

## Resilience in Tourism: A bibliometric analysis of trends and perspectives in research

### Resiliencia en el Turismo: Un análisis bibliométrico de tendencias y perspectivas en la investigación

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#### Abstract

This bibliometric study focuses on tourism resilience and its evolution through published research, highlighting the growing relevance of the theme in contexts of global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Key authors in this field include Gössling S., Scott D., and Hall C.M., whose works like 'Pandemics, tourism and global change: a rapid assessment of COVID-19' and 'Pandemics, transformations and tourism: be careful what you wish for' from 2020, stand out in the corpus. These works reflect the urgency of adapting tourism to changing global realities and emphasize the importance of resilience in the sector. Published in renowned journals such as 'Journal of Sustainable Tourism' and 'Tourism Geographies', these studies provide in-depth analyses of the impacts and implications of COVID-19 on tourism, focusing on the need for resilient management strategies to face future crises. The research reveals the changing dynamics of tourism in times of crisis and underscores the importance of a proactive approach to strengthening resilience in tourist destinations.

**Tourism Adaptability, COVID-19 Impact. Tourism Management**

#### Resumen

Este estudio bibliométrico se enfoca en la resiliencia turística y su evolución a través de investigaciones publicadas, destacando la creciente relevancia del tema en contextos de crisis global como la pandemia de COVID-19. Los autores clave en este campo incluyen a Gössling S., Scott D., y Hall C.M., cuyas obras como 'Pandemics, tourism and global change: a rapid assessment of COVID-19' y 'Pandemics, transformations and tourism: be careful what you wish for' del 2020, destacan en el corpus. Estos trabajos reflejan la urgencia de adaptar el turismo a las cambiantes realidades globales y resaltan la importancia de la resiliencia en el sector. Publicados en revistas reconocidas como 'Journal of Sustainable Tourism' y 'Tourism Geographies', estos estudios proporcionan análisis profundos sobre los impactos y las implicaciones de la COVID-19 en el turismo, enfocándose en la necesidad de estrategias de gestión resilientes para enfrentar futuras crisis. La investigación revela la dinámica cambiante del turismo en tiempos de crisis y subraya la importancia de un enfoque proactivo para fortalecer la resiliencia en destinos turísticos.

**Adaptabilidad Turística, Impacto del COVID-19, Gestión turismo**

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## 1. **Introducción**

Resilience in tourism, especially in tourism destinations, has become a priority research topic due to its ability to cope with and adapt to sudden changes and unexpected challenges (Becken, 2013). The notion of resilience in tourism ranges from the adaptation and recovery of destinations in the face of economic shocks, to effective responses to environmental threats and climate change (Hall, Scott & Gössling, 2019). This underlines the need for a multidimensional approach in tourism research, integrating ecological, economic and social aspects.

In this context, the COVID-19 pandemic has acted as a catalyst, highlighting the urgency for more in-depth and structured studies on tourism resilience (Sigala, 2020). The pandemic has not only challenged the ability of tourism destinations to survive in the short term, but also to reinvent themselves and thrive in the long term (Zenker & Kock, 2020).

Therefore, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of research on resilience in tourism destinations, analysing the main trends, collaborations and conceptual developments in the field. It also aims to identify the main areas of emerging research and possible future directions for more detailed studies. The research questions posed will guide a comprehensive bibliometric analysis, offering a unique perspective on the current and potential state of resilience in tourism.

The structure of the paper will facilitate a holistic understanding of the topic, starting with a detailed review of the existing literature and following with a rigorous methodological analysis. The bibliometric results will provide a quantitative and qualitative overview of the research, while the discussion of the findings will provide key interpretations and recommendations. Finally, the conclusions will highlight the practical and theoretical implications of the study, as well as limitations and suggestions for future research in this vital field."

This development maintains thematic cohesion and elaborates on the central aspects of bibliometric analysis in tourism resilience, linking to relevant citations.

In addition to analysing the current state of resilience in tourism destinations, this study focuses on the impact of interdisciplinary collaboration on the robustness and adaptability of these destinations. Through a detailed examination of collaborative networks and trends in co-authorship, one can better understand how interaction across disciplines and geographies has enriched the field (Brouder & Ioannides, 2020). This is particularly relevant given the inherently intersectoral nature of tourism and its interaction with environmental, economic and socio-cultural factors.

Another critical dimension of this analysis is the examination of how resilience has been conceptualised and measured in different studies. The variability in understanding and methodological approaches offers an opportunity to synthesise and harmonise concepts and methodologies, providing a stronger basis for future research (Lew, 2014).

This bibliometric analysis also seeks to identify the main thematic and geographical areas in tourism destination resilience research, offering insights into how different cultural and geographical contexts approach resilience in tourism (Orchiston, 2013). In addition, it will explore emerging trends and how new technologies, such as artificial intelligence and big data, are influencing tourism resilience research and practice (Gretzel, Sigala, Xiang & Koo, 2015).

In conclusion, this study not only synthesises existing research on tourism destination resilience, but also highlights growth areas, emerging trends and opportunities for future research. In doing so, it is expected to contribute significantly to the development of more effective and sustainable strategies for resilience management in tourism destinations globally.

## 2. **Analysis of research papers and journals**

Tourism has been profoundly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has highlighted the need to transform the global tourism system to align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Gössling, 2020). At the same time, the pandemic has provided an opportunity to rethink tourism, especially in terms of sustainability and resilience (Nepal, 2020; Cheer & Lew, 2020).

This literature review examines key trends emerging in tourism research during the COVID-19 pandemic, specifically around the themes of sustainability, resilience and transformation.

### Sustainability

Several studies have explored the implications of the pandemic for advancing tourism sustainability. Some authors argue that the pandemic provides a unique opportunity to reshape tourism in line with the SDGs (Gössling, 2020). Others identify specific areas where changes are needed, such as governance, reducing environmental impacts and supporting local economies (Nepal, 2020; Cheer & Lew, 2020). A key theme that emerges is the need for a balance between tourism growth and sustainability, especially in light of UNWTO calls to boost recovery (Gössling *et al.*, 2020).

In delving into specific aspects of sustainability, some studies have focused on the environmental impacts of tourism. For example, Scott *et al.* (2016) analyse the place of tourism in climate change, while others explore adaptation strategies for tourism destinations (Jopp *et al.*, 2010). In social terms, there is growing interest in understanding the effects of tourism on local communities (Colomb & Novy, 2020; Milano *et al.*, 2019).

### Resilience

Another area of focus is the resilience of the tourism system and individual destinations. Several studies have proposed theoretical and practical frameworks for analysing resilience in the context of tourism (Becken, 2013; Calgaro *et al.*, 2014). A key finding is that resilience depends on both resistance to impacts and the capacity to adapt and transform (Lew & Cheer, 2020). Research also reveals that more work is needed to link the concepts of resilience and sustainability in tourism theory and practice (Espiner *et al.*, 2017).

Some authors have applied the concept of resilience to specific case studies. For example, Cochrane (2010) illustrates a resilience framework in Asian destinations, while Tyrrell & Johnston (2008) apply it to the ski industry in Scotland. Other studies examine resilience in the face of specific hazards such as climate change (Calgaro *et al.*, 2014; Jopp *et al.*, 2010).

### Transformation

Finally, some authors see the pandemic as an opportunity for tourism transformation. They identify several areas where transformative changes are needed, such as business models, cross-sector collaboration and greater tourism industry leadership (Gössling *et al.*, 2020; Nepelski & Pablo-Romero, 2020). Several studies also highlight the potential of social enterprises and community engagement to drive the transformation towards more inclusive and sustainable tourism (Della Corte & Aria, 2020; Milano *et al.*, 2019).

Other aspects mentioned include the need to diversify tourism supply (Rodriguez, 2001), adapt to demographic changes in source markets (McKercher *et al.*, 2014) and strengthen links with local communities (Colomb & Novy, 2020). All this points to a profound transformation of the fundamentals of tourism as it is currently practised.

In conclusion, recent literature reveals an emerging consensus on the need to harness the COVID-19 pandemic as a tipping point for transforming global tourism. More research is needed to translate this momentum towards sustainability, resilience and transformation into concrete changes in policies, business practices and tourist behaviour. However, the pandemic provides an unprecedented opportunity to rethink the fundamentals of global tourism.

### 3. Methodology

In order to comprehensively address the diversity of existing approaches to the study of tourism, a systematic review was undertaken to identify key contributions to the field of tourism resilience. This task involved the implementation of a detailed search methodology, using a combination of key terms such as "Resili\*", "touri\*" and "destinat\*". An initial exploration of the Scopus and Web of Science databases was carried out in order to select the most appropriate one for this analysis. Finally, Scopus was chosen because it provided a higher number of relevant articles (713) compared to Web of Science (618).

The focus of the research was on the detection of studies on resilience in tourism, applying bibliometric techniques similar to those employed in previous research (e.g. Dávila Rodríguez *et al.*, 2009).

Data were extracted from the Scopus database, belonging to Elsevier, during November and December 2023.

For the bibliometric analysis, the VOSviewer software was selected due to its capacity to analyse and visualise bibliometric networks. This software stands out for its functionality in the normalisation of association strengths, as well as in the mapping and grouping of bibliometric clusters (Gaviria-Marín *et al.*, 2019; Tiberius *et al.*, 2020).

The process for the identification and selection of relevant papers on the topics of interest was structured as follows:

1. Use of a specific algorithm to identify search factors in titles, abstracts and keywords of the articles, resulting in 404 documents.
2. Sorting by document type, filtering materials into articles, notes and letters, resulting in a final selection of 285 documents.
3. Selection of documents within the areas of Social Sciences, Business Management and Accounting, with a final result of 251 documents, distributed as follows: articles (98.8 %), reviews (0.7 %) and notes (0.3 %).
4. Creation of a database in Microsoft Excel, including information such as name of authors, title of publication, type, year of publication, type of access, journal, country of publication and number of citations received.
5. Calculation of the total number of citations to determine the most cited articles on the topic.
6. Analysis of bibliometric performance to identify the most influential articles, authors, journals and countries on the topic of resilience in tourism destinations.
7. Conducting a scientific mapping analysis, covering co-occurrence and co-citation of authors. With the support of VOSviewer, a thematic network was generated based on the key words of the publications, as shown in Figure 1. The content of the article, all graphs, tables and figures must be editable in formats that allow the size, type and number of letters to be modified, for editing purposes, they must be in high quality, not pixelated and must be noticeable even if the image is reduced to scale.

#### 4. Results

Following the established methodology and after applying the relevant logical operators, a total of 268 documents were obtained in the Scopus database. As detailed in the attached table, the results show an interesting distribution in terms of subject areas. The area of Business, Management and Accounting tops the list with 32% of the documents. It is closely followed by the field of Social Sciences, which accounts for 29% of the total. In third place is again the area of Business, Management and Accounting, but with a lower percentage, accounting for 16% of the selected documents.

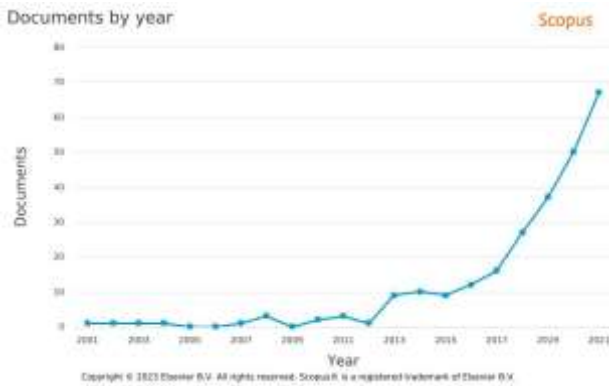
R	Results by fields of study.	TD	%
1	Busines, Management and Accounting	268	32%
2	Social Sciences	246	29%
3	Environmental Science	139	16%
4	Economics, Econometrics and Finance	51	6%
5	Earth and Planetary Sciences	39	5%
6	Energy	32	4%
7	Agricultural and Biological Sciences	14	2%
8	Arts and Humanities	14	2%
9	Engineering	14	2%
10	Computer Science	7	1%
11	Psychology	5	1%
12	Decision Sciences	4	0%
13	Medicine	4	0%
14	Multidisciplinary	4	0%
15	Materials Science	3	0%
16	Chemical Engineering	1	0%
17	Health Professions	1	0%
18	Mathematics	1	0%
	Total	847	

**Table 1** Results of the Tourism Resilience in Destinations survey by field of study

*Source: Own Elaboration based on information obtained from Scopus. R: ranking, TD: total documents*

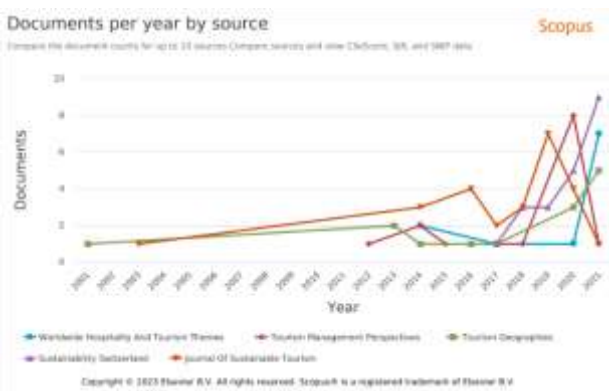
The COVID-19 pandemic, which intensified in 2020, could have influenced the increase in publications in 2021.

Especially in social and solidarity economy topics, where the health crisis generated an urgent need to address and understand its socio-economic effects. This aligns with the exponential increase of papers in 2021, which accounted for 57.90% of the total, as indicated in Figure 2. The pandemic possibly catalysed a wave of research focused on community resilience and collaborative economic strategies as seen in the graph below.



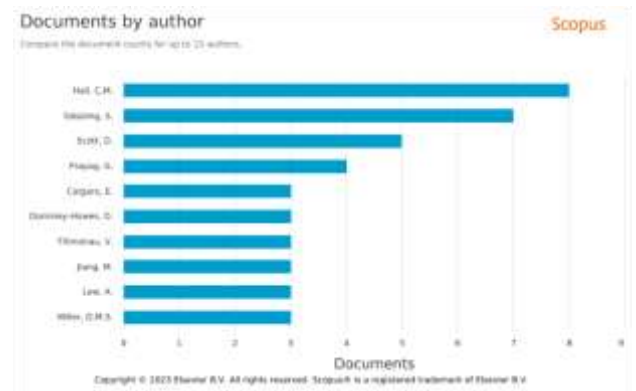
**Graph 2** Historical development of documents  
*Source: Scopus*

The graph below shows scientific journals and the number of papers they have published related to resilience and tourism. The Journal of Sustainable Tourism leads with 25 papers, suggesting that this journal can be a key resource for researchers interested in sustainability in the tourism sector. The presence of journals focused on tourism management, tourism geography and global hospitality issues indicates an interdisciplinary interest in how tourism destinations can adapt and recover from challenges such as natural disasters and, by implication, situations such as pandemics. These papers contribute to the body of knowledge on how tourism communities can build resilience in the face of such events.



**Graph 1** Historical evolution of journal output by year  
*Source: Scopus*

The graph below indicates a robust and growing network of scholars whose research contributes significantly to the study of resilience in tourism. Hall, Gössling and Scott, as the most prolific, may be defining the conversations in this field. Convergence with the above charts and graphs suggests that these authors may be influencing the direction of academic discourse, especially in the context of the growing interest postulated by the pandemic, as seen in the peak of publications in 2021. This reflects a collective effort to address and adapt to emerging challenges in tourism.

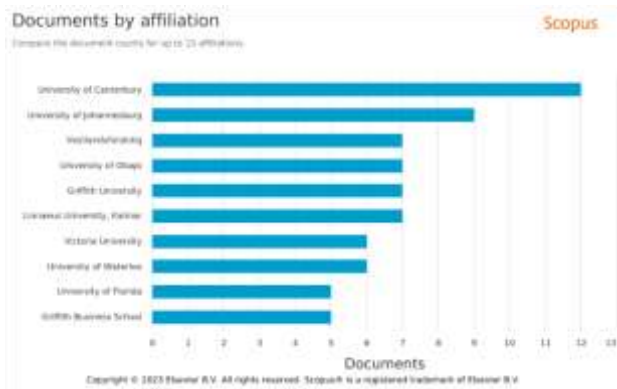


**Graph 3** Historical evolution of production by authors  
*Source: Scopus*

Graph 4 shows the following analysis of the institutional affiliations of the articles retrieved in the Scopus search:

- The University of Canterbury has the highest number of publications related to the search, with 12 articles. This suggests that this university has a strong research focus on resilience and tourism issues.
- The University of Johannesburg and Vestlandsforskning follow with 9 and 7 articles respectively. Again indicating interest and productivity in these areas of study.
- Other universities with a notable number of publications are the University of Otago, Griffith University, Linnaeus University, Victoria University and the University of Waterloo, all with 6-7 articles.
- There is a long list of universities with 2-5 publications, and the vast majority have only 1 article related to the search.

In conclusion, the University of Canterbury clearly leads in research productivity in resilience and tourism according to this data. It is followed by several other universities that maintain lines of research on these topics, albeit to a lesser extent. The wide dispersion of affiliations with few publications suggests that, while the interest is there, there are not as many consolidated groups working on these intersections.



**Graph 4** Historical evolution of production by university  
Source: Scopus

The graph below shows that the United States is the country with the most mentions with 42. This indicates that the United States is the country most studied or that serves as a research context most frequently in the data analysed. Being a world power and having a highly developed tourism sector, it is logical that it is an important focus of academic research in tourism.

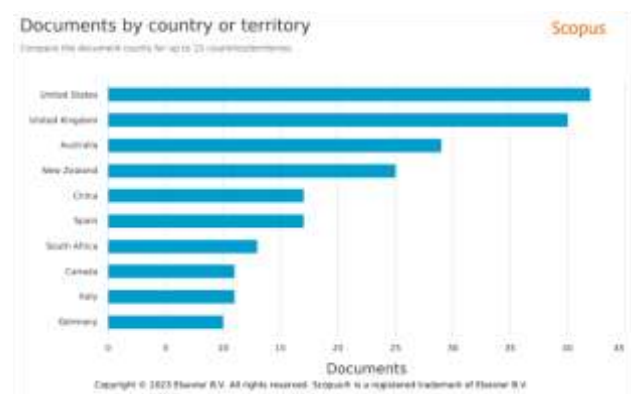
The UK is the second most frequently mentioned country with 40 appearances. Like the United States, the UK is a developed country with an important tourism sector, as well as being the source of many scientific publications due to its leadership in education and research.

Australia is in third place with 29 mentions. Its status as a developed country in the Asia-Pacific region and the importance of its tourism sector are likely to explain its position. Also, like the UK, Australia has leading universities publishing tourism research.

This is followed by New Zealand with 25, China with 17 and Spain with 17 mentions. The presence of these countries reflects interest in studying tourism beyond the traditional powerhouses, encompassing geographical diversity and different levels of economic development.

The remaining countries have fewer than 13 mentions each, and most have 5 or fewer. This suggests that they are less well researched or that they serve as a context for study less frequently. However, their presence indicates that there is some interest in examining tourism beyond the 'usual' countries.

In summary, the distribution of countries reflects that tourism research tends to concentrate on world powers with large tourism sectors, but there is also growing interest in studying a wider diversity of countries and regions.



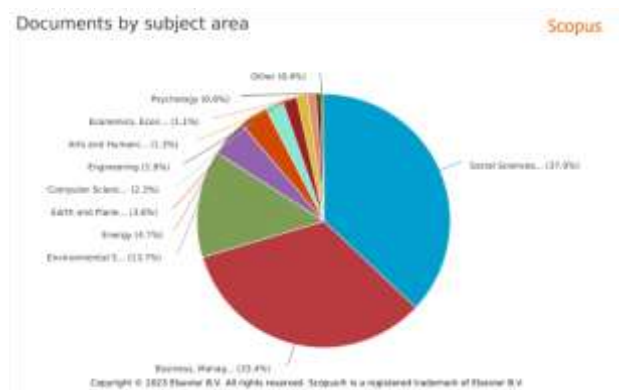
**Graph 5** Historical evolution of production by country  
Source: Scopus

According to graph 6: thematic areas of the articles retrieved in the Scopus search, the following can be analysed:

- Social Sciences is the dominant area, with 195 articles (78% of the total). This indicates a strong social science approach to the study of resilience and destination-based tourism.
- It is followed by Business, Management and Accounting, with 176 articles (70% of the total). It reflects the interest from the disciplines of management and economics.
- This is followed by Environmental Sciences with 72 articles (29%). It suggests a strong focus on sustainability and resilience to environmental impacts.
- Other areas such as Energy, Planetary Sciences, Engineering and Computer Science have a small fraction of articles (5-12 each).

- Finally, Arts and Humanities, Economics, Psychology and Chemical Engineering have very little representation (1-7 articles) indicating a marginal interest from these disciplines.

In conclusion, the study of resilience and destination tourism is mainly concentrated in the social sciences and management, with a secondary contribution from the environmental sciences. Other areas are not as involved in this research topic.



**Graph 6** Documents by area of study  
Source: Scopus

### Scientific mapping analysis

According to Montero-Díaz *et al.* (2018), scientific mapping analysis provides insight into advances in the different fields of knowledge, thereby aiding decision-making and, above all, the formulation of new research projects. Hence the importance of bibliometric analyses to measure a field of study through citations, co-citations and relationships between fields located in search engines, as pointed out by Altıntaş *et al.* (2020).

In this context, co-citation analysis is a method that is performed by retrieving the database generated in Scopus. The frequencies of the words contained in the documents are calculated and a co-occurrence matrix is constructed using the VOSviewer software. This allows the visualisation and identification of homogeneous groups of keywords through scientometric maps that represent the relationship in the form of links and close points in a multidimensional space (Van Eck and Waltman, 2010).

This analysis took into account 1311 keywords. It was decided to apply a filter count to five repetitions, obtaining 63 keywords corresponding to six areas: resilience, tourism, tourism destinations, tourism development, vulnerability and sustainability.

The network obtained is composed of five clusters, represented by the colours green, purple, red, yellow and blue. Within each cluster, connections are observed as a network showing the cognitive relationships between keywords located in chromatic proximity. That is, strongly related words and themes tend to be located in the same cluster. In contrast, unrelated sub-themes are grouped in different and spatially distant clusters. This distribution makes it possible to visualise patterns between fundamental concepts of a knowledge area.

In the picture, the green cluster focuses on aspects of sustainability in tourism. Keywords such as "climate change", "sustainable development", "nature-based tourism" and "community resilience" suggest a focus on how tourism destinations can adapt to and resist the effects of climate change through sustainable practices and community involvement. This cluster reflects a trend in research that seeks to understand and encourage tourism that is not only resilient in the short term, but also promotes long-term sustainability.

### Green Cluster - Sustainable Tourism and Community Resilience

This cluster reflects a research focus on how sustainable tourism strategies, community participation and adaptation to change can improve the resilience of destinations. Terms such as "community resilience", "stakeholder" and "adaptation" highlight the importance of engaging multiple local stakeholders in integrated solutions to rebuild the social, ecological and economic capital of tourism sites. The link with concepts such as ecosystem resilience and climate change highlights critical interdependencies with environmental systems.

### Purple Cluster - Crisis Impact and Recovery Strategies

This cluster focuses on issues of vulnerability to natural disasters and socio-economic crises. The simultaneous appearance of terms such as "risk assessment", "economic impact" and "recovery" denotes studies on how to assess the probabilistic effects of different shocks, as well as ex post strategies for recovery after catastrophic events. It also suggests an emphasis on modelling future risk scenarios and contingency planning around them.

### Cluster Red - Economic Growth, Competitiveness and Market Expansion

This cluster groups macroeconomic concepts on tourism economic growth and development from a resilience perspective. The simultaneous appearance of terms such as "tourism development", "tourism economics" and "economic development" indicates studies on public policies, investments in infrastructure and strategies to reinvent destinations so that their tourism activity remains sustainable and attractive after systemic crises.

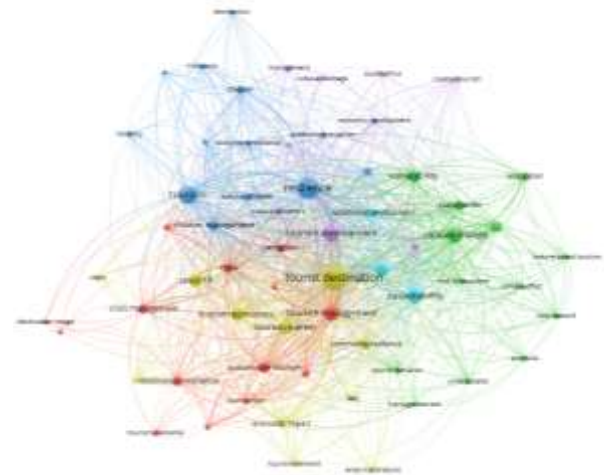
### Yellow Cluster - Strategic Destination Management

This cluster represents the intersection between tourism business management and hazard resilience. The co-occurrence of management concepts such as tourism management, destination and stakeholder together with the notion of destination resilience points to research on the role of public-private partnerships, local leadership and participatory planning in improving the preparedness of receptive sites to cope with disasters and downturns.

### Blue Cluster - Effects of Climate Change

Finally, this cluster denotes case studies focused on examining vulnerabilities and adaptation strategies to climate change in specific destinations. The co-occurrence of locations such as "australia" and "italy" with concepts such as "climate effect" identifies pragmatic analyses of resilience to environmental threats in different geographical and political-institutional contexts.

In summary, the clusters demonstrate multiple research perspectives on the resilience of tourism destinations to various types of shocks and crises.



**Figure 1** Co-occurrence of themes related to tourism resilience in destinations

Source Based on Scopus and VOSviewer, version 1.6.18

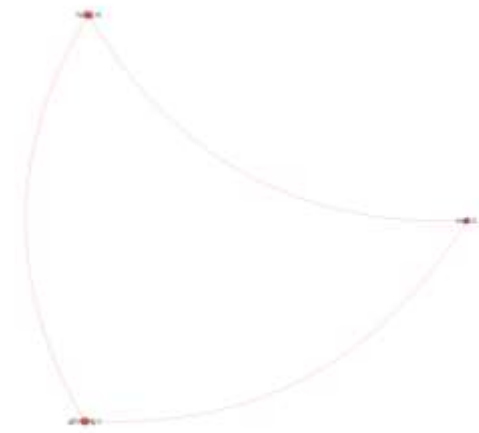
In the context of knowledge network analysis, co-citation is a metric that quantifies the thematic proximity between two bibliographic items (Miguel *et al.*, 2007). Specifically, co-citation examines how often a pair of documents are jointly referenced in the bibliography of a scholarly publication. Thus, articles dealing with similar topics will tend to cite shared literature more likely.

Therefore, as Miguel and colleagues (2007) explain, this measure allows us to identify groups of papers that share related lines of research. The more papers that contain the same citations in common, the stronger the co-citational link between them. This makes it possible to map portions of interrelated knowledge within an area of study.

In short, through co-citational analysis, scientometric maps can reveal clusters of publications that have laid the shared conceptual foundations for the contemporary development of certain topics and scholarly debates.

In this sense, for the presentation of the co-citation of resilience in tourism destinations, a total of 599 authors were tracked. The figure shows 6 authors with at least 4 citation hits.





**Figure 2** Co-citation of issues related to tourism resilience in destinations

Source Based on Scopus and VOSviewer, version 1.6.18.

Scott D.:

- Refers to Daniel Scott, Professor of Environmental and Sustainability Studies at the University of Waterloo in Canada.
- He is a recognised expert on issues of tourism, climate change, destination resilience, and sustainability.
- He has published extensively on environmental impacts in the travel and tourism sector.

Gössling S.:

- Refers to Stefan Gössling, professor of sustainable tourism at Linnaeus University in Sweden.
- He is a leading academic in research on air transport, climate change and the transition to sustainability.
- He has advised global organisations such as UNWTO, ICAO, IUCN and the United Nations University on low-carbon tourism policies.

Hall C.M.:

- Corresponds to C. Michael Hall, professor of urban planning at the University of Canterbury in New Zealand.
- He is a world-renowned expert on tourism, destination resilience, sustainability, and governance.
- He is a former chair of the World Leisure Organization's Sustainable Tourism Committee.

In conclusion, the three academics mentioned above are renowned researchers in areas directly linked to the resilience and sustainability of tourism systems and destinations. Their appearance denotes a solid conceptual basis for scientometric mapping in this domain of study.

## 5. Discussion

The information analysed from articles, journals, notes and letters, in the international context, is based on tourism and its resilience, the initiatives by stakeholders to generate achievements in order to maintain tourism destinations which otherwise are the source of funding for states.

Gössling, S., Scott, D., & Hall, C. M. (2020). "Pandemics, tourism and global change: a rapid assessment of COVID-19".

Analyses the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on tourism, comparing it to previous pandemics and other global crises. Discusses how the pandemic may change society, the economy and tourism, highlighting the need to rethink the model of tourism growth promoted by organisations such as the UNWTO. Highlights the vulnerability of tourism to pandemics due to restricted mobility and social distancing.

Hall, C. M., Scott, D., & Gössling, S. (2020). "Pandemics transformations and tourism: be careful what you wish for".

Provides an overview of pandemics and their effects on society and the economy, focusing on tourism and the response of government, industry and consumers to COVID-19. It identifies factors that will affect tourism recovery and discusses how the pandemic could lead to a reorientation of tourism in some cases, but could also reinforce contemporary paradigms and self-serving nationalisms. Transformation of the global tourism system is considered extremely limited without fundamental change at the planetary level.

Jacobsen, J. K. S., & Munar, A. M. (2012). "Tourist information search and destination choice in a digital age".

Examines the self-reported impact of different electronic and other information sources on the destination decisions of international tourists in a popular summer holiday location. It reveals that traditional information provisions such as direct word-of-mouth, Web 1.0 sources and self-experience are highly resilient and influential on tourists' decisions in popular destinations. Furthermore, it indicates a complementary nature of Web 1.0 and Web 2.0, with a focus on utilitarian information values rather than socialisation opportunities. The study also confirms a high level of computer and Internet use among Scandinavian tourists, and that most of these tourists employed online communication not only during the holiday planning stages, but also throughout their stay. However, the results indicate that social media promotional efforts have not had a significant direct impact on destination decision making.

Liu, A. & Pratt, S. (2017). "Tourism's vulnerability and resilience to terrorism".

This study investigates the relationship between terrorism and international tourism demand in 95 countries and territories. It found that, in general, international tourism is resilient to terrorism. Globally, there is no long-term effect of terrorism on international tourism and the short-term effect is rather limited. However, the influence of terrorism varies in destinations with different political regimes, income levels and tourism intensities.

These studies highlight the critical role of tourism adaptability and resilience in the face of global challenges such as pandemics and terrorism, underlining the importance of information and communication in tourism decision-making.

Oklevik, O., Gössling, S., Hall, C. M., Jacobsen, J. K. S., Grøtte, I. P., & McCabe, S. (2019). "Overtourism optimisation and destination performance indicators: a case study of activities in Fjord Norway."

Analyses the growth in tourism arrivals worldwide and how this has generated conflicts and debates about 'overtourism'. It explores alternative strategies to maximising tourist numbers, focusing on optimisation, which seeks to stabilise or even reduce tourist numbers while increasing economic performance through new spending opportunities.

It is suggested that optimisation strategies can help address conflicts related to overtourism, building more economically, socially and environmentally resilient tourism systems. This study recommends focusing on the development of specific segmented markets, such as those with more favourable price perceptions, higher net income, higher daily expenditures, longer length of stay (LOS) and higher activity intentions.

These articles illustrate the complexity and diversity of the challenges facing global tourism, from resilience to pandemics and terrorism to managing tourism overload and sustainable optimisation. They also highlight the importance of understanding and adapting to changing patterns of tourism demand and the need for strategies that balance growth with sustainability and social responsibility.

## 6. Acknowledgement

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## Conclusions

1. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the vulnerability of the tourism sector to global crises and the urgent need to develop resilient management strategies. Studies such as those by Gössling, Scott and Hall (2020) analyse these impacts in depth.
2. Research shows that resilience in tourism depends on both resistance to shocks and the capacity to adapt and transform. Multidimensional approaches that integrate ecological, economic and social aspects are required.
3. There is a gap in theoretically and practically linking the concepts of resilience and sustainability in the context of tourism. This interrelationship needs to be addressed in order to transition towards a more sustainable and crisis-prepared tourism.

4. Interdisciplinary and local multi-stakeholder collaboration is essential to develop resilient strategies, which enable the rebuilding of the social, ecological and economic capital of destinations.
5. It is important to diversify tourism resilience research to cover a wider range of geographical and political-institutional contexts. This would allow for comparison of approaches and the drawing of globally applicable lessons.
6. Technologies such as AI and big data are increasingly influencing tourism resilience research and practice. Their potential to improve adaptability based on data-driven scenarios deserves further exploration.

The present bibliometric study allowed us to analyse the evolution of resilience research in the tourism sector. Concepts such as adaptability, transformation and crisis recovery are fundamental in this field.

The review reflects the growing relevance of linking resilience and sustainability in the context of tourism, given that they involve intertwined environmental, economic and socio-cultural dimensions. Achieving this integration requires interdisciplinary collaboration between diverse actors.

While research has diversified in terms of geographical approaches and political-institutional contexts, this diversity needs to be further expanded in order to draw globally applicable lessons on how to improve the resilience of destinations.

The study also highlights the role of new technologies in data analysis and scenario modelling to support decision-making around resilient tourism management strategies.

In conclusion, building resilience in the tourism sector will require joint efforts between academia, the public and private sectors, local communities and other stakeholders. Only in this way can the foundations be laid for destinations to be better prepared to face and adapt to future crises.

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