnic uprisings. Dupont (2001) argues that although modern wars cause proportionately more refugees than in previous years due to the targeting and suffering of civilian populations, other forces are at work independent of violent conflict or regime change. Other causal factors include demographic pressure within states, reduced labour and economic opportunities, and environmental degradation resulting in the loss of traditional livelihoods. It follows that in recent years, illegal migration has become increasingly criminalised, with organised criminal gangs and syndicates tending to incorporate the illegal movement of people into other already existing illegal activities, such as drug trafficking, illegal gambling and arms trafficking.

As it is understood from the studies put forward in order to make the relationship between migration and security understandable, it is understood that migration takes place with a tendency towards regions with a high level of welfare and political stability, especially from regions where political instability and

terrorist acts are intense. On the other hand, the migration movement itself brings along the movement of terrorists to the relevant countries as migrants in order to reduce the costs of terrorist organisations and to carry out terrorist activities. However, migration alone is not sufficient for terrorist organisations to carry out their activities. The reasons for migration and what happens after migration also prepare the ground for terrorist organisations. In this sense, migrants are not only the perpetrators of terrorism but also its victims (Helbling and Meierrieks, 2022). Many factors such as poor conditions in refugee camps, mistreatment of refugees in host countries (Choi and Salehyan 2013), political and economic difficulties and discrimination (Echevarria and Gardeazabal 2016), being perceived as a competitor in the labour market, a burden in the welfare system or a threat to cultural identity (McAlexander 2020) can cause migrants to drift into the networks of terrorist organisations over time.

The September 11 terrorist attacks in the USA changed all the thoughts, policies and attitudes built on the relationship between migration and multiculturalism (Gemici & Çatal, 2019). September 11 was a terrorist attack that moved the perspective on migration and the phenomenon of migration to the relationship between migration and security, and shook and deeply affected the positive understanding here. In this sense, it is stated that 11 September showed that international migration is inextricably linked to terrorism (Faist, 2006). From this point of view, the transition to strict policies and practices against migration and migrants has accelerated, and it has been stated that migration policies have an important role in preventing the spread of terrorism. Especially migration mobility originating from countries with high terrorist tendency increases the spread area of terrorist organisations. This situation increases radicalisation in the receiving country and reveals various security weaknesses. When the studies on migration and security themes are analysed, it is seen that migration can indeed be used as a tool in the spread of terrorism (Böhmelt & Bove, 2019). In addition, it is known that migration is generally considered dangerous because it triggers crime and riots in cities, causes instability within the country, and can be associated with crimes such as welfare fraud and related transnational crimes (Huysmans, 2000). One of the issues that should be drawn attention to here is the transnational terrorism activities that emerge as a result of migration mobility and find grounds to carry out attacks in the relevant countries. Milton et al. (2013) have shown that refugee flows significantly increase transnational terrorism in the host country. As can be seen in Figure 2, between 1995 and 2016, an average of 320 transnational terrorist attacks occurred each year, resulting in approximately 810 deaths. As a result, it is understood that transnational terrorism has become more widespread and deadly after 2010.

Figure 2: Transnational Terrorist Acts



Source: Helbling and Meierrieks, 2022.

The assumption that migration mobility threatens the security of the host state and the host society is the basis of the ideas that link international migration with human and state security and develop the relationship between migration and security in this context. This perspective is dominated by the idea that migration is a serious threat to the receiving country. On the other hand, the other model of thought that criticises this idea argues that the link between migration and security is a political framework that legitimises certain border policies and practices, and therefore this situation should not be seen as a serious threat (De Jong, 2022).

De Jong (2022) has drawn an analytical framework to explain the relationship between migration and security and its forms. In this study, he evaluated the migration movement in terms of both the sending country and the receiving country. While making this assessment, he evaluated the effects of migration on security. In addition, with the idea that the security of migrants should also be addressed, he also made an assessment for migrants. According to the author, the relationship between migration and security is shaped by three main elements. These three elements are the sending country, the receiving country and the migrant. When the impact and relationship of migration on security from the perspective of the sending country is analysed, it becomes possible for refugees to return if security is ensured, but if insecurity exists or persists, then migration mobility will continue. From the perspective of the receiving country, it is seen that migration mobility is evaluated from both positive and negative aspects. If the migration received is of high quality, migration mobility can provide economic contribution to the receiving country. This situation can also contribute to increased

security when evaluated in terms of security. In the opposite case, that is, if the received migration cannot be characterised as quality migration, migration may turn into a security problem for the receiving country. From the migrant's point of view, migration is actually a search for security for these people. Migrants can be secured in the country they migrate to, for example by being employed, and they can gain legal protection. The reverse may also be the case. Migrants may experience loss of social status in the countries they migrate to, or they may experience insecurity again with the risk of being deported. This table shows that the relationship between migration and security has various dimensions and that contradictory situations are determined within it. Therefore, migration is sometimes recognised as a factor that enhances security and sometimes as a factor that threatens security. The relationship between migration and security constitutes a bond that has effects on national, regional and global security dynamics. In recent years, migration has been perceived as a threat to borders, the nation state, internal security and national identity, leading to the framing of migration as a security problem (Huysmans, 2000).

It is an undisputed fact that migration poses a security risk. Another critical issue that has been developed and discussed in the literature with the aim of removing this fact from being a risk is the securitisation of migration. Although political approaches are populist, they affect migration policies and are one of the important tools that pave the way for the securitisation of migration (Gökçekuyu, 2023). In order to mitigate the security threats caused by migration, states have to develop a number of strategies, especially regarding immigration laws and border controls. They should integrate these strategies into their national security policies. Migration is generally recognised as a security issue, which leads to restrictive decision-makers their policies and the emergence of control-oriented approaches.

As a result it is safe to argue that the relationship between migration and security is multifaceted undergoing a process of evolution. It is understood that both acts of violence, discrimination and terrorist attacks against foreigners in host countries and acts of violence and terrorism perpetrated by migrants point to a vicious circle. In this sense, as migration will continue to be an important global phenomenon in the future as it is today, it is clear that more research and analysis is needed to understand the complexity of this relationship and to develop policies that address security concerns while protecting human rights and dignity. Based on this necessity, the main purpose of this study is to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the results of the relationship between migration and security, as well as the academic research on these two concepts, within certain constraints, which can show their importance and degree in the international arena.

Method

In this study, academic publications on the concepts of "Migration and Security" in the Web of Science (WoS) database were analysed. A bibliometric

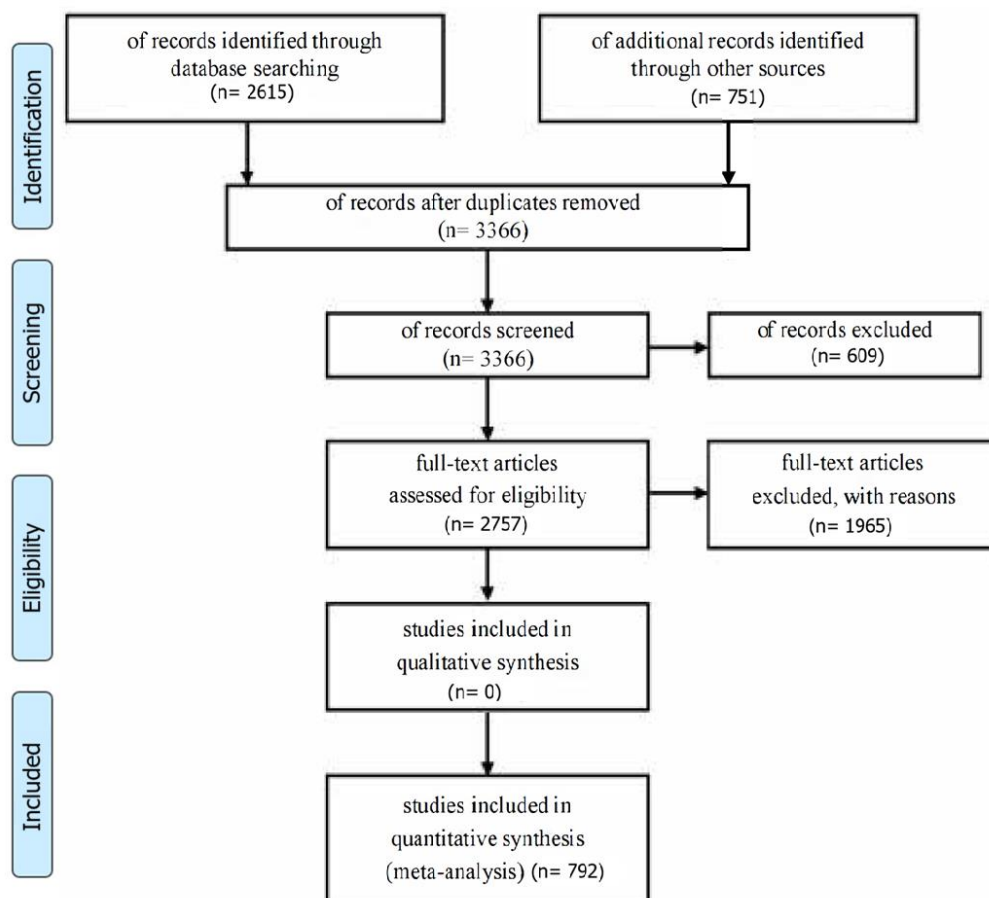
analysis of the academic studies in the WoS database published between 1972 and 2024 (May) was conducted.

Data Determination Criteria

The WoS database, which is preferred in obtaining the data to be analysed in the study in which the sample was determined using the purposive sampling method, is an important platform where many needed data can be obtained. The relevant database includes many journals in the field of social sciences. WoS database was preferred in this study due to the fact that there are problems may arise in the processing of data obtained from other platforms.

The PRISMA flowchart developed by Moher et al. (2009) was used for data selection. The instructions in this scheme were followed in order and the process is tabulated in Figure 1. While obtaining the data to be used in the scheme and the study, all data were searched with the parameters ("immigration" AND "security") and 2615 data were accessed. While determining the keywords used in these parameters, the most common usage of the concepts of immigration and security in the literature (immigration and security), which constitute the main theme of the study, was taken into consideration. After the search, some other frequently encountered words in the literature (OR "border security", OR "unauthorised immigration" OR "irregular immigration") and parameters in the search suggestions section of the WOS web page were added as search criteria. As a result of the new search, 3366 documents were found. Due to the problem encountered in the keyword analysis of the data, only articles were evaluated as document type and the number of data was reduced to 2757 with this restriction. Among these documents, the categorisation process of the documents with the categories of "political science", "international relations" and "public administration", which are our fields of study and expertise, continued. Thus, the number of documents was reduced to 792. Other editing/restriction options in WOS were not used.

Table 1. Prisma Flow Chart



Source: Moher et al., 2009.

Data Analysis Technique

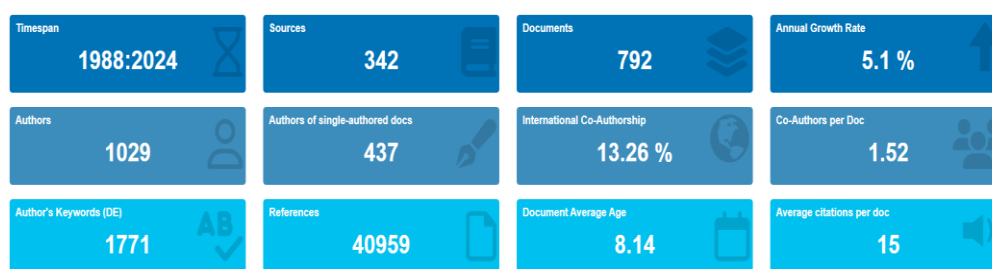
Determining the locomotives, resources and scientists belonging to the existing literature in a scientific field and examining the relationship between them is done by social network analyses (Newman et al. 2001). In order to perform social network analysis on the data related to the determined academic field and to complete the analysis of the data obtained in this context, raw data in BibTeX format were obtained from the Wos database. With the raw data obtained, analyses were performed using the bibliometrix software developed by Aria and Cuccurullo (2017) in the R Studio program.

The findings of the research were obtained as a result of analyses on publication trends, distribution by countries, institutions and authors, keywords and journals.

Broadcast Tendency Analysis

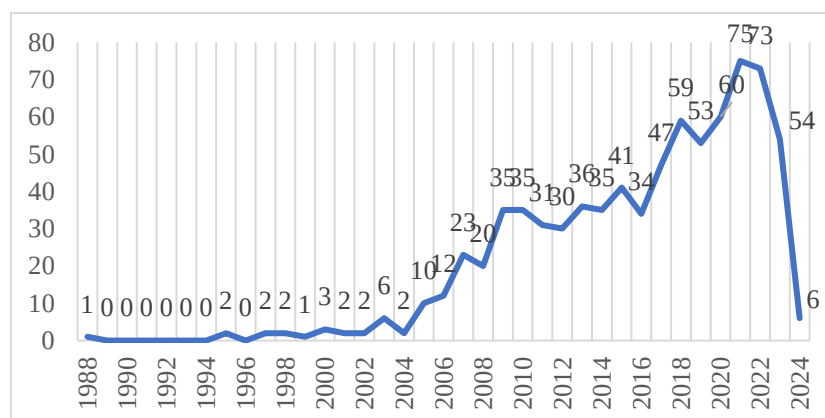
When the data are analysed, it is seen that publications on the concept of "Migration and Security" were made between 1988 and 2024 (15/02/2024). The annual increase rate of publications on the subject was 5.10%. The analysed studies received 40,959 citations in total and the average citation rate per publication was 15%. General information about 792 publications forming the data set is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. General Information About the Data



The distribution of 792 data obtained from the Wos database by years is shown in Figure 4. When the distribution of publications by years is analysed, it is seen that the scope of the studies was between 1988-2024, the number of publications gradually increased starting from 2004 and reached its peak in 2021. It was determined that the annual growth rate of publications was 5.1% and there was a steady increase. The number of publications, which was 34 in 2016, was 75 in 2021 and 73 in 2022. It is understood that this upward trend partially decreased in 2023 and the number of publications decreased to 54. A total of 1029 different authors contributed to the studies. The rate of international co-operation in the studies is 13.26%. The average number of citations per document was 15. This number makes it possible to make an evaluation for the academic impact of the publications. There are a total of 1771 keywords used by the authors. This diversity can be considered an indicator of both the wide range of topics and the multidimensionality of the relationship between migration and security.

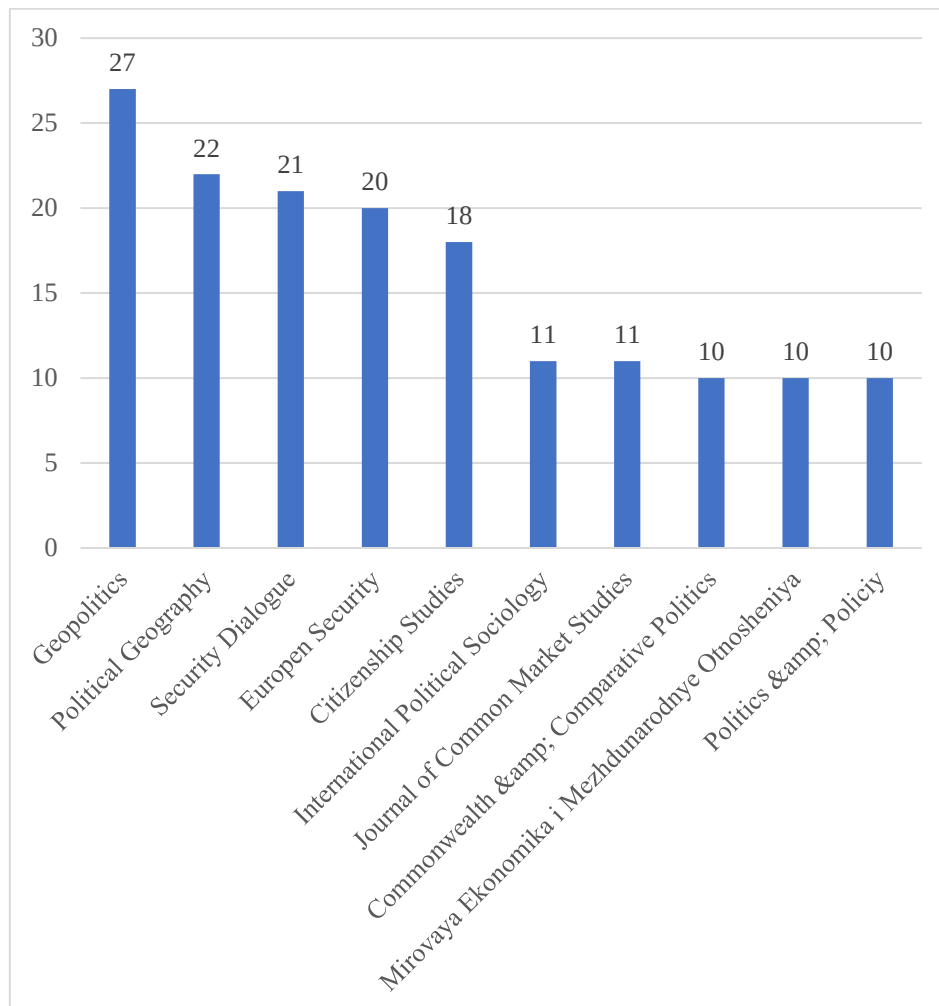
Figure 4. Number of Publications by Year



Resource Allocation Analysis

Within the findings obtained from the data, evaluations of the sources (journals/publishing organisations) in which academic publications are included are included. It was determined which sources were the most common sources of publications on the subject and which sources were the most cited sources.

Figure 5. Number of Publications by Source

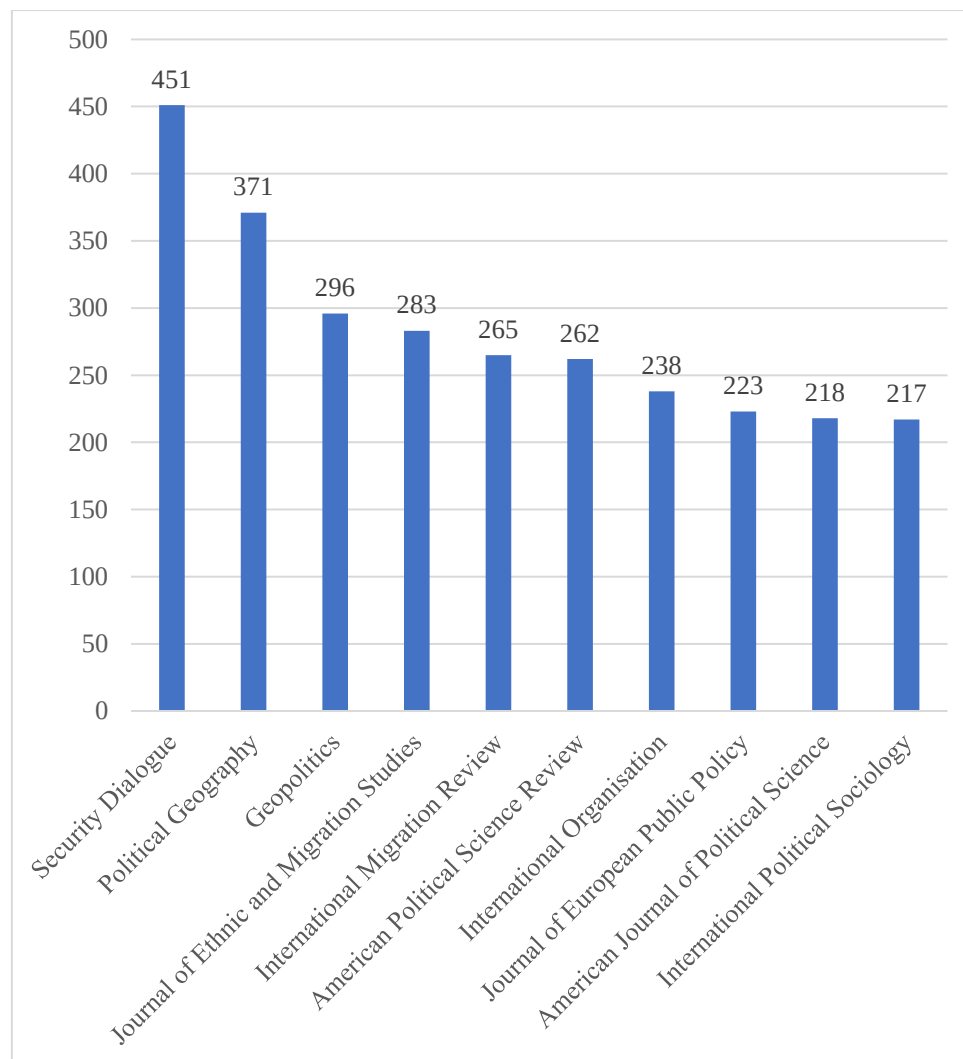


The numerical distribution of publications by sources is shown in Figure 5. When the first ten sources in the figure are analysed, it is seen that the source with the highest number of publications on "Migration and Security" is "Geopolitics". A total of 27 publications on the subject were published in this journal. "Political Geography" ranked second in the ranking. In this source, 22 publications on the subject were included. The third ranked source was "Security Dialogue". A total of 21 publications were included in this source.

The citation findings of the publications in the sources are shown in Figure 6. When the table is examined, it is seen that the source "Security Dialogue", which

ranks third in the number of publications, ranks first in the citation rankings with 451 citations. It can be said that the source makes a serious contribution to the relevant field both in terms of quantity and quality. "Political Geography" ranked second in the number of citations with 371 citations. It is seen that this source, which is second in the publication ranking, is also second in the citation ranking and contributes to the field both in terms of quality and quantity. The third place in the citation ranking was taken by "Geopolitics" with 296 citations, which ranked first in the number of publications. It is seen that this source, like the other sources, contributes to the field both in terms of quality and quantity.

Figure 6. Number of Citations by Source

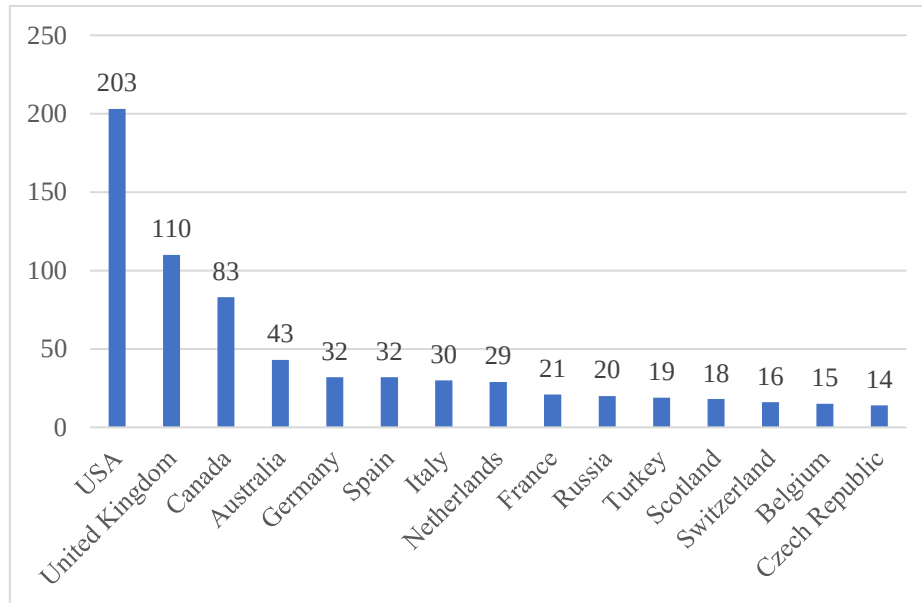


Distribution Analysis by Country and Institutions

"Migration and Security" is a concept that has occupied the agenda of many countries in recent years and has become a global problem. One of the analyses

made for the studies on the subject is to determine which countries and institutions carry out these studies.

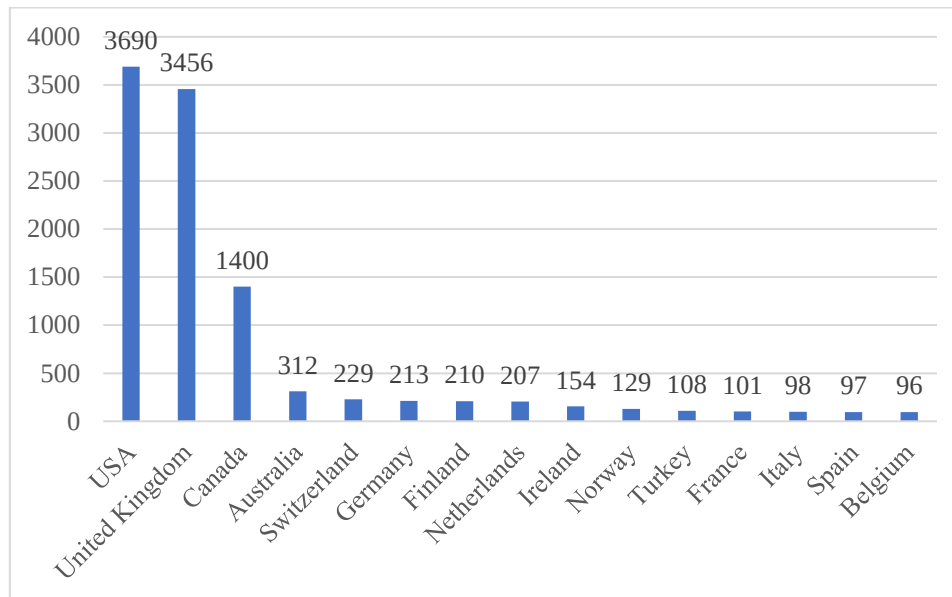
Figure 7. Number of Publications by Country



The number of publications by country is shown in Figure 7. Looking at the ranking, it is seen that the USA ranks first with 203 publications. The USA is followed by the UK with 110 publications. Canada ranks third with 83 publications. Turkey entered the list in eleventh place with 19 publications.

The number of citations to the publications of the countries is shown in Figure 8. When the ranking is analysed, it is seen that the USA, which contributes the most quantitatively to the field in terms of the number of publications, ranks first in the number of citations with 3690 citations. In the ranking of the number of citations, which is similar to the ranking of the number of publications, it is seen that the UK ranks second with 3456 citations. Canada ranked third with 1400 citations.

Figure 8. Number of Citations by Country



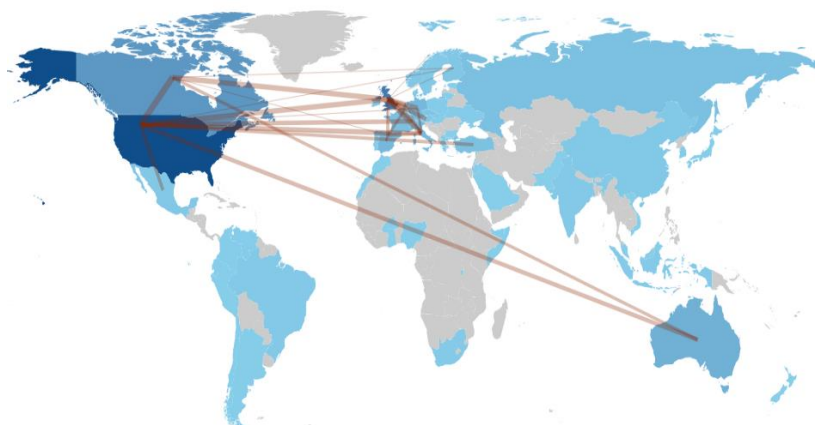
In order to determine the efficiency of the publications, the average number of citations per publication was analysed and the results are shown in Table 2. In Table 2, which shows the ratios of the number of citations to the number of publications, the UK ranked first with an average of 31.42%. Malta ranks second in the ranking of the average number of citations per publication with an average of 30%. Ireland ranked third with 19.25% and Finland ranked fourth with an average of 19.09%. The USA and Canada followed these countries with 18.18% and 16.87%, respectively.

Table 2. Citation Per Publication Averages of Countries

Country	Number of Publications	Citation Count	Average Citation Percentage
United Kingdom	110	3456	31,42
Malta	1	30	30,00
Ireland	8	154	19,25
Finland	11	210	19,09
USA	203	3690	18,18
Canada	83	1400	16,87
Switzerland	16	229	14,31
Lebanon	1	12	12,00
Norway	11	129	11,73
South Africa	5	52	10,40

Another one of the analyses related to countries is the examination of the publication relationship between countries. When the results of the analyses of cooperation between countries are examined, it is seen that the most intense relationship in the studies on the subject is between the USA and Canada with 9 joint publications. This relationship was followed by the co-operation between the UK and Italy with 6 joint publications, the UK and Canada with 5 publications, the UK and Germany and the USA and the UK. The map showing the network of publication relations between countries is shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9. Network Map of Broadcast Relationship between Countries



In this part of the study, the distribution of publications according to institutions was also analysed and various findings were obtained. The results of the analysis in which the institutions contributing the most to the studies on "Migration and Security" are determined are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of Publications by Institutions

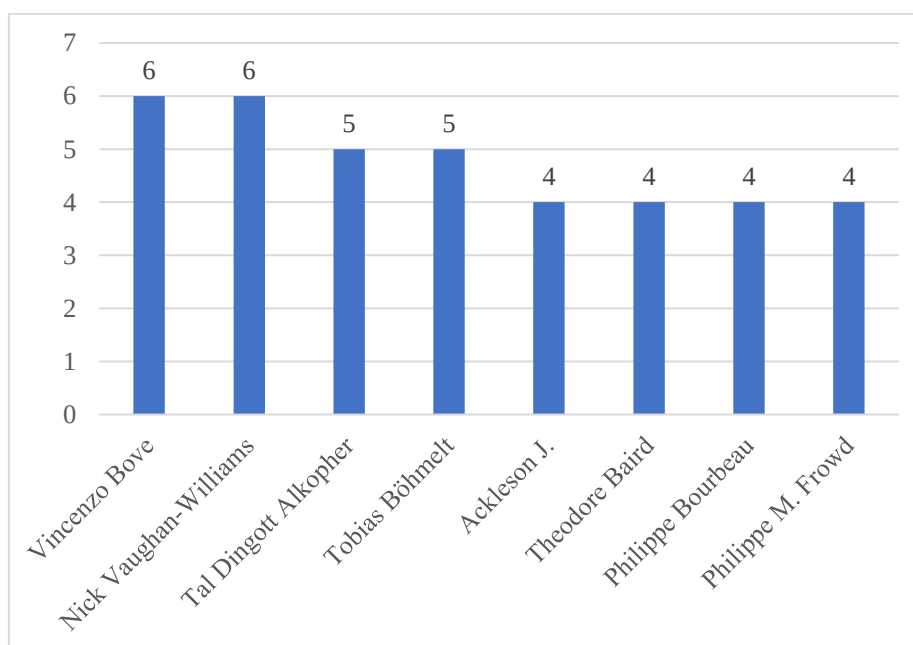
Institution	Number of Articles
University of Amsterdam	27
University of Warwick	27
University of Ottawa	23
King's College London	15
Hebrew University Jerusalem	14
University of Essex	14
The London School of Economics and Political Science	13
Monash University	13
York University	13
European University Institute	12

When Table 3 is analysed, "University of Amsterdam" and "University of Warwick" ranked first with 27 publications. These institutions were followed by "University of Ottawa" with 23 publications.

Analysis of Distribution According to Authors

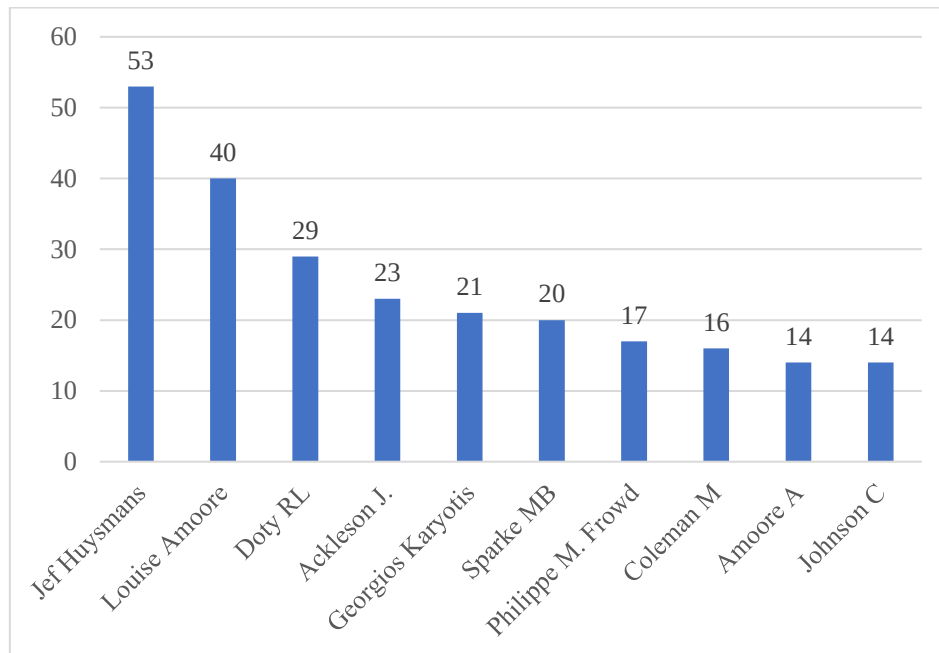
One of the most important analysis for publications is undoubtedly the analysis of the number of publications of the authors and the distribution of citations to these publications in order to determine the most productive authors. The distribution of publications according to authors is shown in Figure 10. When the figure is analysed, it is seen that the most prolific author is "Vincenzo Bove" with 6 articles and "Nick Vaughan-Williams" is in the second place with 6 publications.

Figure 10. Number of Publications by Author



The results of the analysis of the citations of the publications made by the authors are shown in Figure 11. When the figure is analysed, the most cited author is "Jef Huysmans" with 53 citations, followed by "Louise Amooore" with 40 citations and "Doty RL." with 29 citations.

Figure 11. Number of Citations by Author



The citation network showing the citation relationship between the authors contributing to the field is shown in Figure 12. Each colour in the figure represents a cluster. When the inter-citation network is analysed, it is seen that there is a network consisting of 6 clusters in total and the citation densities of the authors in these clusters. The circles within the clusters grow according to the number of citations to the publications of the author within the network. For example, Didier Bigo, shown with the largest circle in the table, is the author with the highest number of citations in the citation network. The lines between the circles show the citation relationship between the authors.

Figure 12. Inter-Author Citation Network

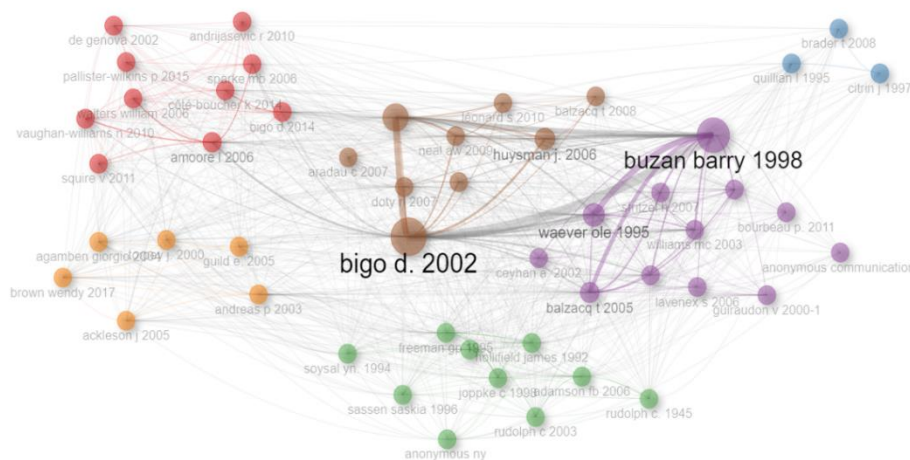
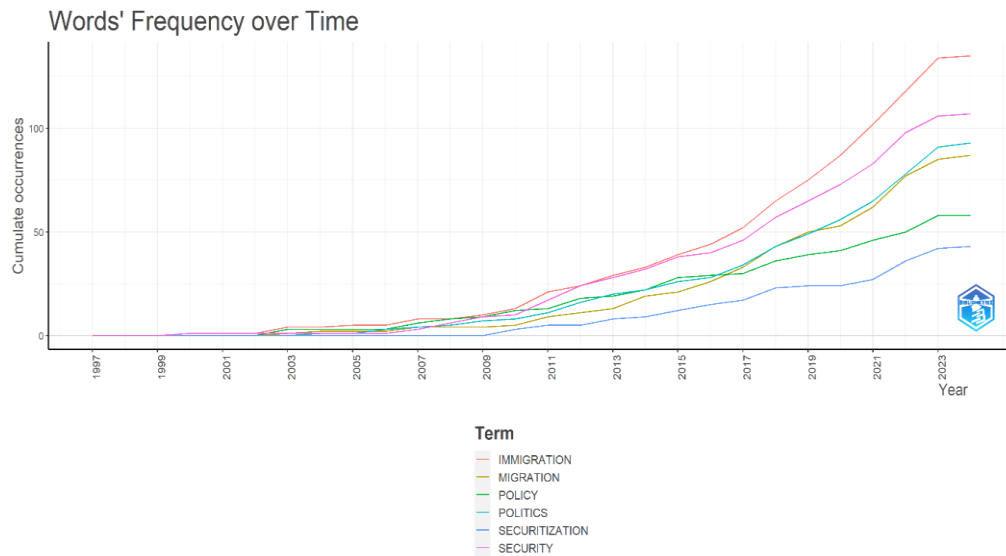
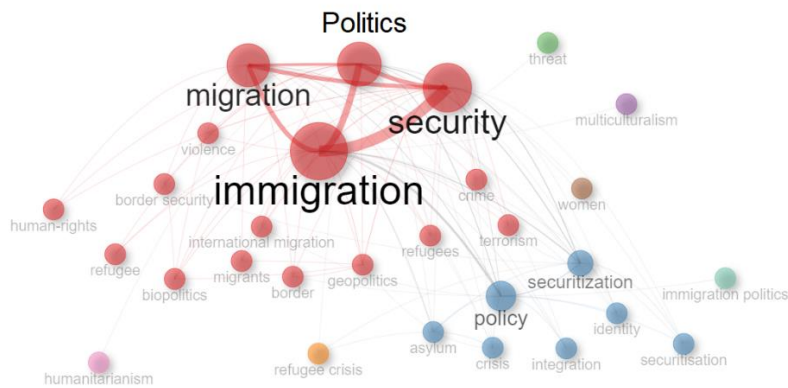


Figure 14. Increase in Key Words by Years



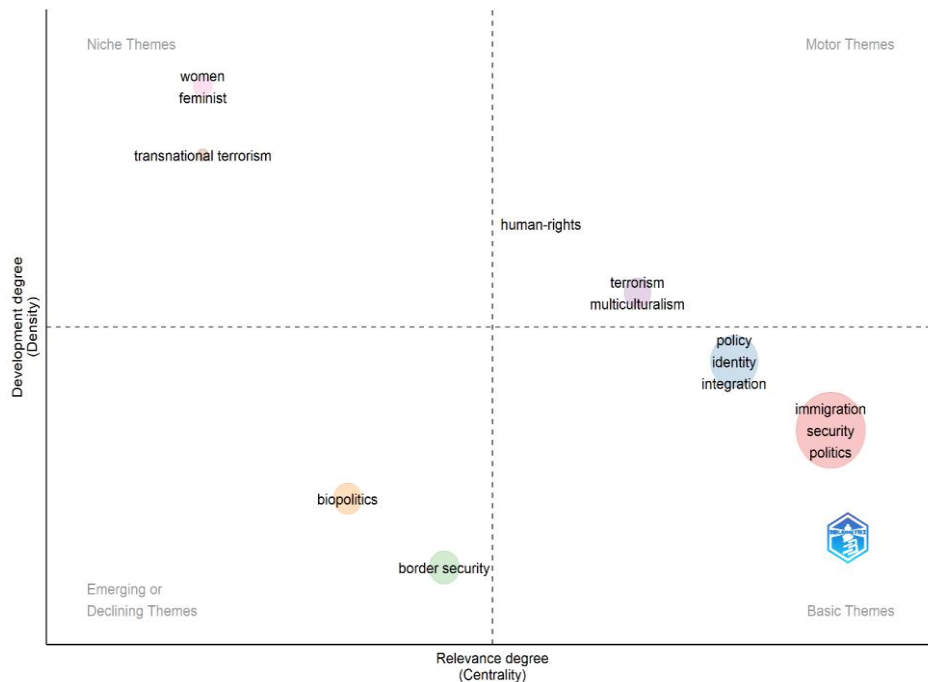
In order to reveal the relationship between the identified keywords, an inter-word network analysis was performed and the findings in Figure 15 were obtained. In this analysis, as in the inter-author citation network, the colours represent clusters, the size of the circles represent the intensity of use, and the lines represent the relationship between words. The word immigration, which is the most frequently used keyword in the publications, is mostly used together with the word security.

Figure 15. Network Analysis of Keywords



The last analysis using keywords is thematic mapping analysis. This analysis is an analysis that supports the network analysis of keywords. The findings obtained as a result of the analysis are shown in Figure 16.

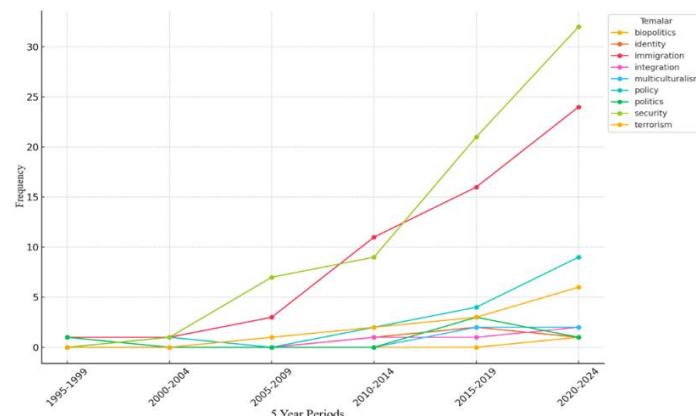
Figure 16. Thematic Map



On the thematic map, there are four regions on the horizontal and vertical planes. The horizontal plane shows the degree of interest (centrality) and the vertical plane shows the degree of development (intensity). The first of the regions in the table, called "Emerging or Declining Themes", shows the emerging or declining themes, the area called "Basic Themes" shows the main themes, the area called "Motor Themes" shows the pioneering, locomotive themes and finally the area called "Niche Themes" shows the niche themes.

When we look at the motor themes related to the field of migration and security, it is seen that the concepts of human rights, terrorism and multiculturalism come to the fore. In the niche area, feminism and women's issues as well as transnational terrorism come to the fore. The distribution of the topics in the thematic map according to years is shown in Figure 17.

Figure 17. Five-Year Distribution of Themes



Looking at the table where the themes are analysed in 5-year periods, it is seen that the theme of migration has increased steadily since 2000, and its increasing importance in the global agenda is reflected in the studies. The security theme, which accompanies the concept of migration in terms of increase, has started to increase since 2000 and gained a serious momentum after 2010. This situation shows that migration and security themes are used together in academic studies. The policy theme, which is another theme, has shown a more balanced distribution over the years, but has shown a partial increase in recent years. Multiculturalism, another theme that is part of migration studies, has also been one of the themes that have increased in recent years. The themes of identity and integration, which are complementary to the concept of multiculturalism and are among the important themes, were also among the themes that increased in 2015-2019. The theme of terrorism, which started to be examined together with the concept of migration on a yearly basis, was another theme that was examined less compared to other themes, but increased between 2020-2024. Biopolitics and women's studies, which we can list among the themes that have started to be examined in recent years, are important themes that have increased especially since 2020 and have taken their place among niche themes today.

Conclusion

The relationship between migration and security has a multifaceted structure. Developments in recent years have revealed that these two concepts cannot be considered independent of each other. It would be a shallow perspective to see the concept of migration as an individual mobility alone. When this perspective is expanded, it is understood that migration is an important concept that affects many factors such as economy, social order, cultural structure and especially security. This situation reveals the necessity of analysing the relationship between migration and security in more detail.

In this study, a general review and bibliometric analyses of 792 academic studies published between 1972 and 2024 (May), including the topics of "Migration" and "Security" in the WOS database were conducted. As a result of the analysis, the studies on migration and security were detailed and the existing gaps and trends for future studies were revealed. Thus, it is aimed to be a guide for the studies to be carried out in this field.

The statistical data of 792 documents accessed for analysis are listed according to years, countries and institutions, journals, authors, keywords and themes. In general, it is seen that the studies in the field gained momentum after 2016 and reached its peak with 75 publications in 2021. The fact that 73 publications were made in 2022 is an indication that the subject has maintained its topicality in recent years. It was observed that the most publications on migration and security were made in the USA with 203 publications, and naturally, the most attributions were made to the publications of this country. Again, the superiority of the USA in the ranking of the most joint publications draws attention. Nine of the joint publications made in the USA were made with Canada, which is a neighbouring country.

27 of the publications were published in the journal "Geopolitics". The most cited journal was "Security Dialogue" with 451 citations. In institutional analysis, the University of Amsterdam and the University of Warwick ranked first with 27 publications. The prominent researchers in Migration and Security studies were "Vicenzo Bove" and "N. Vaughan-Williams" with 6 publications, while the most cited author was "Jef Huysmans".

The analysis of the keywords and themes of the studies are the most important guiding analyses. The most commonly used keywords were migration, security, politics, securitisation, border security, biopolitics. While the locomotive themes that stand out in the theme analysis are human rights, terrorism and multiculturalism, niche themes are women, feminism and transnational terrorism. The thematic map presented in the study can be a compass for new research in this field. It can inspire academics who want to work in this field.

It has been observed that issues such as the relationship between migration and security, terrorism, human rights, multiculturalism have formed the core of the studies in recent years, while sub-topics such as policy and integration have started to increase in importance. After 2020, it has been observed that the issues emerging in the evolution of the concepts of migration and security, which have increased in global importance, have started to shift to more specific fields such as biopolitics and women's studies. With the results obtained, this study reveals the multidimensional structure of research on migration and security and the existing gaps in this field. It is predicted that the topics identified as niche areas will be frequently studied with the concept of migration and security in the coming years. It can be said that the findings obtained in the study can shape future studies, this study will be a guide for new research and will contribute to the literature in this sense.

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