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TOURISM RESILIENCE AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF TWO DECADES OF RESEARCH

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Tourism is among the economic sectors which are most exposed to external shocks, and the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused international arrivals go down by roughly 74 per cent in 2020, brought this exposure into worldwide attention. In the years since, resilience has moved from the margins of the tourism literature to something close to its center, yet there is still a lack of a broad synthesis that traces how the concept itself has developed. The present study attempts to fill that gap. Drawing on 315 peer-reviewed articles retrieved from Scopus for the period 2004 to 2025, and using the Biblioshiny interface to the R Bibliometrix package, the study examines how output has grown year by year, which journals and authors have been most visible, where the work is being done and which themes cluster together. Three methods are combined: co-word analysis, thematic mapping and an investigation of citation networks. The single most notable pattern is temporal. Annual output rose from just 2 papers in 2007 to 72 in 2024, and approximately nine out of ten articles in the sample were published from 2020 onward. Alongside this surge, a gradual repositioning of the field was observed moving away from a narrow focus on reactive crisis response and toward a broader concern with building resilience before crises occur. The findings are intended to help researchers orient themselves in a quickly expanding body of work and to offer practitioners and policymakers a direction of where the evidence currently is concentrated.

Keywords: bibliometric analysis, COVID-19, organizational resilience, destination recovery, thematic mapping, crisis.

ТУРИЗМНІҢ ТҰРАҚТЫЛЫҒЫ ЖӘНЕ ДАҒДАРЫСТЫ БАСҚАРУ: ЕКІ ОНЖЫЛДЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРДІҢ БИБЛИОМЕТРИЯЛЫҚ ТАЛДАУЫ

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Туризм саласы сыртқы күйзелістерге өте сезімтал болып келеді, ал 2020 жылы халықаралық туристердің саны шамамен 74 пайызға қысқарған COVID-19 пандемиясы бұл осалдықты аса айқын түрде көрсетті. Содан бергі жылдар ішінде тұрақтылық тақырыбы тиімді туризм зерттеулерінің шетінен орталық мәселелерінің біріне айналғанымен, осы саладағы ғылыми пікірталастың қалай дамығанын жүйелі түрде жинақтап беретін кең ауқымды талдаулар әзірге жеткіліксіз. Осы жұмыс сол олқылықтың орнын толтыруға талпынады. Scopus базасынан 2004-2025 жылдар аралығында шыққан 315 рецензияланған мақала іріктеліп алынды, олар R Bibliometrix пакетінің Biblioshiny интерфейсі арқылы талданды. Жыл сайынғы жарияланымдар санының динамикасы, ең ықпалды журналдар мен авторлар, зерттеулердің географиялық таралуы және басым тақырыптар айқындалды. Талдау үш әдісті біріктіреді: бірлескен сөздерді талдау, тақырыптық картографиялау және дәйексөз желілерін зерттеу. Уақыттық үрдіс ерекше көрінеді: жарияланымдар саны 2007 жылғы 2 мақаладан 2024 жылы 72-ге дейін өсті, ал жалпы іріктеменің шамамен он мақаласының тоғызы 2020 жылдан кейін жарық көрген. Сонымен қатар саладағы назардың реактивті дағдарысқа жауап беруден дағдарыс орын алғанға дейін тұрақтылық қабілетін қалыптастыруға қарай біртіндеп ауысқаны аңғарылды. Алынған нәтижелер зерттеушілерге шапшаң кеңейіп келе жатқан әдебиеттің ішінен бағыт-бағдар табуға көмектесіп, тәжірибешілер мен саясаткерлерге бар деректердің бүгінгі жай-күйі туралы түсінік береді.

Түйін сөздер: библиометриялық талдау, COVID-19, ұйымдық тұрақтылық, дестинацияны қалпына келтіру, тақырыптық картаға түсіру, дағдарыс.

УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬ ТУРИЗМА И УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КРИЗИСОМ: БИБЛИОМЕТРИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ДВУХ ДЕСЯТИЛЕТИЙ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

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Туризм относится к числу отраслей, наиболее подверженных внешним потрясениям, и пандемия COVID-19, при которой число международных туристских прибытий в 2020 году сократилось примерно на 74 процента, с особой остротой обнажила эту уязвимость. За последующие годы тема устойчивости из периферийной превратилась в одну из центральных в туристских исследованиях, однако широкого синтеза, который прослеживал бы развитие самой научной дискуссии, по-прежнему не хватает. Настоящая работа призвана восполнить этот пробел. На основе 315 рецензируемых статей, извлечённых из Scopus за период с 2004 по 2025 год, и с использованием интерфейса Biblioshiny к пакету R Bibliometrix рассматриваются динамика публикаций по годам, круг наиболее заметных журналов и авторов, география исследований и структура тематических кластеров. В работе сочетаются три метода: анализ совместной встречаемости слов, тематическое картирование и анализ сетей цитирования. Наиболее выраженным оказался временной рисунок: ежегодное число статей выросло с 2 в 2007 году до 72 в 2024 году, и почти девять из десяти работ в выборке опубликованы начиная с 2020 года. Наряду с этим наблюдается постепенное смещение акцентов в области, от реактивного реагирования на кризис к предварительному формированию устойчивости. Полученные результаты призваны помочь исследователям ориентироваться в быстро растущем массиве литературы, а практикам и лицам, принимающим решения, получить представление о текущем состоянии доказательной базы.

Ключевые слова: библиометрический анализ, COVID-19, организационная устойчивость, восстановление дестинаций, тематическое картирование, кризис

Introduction. Tourism contributes close to a tenth of global GDP and supports the livelihoods of more than 330 million people worldwide, which is part of what makes it simultaneously one of the most economically consequential and one of the most fragile sectors of the modern economy. The sources of that fragility are familiar enough: natural disasters, disease outbreaks, terrorism, political instability, currency shocks; but COVID-19 was different in scale. International arrivals fell by about 74 per cent in 2020, and the UNWTO estimated tourism revenue losses at roughly $1.3 trillion [1]. Few industries absorbed a blow of that magnitude over so short a period.

The idea of resilience that scholars now apply to tourism did not originate in the field. It was borrowed first from ecology and engineering and as it travelled it acquired new layers of meaning. In tourism contexts it is used to describe the resilience of individual firms, of destinations understood as communities, of workers facing burnout and displacement, and of entire tourism systems as connected systems. This breadth is partly a virtue and partly a problem: the literature has grown large and varied very quickly, and there has been relatively little effort to step back and map it.

Earlier reviews have tended to be either tightly focused on a single crisis type or limited to a narrower slice of time. Few of them capture what has happened since 2020, and fewer still trace the intellectual structure of the field across its full contemporary span. A synthesis that fills this gap matters for several practical reasons. It allows researchers new to the area to locate themselves; it helps identify clusters of work that are mature and clusters that are still thin; it

surfaces methodological and geographic gaps; and it provides a basis for evidence-informed policy and curriculum decisions.

Research objective. This study sets out to produce a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of tourism resilience and crisis management research, organized around five tasks: tracing the temporal pattern of publication output; identifying the journals, articles and authors that have been most influential; describing the geographic distribution of the work; examining intellectual structure through co-word and citation network analysis; and pointing to emerging themes and directions likely to shape the next phase of research.

Scientific novelty. To the authors' best knowledge, this is the first bibliometric study to cover tourism resilience and crisis management literature across the full 2004-2025-time period, explicitly bridging the pre- and post-pandemic eras. Earlier reviews have mostly been confined either to particular crisis types or to shorter intervals that do not include recent developments. Beyond the descriptive mapping, the study uses thematic evolution analysis and strategic diagram positioning to show how the field's center of gravity has shifted from reactive crisis response toward an emphasis on proactive capability-based resilience.

The concept of resilience itself has a long intellectual history. From its early use in materials science and ecology, it has moved through equilibrium-based formulations toward more dynamic and adaptive framing. In contemporary tourism scholarship, three versions of resilience are typically distinguished: engineering resilience which is concerned with the speed of return to a pre-disturbance equilibrium; ecological resilience being focused on the magnitude of disturbance a system can absorb before it reorganizes; and adaptive or evolutionary resilience which treats crisis as a trigger for transformation and learning rather than simply a threat to stability.

Empirical work on tourism resilience operates on a different scale. At a macro level, attention has centered on how whole destinations absorb and recover from shocks, and on the governance arrangements that make collective action possible [2]. At the meso level, the focus has been on firms and their strategic flexibility, dynamic capabilities, and organizational learning as sources of durability in turbulent environments [3]. At the micro level, researchers have looked at the people who are involved in tourism work: how they cope with the stress and uncertainty that crises generate, and what protects their wellbeing [4].

Different crisis types have attracted different amounts of attention. Natural disasters are the most heavily studied category [5]: the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, the 2011 Tōhoku earthquake, and recurring Caribbean hurricane seasons have all generated substantial case-based literature on preparedness and recovery. Climate change, by contrast, functions less as a discrete crisis than as a slowly unfolding meta-crisis that is reshaping risk itself across destinations worldwide [6]. Security-related crises such as terrorism, civil unrest, and sudden political upheavals sit somewhat apart from both. They rarely come with the defined recovery timelines associated with natural disasters and their effects on risk perception and travel intent can remain for years.

The COVID-19 pandemic has dominated research published since 2020 [7]. Earlier outbreaks such as SARS in 2003, H1N1 in 2009, MERS in 2012, and Ebola in 2014, had already offered useful templates for such crises [8]. What sets health crises apart from acute disasters is a combination of features: they play out over longer periods, they are often global rather than regional, they change travel behavior by shifting perceived risk rather than destroying physical infrastructure, and their psychological aftermath can outlast their epidemiological one.

Other streams of work cut across these crisis categories. Public sector actors are central to destination resilience through planning, coordination, infrastructure, and recovery support. At the firm level, large operators tend to draw on scale economies, while smaller businesses rely more heavily on flexibility and local relationships. Tourist behavior during and after a crisis, particularly patterns of risk perception and travel avoidance, has been shown to shape outcomes for

destinations [9]. Economic diversification reduces the cost of tourism dependency while digital technologies have become increasingly important assistants of continuity, from remote work to contactless service to online marketing.

A particularly active frontier is the convergence of sustainability and resilience [10]. The pause in overtourism during the pandemic sharpened interest in whether recovery could be used to steer tourism onto a more sustainable path rather than simply returning it to prior growth trajectories [11]. Emerging themes include compound and cascading crises, mental health and wellbeing in tourism work, questions of justice and equity in recovery, during growth and post-growth perspectives [12], and the integration of indigenous and local knowledge into resilience practice. Persistent gaps remain, however, most notably around longitudinal tracking, systematic comparison across crisis types, analysis of failures as well as successes, the informal tourism economy and the implementation side of resilience policy [8].

Materials and methods. The study takes a quantitative bibliometric approach to the tourism resilience literature. Bibliometric analysis is by now a well-established way of examining large bodies of scientific work: it supports trend identification, it reveals collaborative and citation structures, and it lends itself to replicable workflows [13]. As the primary data source authors selected Scopus, both for its breadth as it indexes more than 27 thousand peer-reviewed journals, and for its compatibility with the bibliometric tools used in the study [14].

The search query was applied to titles, abstracts, and keywords and read: TITLE-ABS-KEY (“crisis”) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (“resilience”) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (“tourism”). Inclusion was restricted to peer-reviewed journal articles in English published between 2004 and 2025 and substantively concerned with tourism resilience or crisis management. Conference proceedings, book chapters, non-English items, and records with incomplete metadata were excluded. The initial search returned 324 items: after checks for duplicate items and quality filtering, 315 articles entered the final dataset.

Analysis was conducted with the Bibliometrix package in R [15], accessed through the Biblioshiny web interface. The workflow proceeded through several stages: import and validation of the Scopus exported data; preprocessing, including author-name disambiguation, journal-name standardization, and keyword harmonization; descriptive and performance analysis of productivity and impact; and science mapping, specifically co-word analysis, thematic mapping, and citation network construction.

Results and discussion. The 315 articles in the dataset display a striking temporal pattern. For most of the study window the field was small: only 33 articles - around one in ten - were published during the sixteen-year period from 2004 to 2019. Growth then became exponential. Publication counts rose sharply from 2020 and reached 72 articles in 2024. Through November 2025 an additional 64 articles had appeared. Taken together, the COVID and post-COVID years (2020-2026) accounted for 282 articles, or 89.5 per cent of the corpus which represents roughly an 8.5-fold increase over the 2019 baseline. Figure 1 visualizes this trajectory.

It is tempting to read this surge as a simple reaction to the pandemic, but the shape of the curve suggests something more than a short-term spike. The compound annual growth rate for 2020-2024 came to 37.8 per cent which is sustained, not transient. For context, typical academic responses to major crisis events tend to produce a surge followed by a return toward the pre-crisis level within two to three years. That was not the case for the current study. A reasonable interpretation is that COVID-19 did not merely generate work on tourism crisis management; it pushed resilience from a specialized concern to a mainstream research priority and the field has not yet reverted.

Three features of the pandemic help explain the unusual durability of the effect. Its reach was global rather than regional: every destination was affected at once and the research demand was therefore widespread rather than concentrated. Next, the crisis was protracted. Its duration across 2020-2023 gave scholars something acute crises rarely provide: an extended observation window in which

adaptation, recovery and learning could actually be studied longitudinally. Finally, and perhaps most consequentially, the pandemic disturbed taken-for-granted assumptions about tourism futures and a substantial share of the following literature has been spent rethinking growth paradigms, sustainability relationships and the underlying vulnerabilities of tourism systems.

Turning from volume to structure: the 315 articles are distributed across 142 different journals, which points to broad disciplinary interest rather than concentration in a single outlet. That said, concentration is not absent: the top 15 journals together account for 43.3 per cent of all articles. Citation counts tell a similar story. The corpus has accumulated 15362 citations, an average of 48.77 per article, but the distribution is highly skewed: the median is just 8, and a single article contributes 22.3 per cent of all citations. Table 1 summarizes the most visible sources and the most cited articles.

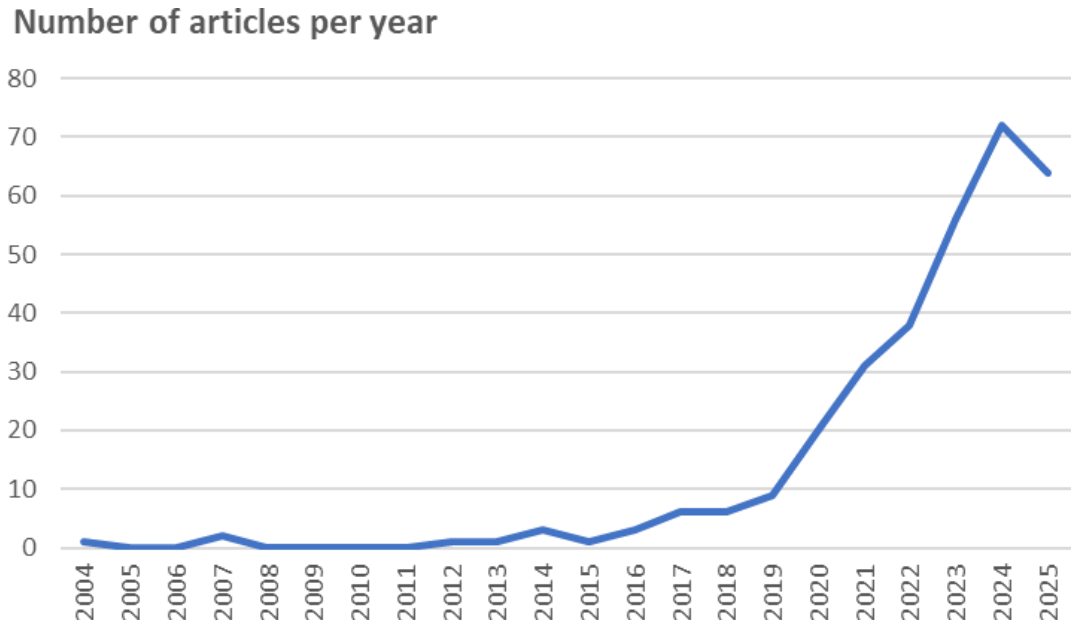


Fig.1 - Annual Scientific Production of Tourism Resilience Research
(compiled by authors)

The mix of academic outlets is worth exploring. The presence of Tourism Management and Annals of Tourism Research among the leading venues indicates that resilience has been absorbed into the field's general-purpose journals rather than being confined only to specialized ones. The appearance of the African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure near the top of the list is notable for a different reason: it hints at growing geographic diversity and a widening focus on developing-country contexts. It is also worth observing that 5 of the 10 most cited articles were published in 2020 itself meaning these are the papers that set many of the conceptual coordinates the subsequent literature has used.

Co-word network analysis (Figure 2) identifies three reasonably distinct thematic clusters. The first, which was labelled 'COVID-19 Response', groups pandemic impacts, lockdowns, government interventions, and the immediate crisis management toolkit. The second, 'Organizational Resilience', clusters such concepts as business continuity, dynamic capabilities, entrepreneurial orientation and organizational adaptation. The third, 'Destination and Community Resilience', brings together destination management, stakeholder collaboration, and community-based approaches. The clusters overlap at the edges as one would expect in a field that still treats resilience as a cross-cutting construct but the boundaries are clear enough to be analytically useful.

Table 1 - Most Relevant Sources and Most Cited Articles

Most Relevant Sources	N	Most Cited Articles	Cit.
Current Issues in Tourism	19	Gössling et al. (2020)	3432
Tourism Management	16	Hall et al. (2020a)	1671
Tourism Management Perspectives	13	Hall et al. (2020b)	934
African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure	12	Ritchie, Jiang (2019)	648
Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes	12	Higgins-Desbiolles (2020)	475
Journal of Sustainable Tourism	10	Dahles, Susilowati (2015)	367
Annals of Tourism Research	8	Hall et al. (2014)	334
International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management	8	Biggs et al. (2012)	330
Journal of Travel Research	8	Prayag (2018)	275
Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management	7	Baum, Hai (2020)	258

Note: N = number of articles; Cit. = citations. Compiled by authors.

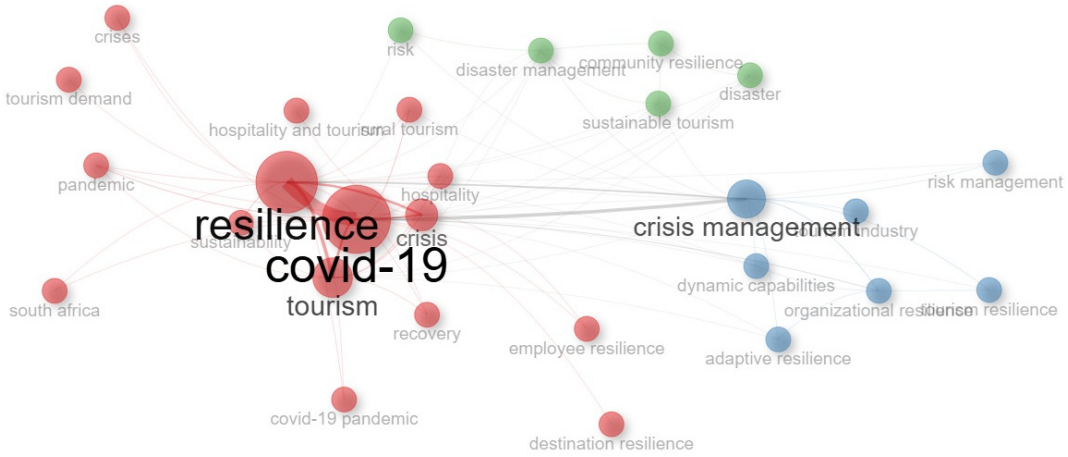


Fig.2 - Co-occurrence Network of Author Keywords
(compiled by authors)

A country-level view based on author affiliations offers one more angle on the field's structure. Long-established tourism research economies such as the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom remain well represented, which reflects their developed research infrastructure and funding base. At the same time, the prominence of several Asian countries (China in first place, followed by India and Malaysia) signals both rising scholarly capacity and the growing relevance of resilience concerns to high-growth tourism markets. Table 2 sets out the distribution.

A complementary perspective on the field is provided by examining the authors who have been most active in it. Across the 315 articles, productivity is highly dispersed: only 26 authors

have contributed two or more articles to the sample, and the most productive contributors account for a single-digit share of the corpus each. This pattern is consistent with the long-tail distribution typical of young, rapidly expanding research areas, where no single author dominates and the literature is shaped instead by many moderately prolific voices. Table 3 presents the authors with four or more articles in the dataset, alongside both whole-count productivity and fractional counts that adjust for co-authorship.

Table 2 - Geographic Distribution of Publications

Country	N	Country	N	Country	N
China	28	New Zealand	15	South Africa	11
USA	22	India	14	Portugal	9
Australia	20	Spain	12		
United Kingdom	17	Malaysia	11		

Note: N = number of publications. Compiled by authors.

Table 3 - Most Productive Authors in Tourism Resilience Research (≥4 articles)

Author	Articles (N)
Jiang, Yawei	7
Prayag, Girish	7
Hall, C. Michael	6
Ritchie, Brent W.	5
Yang, Eunjung	5
De Lacy, Terry	4
Gamage, Ancy	4
Lekgau, Refiloe Julia	4
Liu-Lastres, Bingjie	4
Pyke, Joanne	4
Tichaawa, Tembi Maloney	4

Note: Compiled by authors using Biblioshiny output.

It is worth noting that several of the names appearing at the top of Table 3 overlap with authors of the most cited articles reported earlier in Table 1. Hall, Ritchie, and Prayag are visible in both performance dimensions which possibly indicates that the field's most productive contributors are also among those shaping its conceptual center of gravity. At the same time, the appearance of authors affiliated with research groups in different regions reflects a broader geographic diversification of authorship that mirrors the country-level distribution reported in Table 2. Taken together, the productivity and collaboration evidence suggests a field that is simultaneously consolidating around a small group of recurrent contributors and expanding outward through regionally based research programs: a combination that plausibly explains the rapid but multi-centered

growth observed in the temporal analysis.

Figure 3 places current themes on a strategic diagram defined by centrality (how well a theme is connected to others) and density (how internally developed it is). Motor themes which are high on both axes include the cluster around COVID-19, resilience and tourism, which is the dominant and most fully developed area of work, and a second grouping around tourism economics, tourism markets and China. Basic themes, which are central to the field but not yet densely developed, include tourism management, tourist destination, and tourism development; these are important but their internal literature is comparatively thin. Niche themes represented by high density, low centrality, include ecotourism, disaster, and sustainable tourism; this is specialized territory with limited linkage to the rest of the field. Emerging themes, which sit low on both axes, include perceived risk, psychological resilience, and coping strategies on one side, and crisis management and organizational resilience on the other. These emerging areas are, in authors' reading, among the most promising for future work.

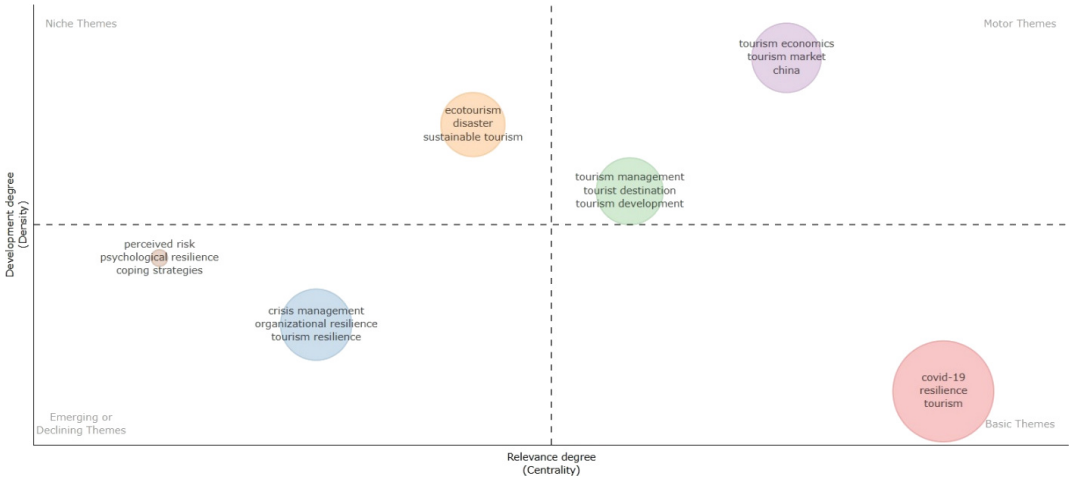


Fig.3 - Thematic Map of Tourism Resilience Research
(compiled by authors)

Table 4 - Temporal Distribution of Leading Terms in the Corpus

Term	Frequency	Year (Q1)	Year (Median)	Year (Q3)
disaster	11	2018	2021	2022
sustainable tourism	10	2019	2021	2023
resilience	83	2021	2022	2024
tourism	51	2021	2022	2024
destination resilience	11	2020	2022	2024
covid-19	99	2022	2023	2024
crisis management	43	2021	2023	2024
crisis	35	2021	2023	2024
tourism resilience	14	2021	2024	2025
sustainability	15	2022	2025	2025

Note: Q1, Median, and Q3 refer to the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentile years of each term's appearance in the 315-article dataset. Compiled by authors using Biblioshiny trend-topic output.

A few interpretive points follow from the thematic map. It provides practical orientation: motor themes indicate mature areas where high-impact work is possible but competition is intense; basic themes flag opportunities to consolidate under-developed but centrally located topics; niche themes reward specialist expertise but travel less widely; and emerging themes represent frontier territory. The appearance of psychological resilience and coping strategies as emerging topics despite their obvious importance after 2020 is, in authors' view, one of the clearer signals that the field has not yet caught up with its own empirical reality.

The cross-sectional picture provided by the co-word network and the strategic diagram can be complemented by a longitudinal view that traces when particular terms gained and lost prominence in the literature. Table 4 reports, for the ten most frequent author-supplied terms in the corpus, the first-quartile, median, and third-quartile years of their appearance in the sample. The median year serves as a useful indicator of when each term was at the center of scholarly attention.

Read from top to bottom, Table 4 identifies a coherent narrative arc. In the earliest period captured by the data, the literature was organized around the language of discrete events: "disaster" (median year 2018) served as the central construct, reflecting the field's early orientation toward natural-hazard case studies noted in the introduction. A second generation of terms, with median years in 2021 and 2022, is dominated by "resilience" (83 occurrences) and "tourism" (51), accompanied by "destination resilience", "sustainable tourism", and "tourism resilience" as the vocabulary broadened. The COVID-related cluster ("covid-19", "crisis management", "crisis") reached its median year in 2023, consistent with the exponential publication surge of 2020-2024 documented earlier. Most instructive is the final group: "tourism resilience" and "sustainability" reach their median year in 2024 and 2025 respectively, and both have third-quartile values of 2025 meaning that half of all occurrences are concentrated in the most recent period of the sample.

Two observations follow. The trajectory supports the interpretation offered in the scientific-novelty statement that the field has been repositioning itself from reactive event-based framing (disaster, crisis) toward a more durable capability-based orientation (tourism resilience, sustainability). The temporal displacement between "crisis management" (median 2023) and "tourism resilience" (median 2024) is small but directionally consistent: researchers are beginning to name their object of inquiry in resilience terms rather than in crisis terms, even when the underlying empirical referent is similar. Notably, the recency of "sustainability" whose median and third-quartile years both sit in 2025, underlines the convergence of sustainability and resilience identified earlier as an active frontier. Rather than the pandemic pushing sustainability concerns to the margins of the literature, the data suggest that the recovery period has revived the term and increasingly coupled it with resilience thinking. Whether this coupling produces a genuinely integrated research program or two loosely connected streams will be an important question for the next research phase of the field.

One final observation deserves foregrounding, because it complicates the otherwise positive picture that these patterns paint. The scale of COVID-19's presence in the literature has had a crowding-out effect on other crisis types. Climate change, terrorism and economic crises are all underrepresented relative to their importance, and there is a real risk that insights drawn almost exclusively from a pandemic context will be generalized to crises that behave quite differently. A deliberate diversification of crisis foci, while retaining what has been learned from COVID-19 research, seems to authors a priority for the next phase of work in the area.

Conclusion. The bibliometric analysis presented here contributes to tourism resilience scholarship in three connected ways. The first contribution is descriptive: authors have documented the field's unusually rapid expansion and offered an account of why the COVID-19 shock behaved more like

a paradigm shift than a temporary disturbance to normal publishing patterns. The second is structural: through the combination of co-word clustering, thematic mapping, and citation analysis, authors were able to trace the main conceptual groupings through which the literature currently organizes itself. The third is diagnostic: a number of genuine gaps have emerged, most importantly around longitudinal research across complete crisis cycles, systematic comparison across crisis types and contexts, and thorough attention to the resilience strategies that have not worked.

The practical implications vary by audience. For researchers, the map of the field provides a way to situate new work and to identify under-populated spaces worth occupying. For tourism practitioners, the clustering of resilience determinants offers a reasonably concrete set of levers: covering business continuity, destination governance, and the integration of digital tools, on which management attention can be focused. For policymakers, the evidence points toward a small number of priorities: building institutional capacity for anticipation rather than reaction, developing targeted financial support mechanisms for small operators, and investing in collaborative governance frameworks that span public and private actors.

Several limitations should be stated plainly. Authors drew exclusively on Scopus, which means that research published in non-indexed journals, in books, in conference proceedings, or in grey literature is absent from the analysis. The English-language restriction almost certainly underrepresents research produced in non-Anglophone regions, which matters given the present interest in geographic diversity. Bibliometric methods also rely on author-supplied keywords, and these do not always fully capture article content. Finally, the data represent a snapshot of a research landscape that is still moving with some of the emerging themes identified here could well have become motor themes by the time this article is read.

Several priorities follow from the gaps authors have identified. The longitudinal designs that track resilience trajectories across entire crisis cycles ranging from the pre-crisis period through disruption, response, recovery and learning would substantially strengthen the evidence base. Then, comparative research that deliberately varies crisis type, destination context, governance model, and cultural setting would help establish which findings generalize and which do not. Third, more attention to failure such as to implementation barriers, resource constraints, coordination breakdowns, and unintended consequences, would address what is currently a notable asymmetry in the literature, which has favored success stories to an extent that limits its usefulness to practice.

One additional further implication emerges from the authorship and temporal patterns documented above. The combination of a dispersed author base, a small group of high-productivity contributors concentrated around established crisis and resilience scholars and a rapid semantic shift from crisis- to resilience-centered terminology points that the field is in the midst of consolidation rather than fragmentation. For early-career researchers and for research groups in under-represented regions, this represents an unusually open moment: the concept is still taking shape, the geographic base is widening, and the most recent terms in the corpus: tourism resilience and sustainability foremost among them, remain sufficiently under-populated leading to substantive possible future contributions.

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