

Research Article

Scientometric Analysis of Global Theoretical Texts in the Field of City Prosperity

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Abstract

Aims: This study aims to provide a comprehensive scientometric analysis of global theoretical literature on urban prosperity, identifying publication trends, key research themes, influential authors and journals, and the conceptual relationships shaping this field.

Methodology: The research adopts an applied, descriptive approach using quantitative scientometric methods. Data were collected from the Web of Science database (2000–2024). After multi-stage screening, 48 relevant documents were selected. VOSviewer software was used to analyze keyword co-occurrence, author co-citation, bibliographic coupling, and international co-authorship networks. Thresholds for inclusion were set based on established scientometric criteria to ensure analytical accuracy.

Findings: Results show a marked increase in research on urban prosperity following the 2013 UN-Habitat declaration, with publication peaks in 2019 and 2023. Frequently associated concepts include urban planning, sustainability, indicators, climate change, and sustainable development. UN-Habitat, Yigitcanlar, and Wong emerged as central contributors in the co-citation network. Influential journals include Habitat International, Sustainability, and Land. International collaboration patterns highlight China's leading role, while Iran demonstrates a growing but limited contribution.

Conclusion: Urban prosperity has developed into a dynamic, interdisciplinary research domain closely tied to measurable indicators, sustainable development, and forward-looking urban planning. The field holds strong potential for future research. Expanding international collaborations, developing localized prosperity indicators, and integrating climate-responsive approaches are recommended for advancing both scientific understanding and policy-oriented applications.

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Keywords: City prosperity, scientometrics, systematic review, VOS Viewer software, WOS database

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1. Introduction

Today's world is the world of cities [1]. Globalization has become a prominent trend in the twenty-first century [2]. Cities have emerged as centers of economic activity, innovation, cultural exchange, and more in the era of urbanization and globalization [3]. Given their specific

functions, cities are interconnected in various ways and continually pursue visions that enable them to succeed in competition with other cities [4]. However, the process of globalization in cities, without considering capacities and resources, has brought numerous challenges and problems such as increased housing density, overpopulation, high traffic, environmental degradation, pollution, and more. In

response, UN-Habitat introduced the City Prosperity Index (CPI) in 2013, which combines comprehensive approaches including sustainable development, good urban governance, competitive cities, smart cities, and more, evaluating the competitive field of urban welfare [5].

"City prosperity" can be considered one of these novel perspectives in urban planning systems, aiming to promote innovative methods of urban management to guide cities toward economic, social, political, and biological futures and overall urban prosperity [6]. The concept of city prosperity results from movement toward sustainable urban development, which the United Nations presents as an integrated framework for assessing the status of world cities, analyzing and identifying problems, and introducing essential priorities based on a scientific framework [5].

The City Prosperity Index (CPI) is a global initiative that enables city officials and local and national stakeholders to identify opportunities and potential shared areas serving public goals and define policies based on urban visions and long-term programs that are both ambitious and measurable [7].

In fact, achieving prosperity is considered one of the main components of quality of life [8]. For years, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been used as a measure for assessing welfare in international comparisons, suggesting that higher GDP means a better country for living at the global level.

However, numerous indicators have been proposed to measure welfare at the urban scale [9].

In recent years, the City Prosperity Index (CPI) has addressed this gap as a global and multidimensional tool, measuring urban welfare in a broad concept (happiness, health, wealth, etc.) [5]. The connection between components is such that each has an effective relationship in strengthening or diminishing other components, creating an effective cycle. It has become the first tool of its kind to adopt a local and urban perspective instead of a national one, looking beyond economic issues to consider residents' welfare [9].

Although numerous studies have been conducted in the field of city prosperity in recent years, there has been no systematic effort to collect scientometric data, and no coherent picture of these studies exists. Given that with the growth and development of various fields of knowledge, scientific resources have rapidly expanded, making it very difficult to monitor scientific research trends; by understanding the conditions of scientific production and its results, we can gain a better understanding of the types of scientific activities of researchers and the strengths and weaknesses in that scientific field [10].

In fact, scientometrics is a precise method for examining large volumes of data, and this technique is used to understand the relationship between documents and briefly explain the current state of research topics [11].

Accordingly, the purpose of this research is to conduct a comprehensive scientometric analysis of resources related to city prosperity to gain deep insight into the performance trends of articles and journals in the field of city prosperity.

2. Literature review and theoretical framework

The results of previous research indicate that the scientometric method is developing in the field of urban studies and in various concepts.

A review of the research literature as shown in Table 1 demonstrates that despite various studies conducted using the scientometric method in recent years in the field of urban studies, no research has yet been conducted on city prosperity using this method.

Given the need to pay attention to this approach in the context of the city (space), a scientometric analysis of global theoretical texts in the field of urban well-being was carried out based on Web of Science data (2000-2024), which is considered an innovation.

In the concept of development, numerous efforts have been made to measure urban development. These efforts began in 1960 by global organizations. From the beginning until today, three generations of key urban development indicators can be identified.

The first generation was based on classical economic indicators. The second generation was characterized by a broader understanding of development, based on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The third generation has been formed with a set of indicators with more comprehensive concepts, such as city prosperity [19]. Since the quality of life in cities became a global concern, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) introduced the components of city prosperity in 2012 as a multidimensional tool for measuring the dynamism and progress of cities [20].

City prosperity is a multifaceted concept that seeks balanced development with justice in urban space [21]. This development is realized based on participation and in response to contemporary issues, optimization of resources, and the flourishing of future capacities [22]. The UN-Habitat report describes city prosperity with five important components: productivity, infrastructure development, quality of life, equity and social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. Later, governance and legislation were added as the sixth component to this set [23].

Table 1. Background of research on scientometric analysis in urban sciences

Row	The subject of research	The authors	Type of research	Year	Reference number
1	urban health	Fallah Barzegar and Khalili	The simultaneous occurrence of two items, both authorship and citation of bibliographic documents	2022	[12]
2	Urban Design (1985-2020)	Ahmadi Bankadari, Bahman Bijari and Daneshvar	Number of years, citations per year, citations by countries, citations by institutions	2022	[13]
3	Urban development plans	Bakhshi and Khalili	Keywords Author, Co-authorship Countries, Bibliographic Pair of Journals and Co-Citation of Authors	2023	[14]
4	Urban resilience	Wang et al	Author distribution, institution distribution, keywords, influential journals, both authorship, both vocabulary, and citations	2018	[15]
5	Urban and rural sustainability	sheikhnejad & Yigitcanlar	Keywords, both writing, vocabulary, and citation	2020	[16]
6	smart city	Omranly et al	Research trends, citations, highly cited fields, country trends	2024	[17]
7	Urban Planning Publications (2010-2024)	Okour, Alrayyan & Zidan	Co-authorship countries, type of studies, co-authorship	2024	[18]

UN-Habitat, by placing "people-centered" welfare on the agenda, defines a prosperous city as one with characteristics including productivity, infrastructure development, and quality of life (Figure 1 presents the urban prosperity cycle).

Productivity: Contributes to economic growth. By implementing effective economic policies and reforms, it contributes to economic growth and development, generates income, and provides suitable jobs and equal opportunities for all individuals.

Infrastructure Development: Provides physical assets and welfare facilities.

It provides adequate infrastructure for water, sewage, roads, and information and communication technology to improve urban life and enhance productivity, mobility, and connectivity.

Quality of Life: Provides social services to improve living standards and ensures safety and security. It increases the use of public spaces to enhance community cohesion, civic identity, and safety and security.

Equity and Social Inclusion: Includes fair distribution of wealth and benefits and eradicates poverty. The distribution and redistribution of the benefits of a prosperous city encompasses poverty reduction and slum formation, support for the rights of minorities and vulnerable groups, strengthening gender equality, and

ensuring citizen participation in social, political, and cultural spheres.

Environmental Sustainability: Protects the urban environment and preserves natural assets while creating wealth. It involves protecting urban environmental values and natural assets while ensuring growth, pursuing ways to optimize energy use, minimizing pressure on surrounding lands and natural resources, and minimizing environmental losses by providing creative solutions to improve environmental quality [24] [25].

Governance: Includes instruments of power, good governance, urban planning, laws, regulations, and institutional frameworks [25]. The components of city prosperity offer a distinctive and different initiative compared to other development frameworks, which generally have a sectoral nature, and are considered global and multidimensional tools [27]. Balanced development with participation is one of the important characteristics of city prosperity; none of these components should dominate the others [5]. The use of a circular graphic demonstrates the innovation that considers balance for the six spokes of prosperity to move forward along the road of prosperity [28]. These indicators are not only used to measure the current state of urban prosperity but also serve as a basis for decision-making and evaluation of sustainable urban development strategies [25].

The data was taken from the scientometric software VosViewer and Excel. In the VosViewer software, the selection thresholds were set so that the analysis was based on valid and meaningful data. In particular, the maximum number of individual keywords for the key co-occurrence analysis was set at 5 to ensure that only the most frequent terms were included in the network. When analyzing authors' co-citations, only authors with at least 5 citations were considered in order to identify prominent and influential authors. When analyzing bibliographic pairs based on sources, at least one source with a certain link strength was the criterion for selecting the key sources to be obtained. When analyzing government co-authorship, at least one common member was included in the network so that international relationships could be correctly identified. These thresholds were set based on valid scientometric criteria to reduce noise and increase the accuracy of the analyzes. Finally, all 48 final documents were analyzed and the results were presented in the form of images and analytical tables in the form of keyword matches, co-citations of paired authors, bibliography, and co-authorship. (Figure 2 shows the procedure for selecting the sources used in the study).

4. Discussion and findings

The distribution of the identified documents from 2000 to 2024 is shown in Figure 3. The findings indicate that the years 2015, 2019, 2021, and 2023 each accounted for 11.32% and recorded the highest number of published studies. The years 2016 and 2020 followed, each with a share of 5.6%. The results show that scholarly attention to the concept of urban prosperity has increased significantly since 2013, particularly after the publication of the UN-Habitat report, and has since become a prominent research theme in urban studies and planning. This trend reflects the growing importance of this approach in policy-making and academic research over the past decade.

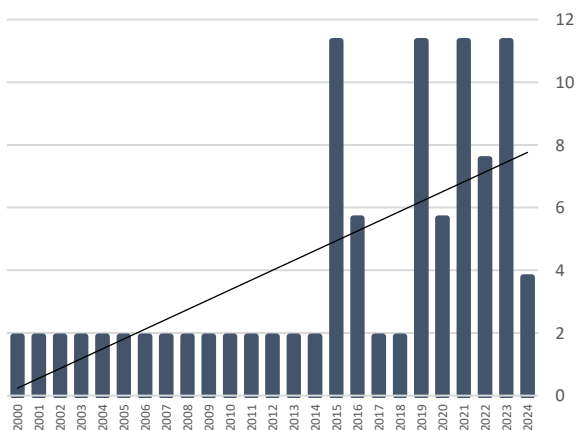


Figure 3. Research extracted from scientific databases (urban prosperity) by year of publication

Based on this analysis, 48 articles from non-domestic studies were identified.

95 percent of the studies were published as articles, and the remaining were in the form of conference papers and books. Additionally, 95 percent of the studies were in English, and the rest were in Spanish. In examining the contribution of scientific institutions, the journals *Habitat International*, *Sustainability*, and *LAND* had the largest shares. Figure 4 shows that, in the thematic classification, 27.14% of the studies are in the field of urban studies, 20% in environmental studies, and 17.4% in urban planning. The synthesis of the results highlights the innovative nature of research on urban prosperity across different fields and suggests that this topic still has substantial potential for diverse studies and further conceptual development.

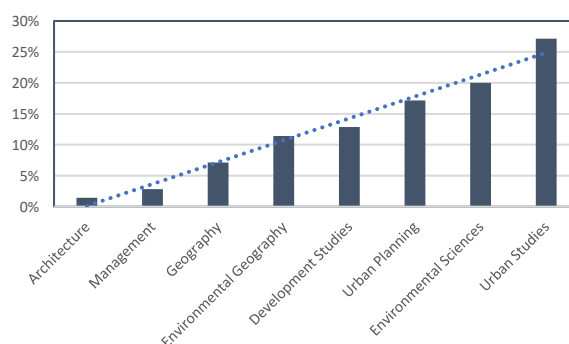


Figure 4. Study area of extracted urban prosperity research

In this section, a scientific metric analysis of documents in the field of city prosperity has been conducted using visualization techniques and the VOSviewer software. It should be noted that to avoid repetition, some materials already mentioned in the previous section have not been repeated. Therefore, this section explains the following:

1) Co-occurrence of two items using keywords, 2) Co-citation, 3) Bibliographic coupling, and 4) Co-authorship in all scientific documents identified from scientific databases.

1) Co-occurrence of two items using keywords (Co-word analysis):

Based on Table 2 and the corresponding figure, a total of 198 keywords were identified across all reviewed documents. These keywords were extracted from the authors' keywords, applying a minimum occurrence threshold of two, which resulted in only 14 keywords meeting this criterion. Of these, 9 keywords were found to be interconnected. Urban planning, with a total link strength of 6 and an occurrence frequency of 4, ranked first. Along with urban planning, sustainability and indicators were among the most frequently occurring keywords. The results, as shown in Figure 6, illustrate the clustering, which is detailed in Table 3.

Table 2. Co-occurrence of two items using keywords (homologisms)

Row	Keywords	Occurrences	Total link strength	Row	Keywords	Occurrences	Total link strength
1	cities	2	2	6	Urban sustainability	2	1
2	Sustainability	5	4	7	indicators	3	5
3	Sustainable development	2	4	8	Urban prosperity	2	2
4	Climate change	2	1	9	City prosperity index	2	3
5	Urban planing	4	6	-			

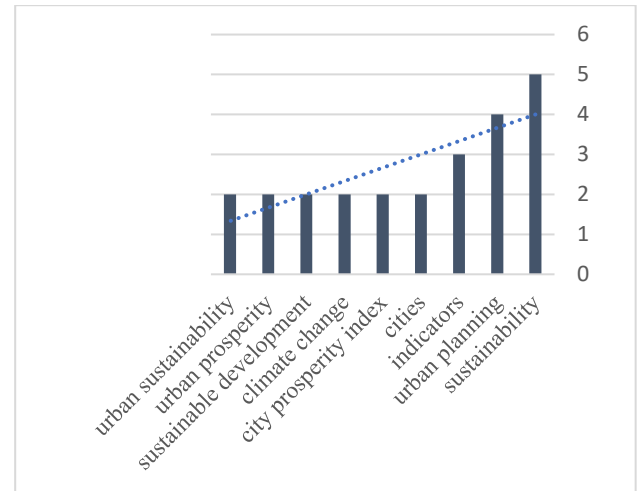


Figure 5. Co-occurrence of two items using keywords (homologism)

Table 3. Clustering of co-occurrence of two items (keywords with city prosperity)

Keywords	total link strength	Occurrences	Items	Cluster
Cities, Sustainability, Sustainable Development	10	9	3	Cluster 1
Climate change, urban planning, urban sustainability	8	8	3	Cluster 2
Indicators, urban prosperity	7	5	2	Cluster 3
Urban Prosperity Index	3	2	1	Cluster 4

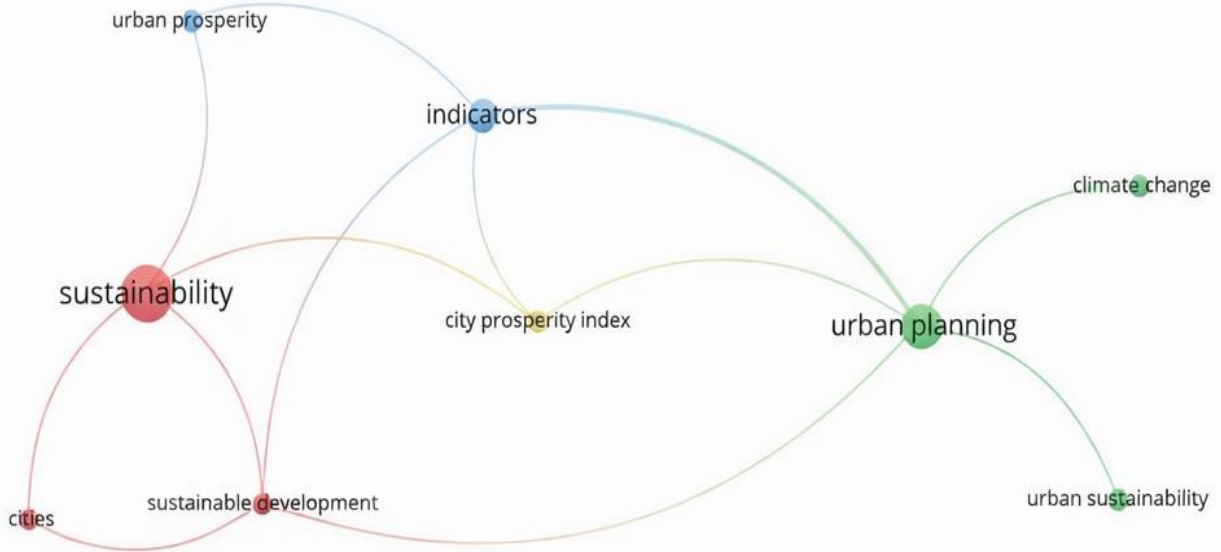


Figure 6. Visualizing the simultaneous occurrence of two items using keywords (homonyms)

The figures 7 and 8, which displays keywords based on time period, covers the period from 2017 to 2022. The clarity of words changes from blue to green and yellow. The higher the frequency of words related to the topic of spatial justice, the closer the color of the words is to yellow, and the lower the frequency, the closer it is to blue [12]. The figure 7 and 8 shows that in recent years, terms such as urban planning, climate change, and sustainable development have been prominent. The density map of

co-occurrence analysis based on the relationships between city prosperity and other keywords aims to display the most important points on the map.

Keywords are colored according to their frequency of occurrence.

The higher the frequency of occurrence of words related to the topic, the closer the color of the items is to yellow. And if this frequency is reversed, it is closer to blue [12]. Figure 9 presents the same results.

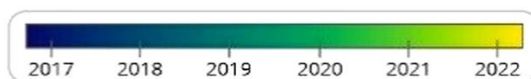
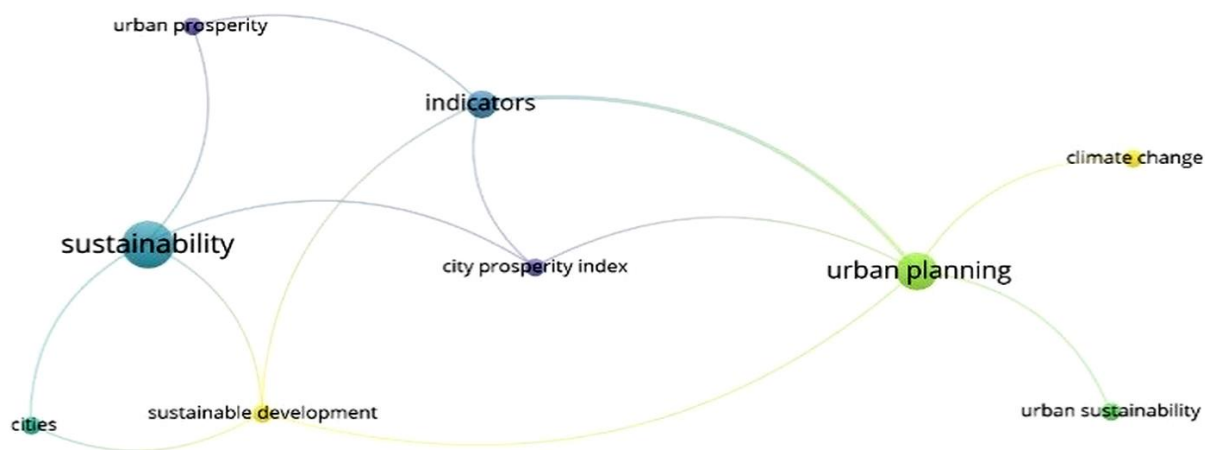


Figure 7. Visualization of the simultaneous occurrence of two items using keywords (homonyms) based on time interval

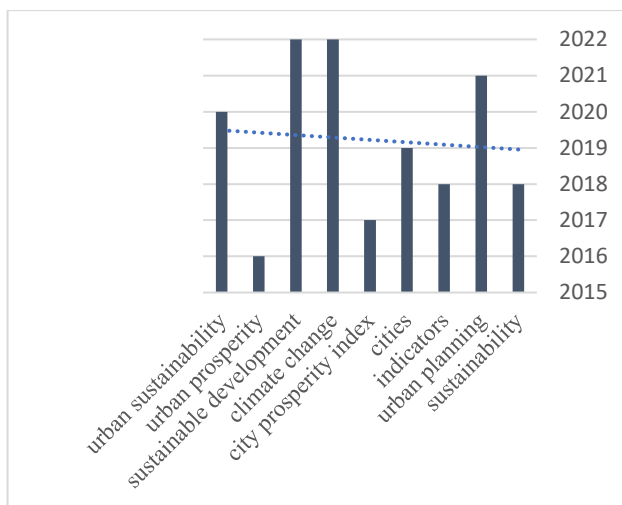


Figure 8. Analysis of the co-occurrence of two items using keywords (homonyms) based on time interval

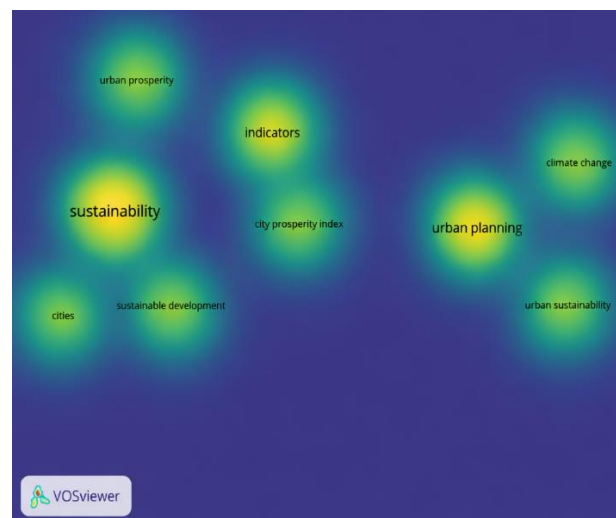


Figure 9. Density of concurrency analysis based on the keywords of urban prosperity connections with other keywords

These results clearly show that “urban prosperity” goes beyond an abstract or purely economic concept and is closely linked to the practical dimensions of “planning” and the need for “measurability” (through indicators). The strong presence of 'sustainability' alongside these two concepts points to the integration of thinking in the field of prosperity; that is, sustainable and measurable prosperity is only possible through comprehensive and forward-looking urban planning. This indicates a high level of consensus among researchers that sustainability,

including sustainable development, is an integral and fundamental part of any discussion about cities and their future. In addition, the time line confirms the increasing importance of these concepts in the discourse on “urban prosperity”.

The increasing frequency of the topic of 'climate change' in recent years clearly shows that climate challenges are no longer considered a peripheral issue, but have become a central concern in planning and achieving urban prosperity.

2) Co-citation Analysis Based on Authors:

In the as shown in Figures 10 and 11, each item or node represents an author.

Also, the number of citations of studies to similar studies in the analysis, co-citation of authors, the relationship between authors, is determined by the number of times one study cites another study [12]. This analysis, according to Figures 10 and 11, has been summarized in seven clusters in Table 4. These clusters are assumed to have similarities in themes. Out of 2,092 authors, 29 have at least 5 citations. Due to repetition and similarity of names, 4 authors have been removed, and only 21 authors are connected to each other. The image below shows that Habitat with 86 and 21 respectively has the highest link

strength and citations. Yigitcanlar and Wong rank next with 57 and 45 link strength and 16 and 11 citations, respectively. The results of the author-based co-citation analysis clustering are presented in Table 4:

Table 4. Co-citation analysis clustering results based on authors

Cluster	Iteams	Citations	Links	Total link strength
Cluster 1	7	64	78	690
Cluster 2	4	33	17	124
Cluster 3	4	30	25	97
Cluster 4	2	10	14	23
Cluster 5	2	13	59	59
Cluster 6	2	10	12	25

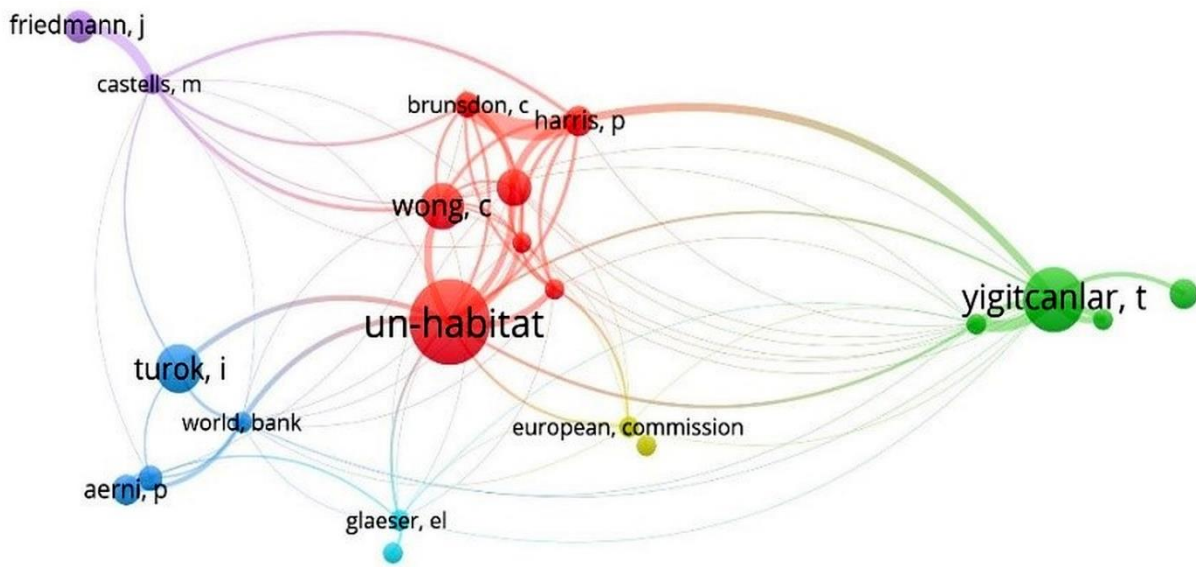


Figure 10. Co-citation analysis based on authors

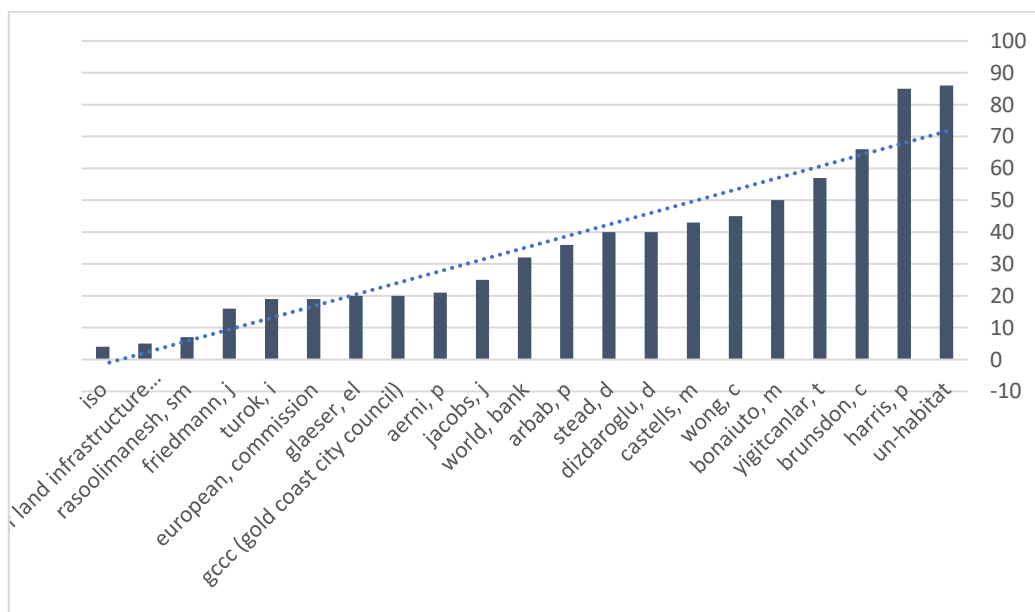


Figure 11. Co-citation analysis of authors based on the number of citations

The analysis of co-citations on the basis of authors shows that, among a large number of authors, a limited number of them play an important and central role in the field of research. These key authors, who have a high number of citations and a high link strength, are considered the most important scientific source and reference for others.

The clustering indicates the existence of specific and focused subject groups with stronger links within the clusters and provides indications of related and specialized fields of research in the area under investigation.

Accordingly, the first cluster is the largest and most important cluster, comprising 7 authors, and with a link strength of 690, shows that there are very strong and highly cited links in this group. This cluster probably includes authors who have collaborated or cited extensively in the main research area. A look at the diagrams shows that they also visually represent this

structure and the number of links and citations, highlighting the credibility and importance of the main authors.

3) Bibliographic Coupling Analysis Based on Sources:

In this technique, it is assumed that articles with similar references actually have similar content. This analysis was considered with a minimum of one article per journal. Out of 32 journals, only 20 journals are related to each other. According to the software results, journals are summarized in 5 clusters.

Among these, journals such as ACE-Architecture City and Environment, Antipode, and asian journal of water environment and pollution have the highest bibliographic coupling strength.

Journals such as Habitat International and International Journal of Urban and Regional Research have had the highest number of citations.(Table 5 and Figures 12 and 13 illustrate this finding).

Table 5. Results of bibliographic pair analysis based on sources (1 source based on link strength)

Resources	Documents	Citations	Total link strength
ace-architecture city and environment	1	4	39
antipode	1	0	14
asian journal of water environment and pollution	1	0	14
bulletin of geography-socio-economic series	1	0	13
chinese journal of urban and environmental studies	2	7	12
cities	1	5	9
computers environment and urban systems	1	39	7
criocm2009: international symposium on advancement of construction	1	0	6
cuadernos geograficos	1	2	4
environmental science and pollution research	2	17	3
eure-revista latinoamericana de estudios urbano regionales	1	0	3
europaen journal of sustainable development	1	11	3
green and ecological technologies for urban planning: creating smart	1	5	3
habitat international	8	398	2
harvard business review	1	2	2
international journal of built environment and sustainability	1	0	2
international journal of urban and regional research	1	45	1
journal of cleaner production	2	28	1
journal of urban history	1	5	1
land	2	9	1

The bibliographic pair analysis based on sources has clarified the structure of scientific links in the research area under study, focusing on the role of key journals. This structure includes reference journals with a high number of citations and intermediate journals with strong link power, each playing a complementary role in the development and connection of knowledge. Link power is an indicator of a journal's central role in establishing scientific connections and bridging clusters, while a

higher number of citations reflects the journal's level of popularity and scientific credibility. According to the results of the analysis, the journals ACE-Architecture City and Environment, Antipode and Asian Journal of Water Environment and Pollution have the highest link power in the citation network, which means that these journals have established extensive and important links to other sources and play the role of a mediator or scientific bridge in connecting clusters.

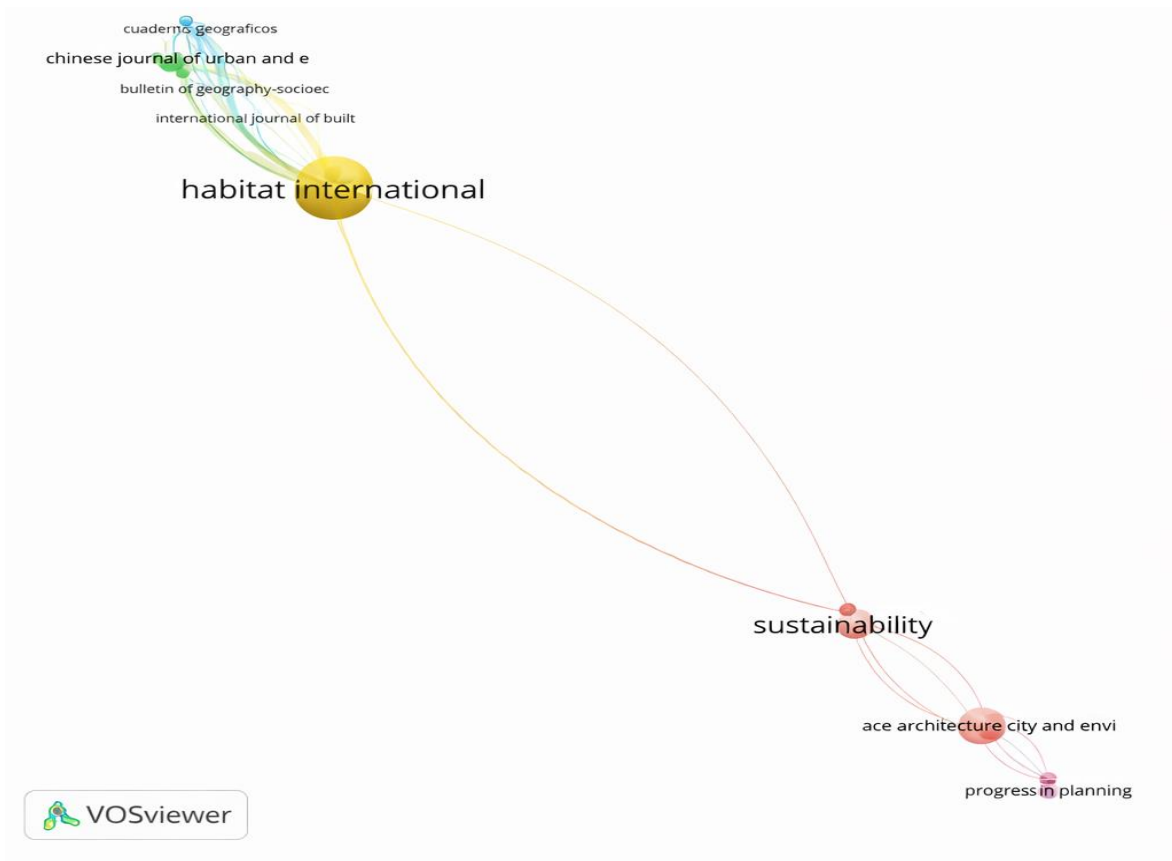


Figure 12. Bibliographic pair analysis based on sources

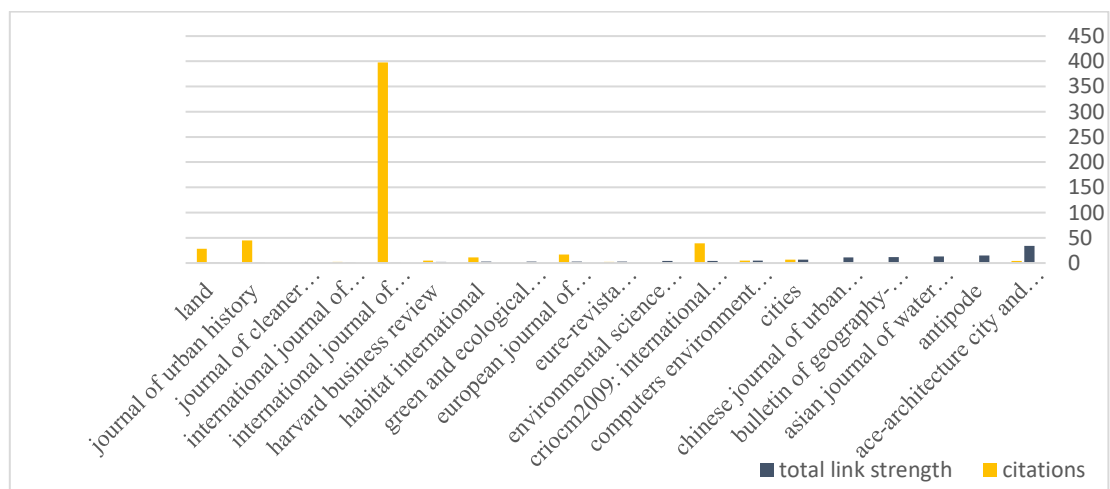


Figure 13. Bibliographic pair analysis of sources based on link strength and citations

In contrast, the journals Habitat International and International Journal of Urban and Regional Research rank first in terms of popularity and influence with the highest number of citations (398 and 45 citations respectively) and are recognized as reference sources in specialized fields. Understanding such a structure is very important for researchers to select suitable journals for publication, assess the credibility of sources, and establish scientific collaborations.

4) Co-authorship Analysis Among Countries: The Figures 14 and 15 below is based on co-authorship. The section

below displays articles where the authors have collaborated on at least one article together [12]. In this section, co-authorship is displayed based on countries. Among 22 countries, only 10 countries with at least 1 article are connected to each other, which are present in the image below. This analysis has been evaluated based on 4 clusters, 22 links, a total of 35 articles, and a total link strength of 24. China, with a link strength of 18, has 9 articles with authors from other countries. Among these, Iran, with a link strength of 2 and 4 articles, has also collaborated with authors from other countries.

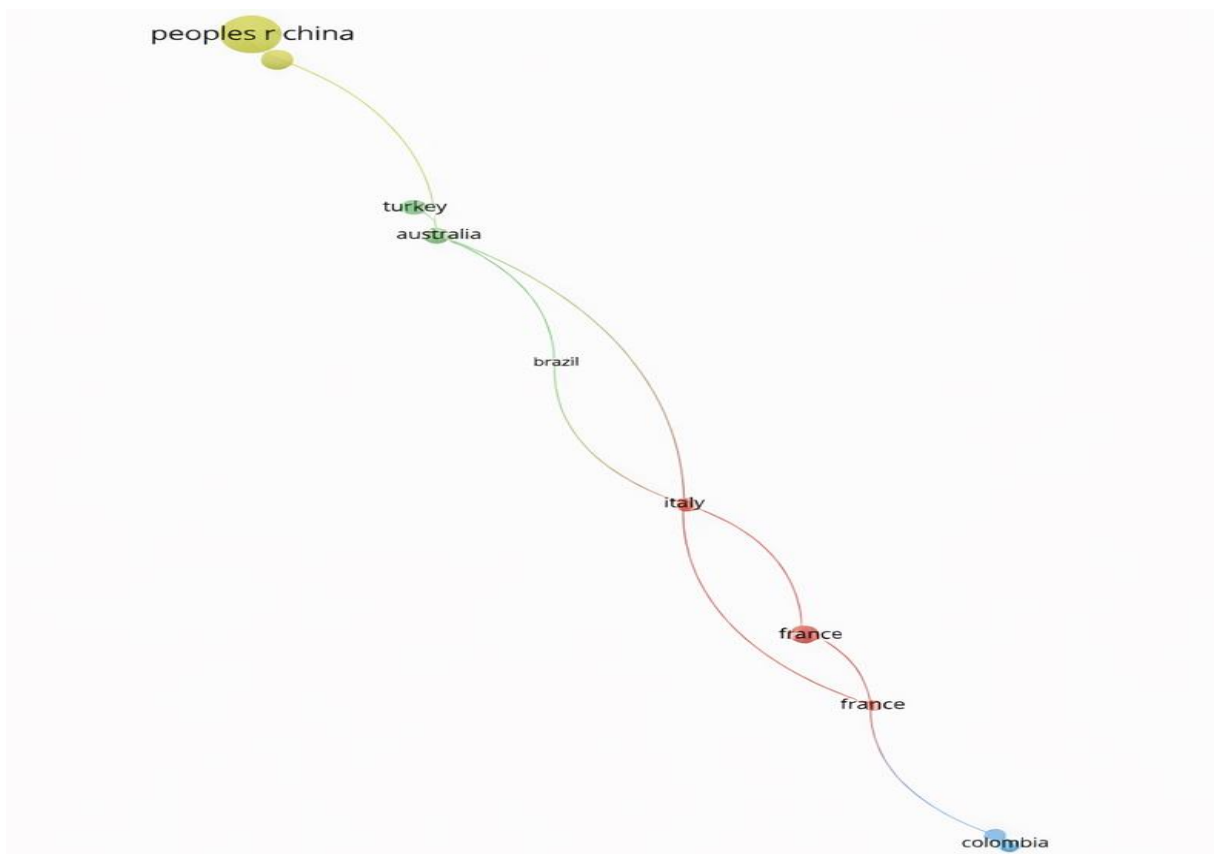


Figure 14. Co-authorship analysis across countries

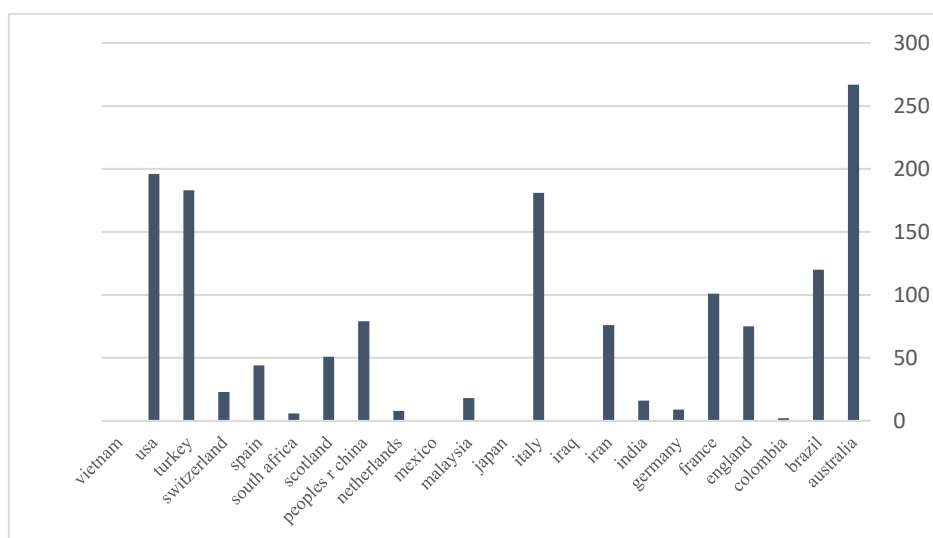


Figure 15. Analysis of co-authorship between countries based on the number of citations

Among the countries, China, played the largest role in the international scientific cooperation network with 9 joint papers and a connection strength of 18. This indicator illustrates China's central position in establishing scientific communication between countries and the breadth of its cooperation in the subject area studied. China not only has the largest volume of joint work, but also plays a central role in the network of co-authorship among countries, indicating a strong development policy and desire for international cooperation in this country.

On the other hand, Iran is also represented in this network with 4 joint papers and a connection strength of 2, indicating the country's active participation in international scientific collaboration, even if these collaborations are more limited than in China. However, this level of cooperation can be a basis for further development of research relations and increasing Iran's share in the international scientific network. Overall, this analysis shows that international cooperation in the area studied is still concentrated and limited to a few main

countries, and that there are potential opportunities to expand cooperation between other countries. Identifying these patterns of cooperation can help policy makers and researchers to develop international strategies, improve research quality, and increase scientific impact.

5. Conclusion and recommendations

The present study, which aims to shed light on the evolution and current state of “urban prosperity” in the context of the global scientific literature, has carried out a precise and comprehensive scientometric analysis based on reliable data from the Web of Science database (from 2000 to 2024).

Using a powerful tool such as VOSviewer, the researchers have penetrated the depth of thematic connections, the networks of scientific collaboration, and the position of prominent publications and authors in the field to paint a clear picture of what is happening in the world of research on urban prosperity. This study is not just a simple overview, but also an attempt to explain and prescribe future directions for research and action in line with the goals of sustainable urban development. The results of analysing 48 selected documents (out of 187 source documents) clearly show that the concept of 'urban prosperity' has made a significant leap in the focus of international researchers following the important UN-Habitat declaration in 2013. This increase in interest is clearly visible in the annual publication graph, especially in the peak years of 2019 and 2023, and testifies to the growing importance of this multidimensional indicator in responding to the complexity of modern urbanisation. This exponential growth is promising for the continued survival and development of this field of research in the future. References. The predominant language of the articles (95% English) and the publication format (scientific article) indicate the global and standardised nature of scientific production in this field. However, the low percentage of articles in Spanish and in conference or book format shows the diversity of the scientific communities and the efforts to disseminate knowledge through different channels. In terms of fields of study, the thematic dispersion in branches such as urban studies (27.14%), environment (20%) and urban planning (17.4%) nicely emphasises the interdisciplinary nature of urban flourishing.

This diversity not only reflects the strengths and broad application of the concept, but also opens up new horizons for knowledge convergence and synergy in tackling urban challenges. Analysing the synonyms (keywords) has opened a window on the main concerns of researchers in this field. Words such as “urban planning”, “sustainability”, “indicators”, “climate change”,

“sustainable development” and “urban prosperity index” have not only established the most frequent but also the strongest links with each other. The accumulation of these terms confirms the close link between urban prosperity and the key concepts of sustainable development and climate challenges.

These findings suggest that researchers are increasingly viewing urban prosperity not only as a concept of economic growth, but also as a comprehensive framework for realising resilient, equitable and environmentally friendly cities. From the perspective of the main actors in the scientific scene, the analysis of co-citations of authors and bibliographic pairs of journals has revealed important facts. UN-Habitat, as the originator and pioneer of the concept of urban prosperity, with the highest link strength and citation count, is not only a reference but also an important driving force in steering this scientific discourse. In addition, renowned journals such as *Habitat International*, *Sustainability* and *LAND*, which are mainly active in the field of urban research, have played an important role in the dissemination and promotion of this concept.

These journals are important platforms for the exchange of ideas and the further development of knowledge in this field.

Finally, the study of co-authorship between countries paints a picture of international co-operation. China's high participation in joint papers indicates its investment and interest in urban research, while Iran's presence in these networks, albeit to a lesser extent, indicates its capacity and initial steps to keep pace with global scientific trends. These collaborative networks provide a suitable platform for sharing knowledge, experiences and resources that can further enrich the scientific literature and contribute to solving more complex urban problems.

Overall, this study not only identifies urban prosperity as a growing and interdisciplinary field of research, but also draws a comprehensive map for future researchers and policy makers by highlighting major trends, key concepts, leading authors and journals, and collaborative networks. Understanding these strengths and areas of focus can help guide future research more intelligently and formulate more effective urban policy for thriving cities around the world.

Suggestions and solutions:

1. Focus on comprehensive and interdisciplinary approaches: Given the multidimensional nature of urban prosperity and its interconnectedness with different domains (economic, social, environmental, governance), it is suggested that researchers and policy makers pay special attention to more comprehensive and interdisciplinary approaches in urban research and planning.

2. Development of local indicators: Although the UN-Habitat Urban Prosperity Index is a global tool, given the findings on the importance of the indicators, it is suggested that researchers and urban planners in Iran develop localised indicators of urban prosperity that are appropriate to the cultural, social, and economic context of the country.

3. Enhancing research collaboration: Considering the important role that international collaborations play in science (as seen in the co-authorship of countries), promoting and facilitating research collaborations between domestic and foreign universities and research centres in the field of urban prosperity can help increase the quality and impact of research.

4. Writing scientific content in Persian: Despite the dominance of English in the articles, writing comprehensive and up-to-date scientific content in Persian can facilitate access to current knowledge in the field for local researchers and students and contribute to the localisation of concepts.

5. Attention to new technologies in urban analysis: the use of tools such as VOSviewer and scientometric analyses can help identify research gaps, new trends, and hidden relationships in scientific data.

It is proposed to use these tools for continuous and targeted monitoring of urban research.

6. Focus on environmental and climate challenges: Given the importance of terms such as 'climate change' and 'environmental sustainability,'" a greater emphasis on innovative urban solutions to address environmental challenges and climate change in the context of urban prosperity seems necessary.

Authors Contribution

The authors confirm the study conception and design: In this research, Fahime Soroush was responsible for collecting data and preparing the manuscript; Sanaz Saeidi Mofrad was responsible for checking the accuracy of the data and evaluating the results, and Toktam Hanaee and Aliakbar Sarvari were responsible for selecting and reviewing the research method through written reviews.

Availability of data and materials:

The data supporting the findings of this study are included within the article and its supplementary materials.

Conflict of interests

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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