

ANALYSIS OF RESILIENCE RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM

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Abstract: Recent disruptions such as natural disasters, economic crises, and the COVID-19 pandemic have significantly increased interest in resilience studies and resilience has emerged as a prominent topic within the realm of tourism and hotel management literature. In this context, the study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of articles focusing on resilience across six of the most influential SSCI-indexed tourism journals. The database of these journals was searched using keywords such as "Resilience, Resilient, and Resiliency". Data retrieval was facilitated through the ZOTERO program, and articles were subsequently ranked based on their frequency using the ATLAS.Ti program. These data were then transferred to Excel, and 133 articles appearing more than 10 times were selected. The findings indicate a surge in the popularity of resilience-related articles in tourism and hospitality literature, largely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent crises, and the highest number of articles is in the IJCHM journal. When the articles are examined according to the methods used on a journal basis in the research, it has been seen that the number of articles on resilience made with bibliometric methods (% 3, 9) is quite limited. Within the scope of the research, the articles on resilience are largely firm-centric and it is understood that the studies conducted mostly focus on tourism businesses and their employees, while destination or community-centered studies are more limited. Also, from the research findings, it is possible to say that the articles in these journals are more focused on employee level, and human and psychological capital. In addition, it is understood that the articles are mostly reactive and there are a limited number of proactive resilience articles. As a result of the bibliometric analysis, while conceptual studies and individual-level research, there exists a notable gap in bibliometric research at the organizational and destination levels.

Keywords: resilience, tourism resilience, crisis management in hospitality, bibliometric

Introduction

Resilience theory, originating in the early 1970s to model ecological system fluctuations, later expanded to encompass linked social-ecological systems. Its application has extended to diverse anthropogenic contexts, including novel implementations in tourism (Cochrane, 2010: 173). Interest in resilience research has grown in recent years as the number of disasters and crises around the world has increased.

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The concept of resilience, denoting a system's capacity to revert to its original equilibrium following exposure to external shocks (Tang et al., 2021; Amore, Prayag, and Hall, 2018), finds utility across multiple domains such as management, ecology, psychology, disaster management, sociology, and engineering. Despite the disciplinary disparities, these fields interconnect closely, collectively fostering resilient individuals, societies, and organizations (Hall et.al., 2023; Filimonau and De Coteau, 2020; Bhamra et al., 2011; Bhamra et al., 2016; McManus, 2008; Bec et.al., 2016; Fountain et.al, 2020).

The global tourism industry is inherently reliant on a stable and secure global environment, with both tourism supply and demand susceptible to disruptions that alter tourists' risk perceptions, instill fear, and influence tourist behavior (Kesgin and Pohland, 2018). Events such as natural disasters, epidemics, terrorist attacks, and economic crises pose significant and unpredictable threats to tourism businesses and their surroundings (Bhamra et al., 2011: 5375). In recent times, the tourism and hospitality sector has frequently encountered crises transcending organizational and geographical boundaries, necessitating diverse qualifications and capacities to weather these challenges (Brown et al., 2017). Central to identifying these qualifications and capacities is the concept of resilience within the tourism industry.

Resilience in tourism embodies a dynamic state characterizing a tourism business's ability to evaluate, innovate, adapt, and surmount disruptions stemming from crises alongside its stakeholders (employees, guests, and the community) (Brown et al., 2017). Any disruption to a tourism destination raises concerns regarding its safety and ability to offer enjoyable experiences. Consequently, tourism businesses must prioritize resilience within their destinations and operations. In the tourism sector, establishing robust collaboration with sector stakeholders, local governments, NGOs, public institutions, and the private sector is essential. By doing so, tourism businesses can enhance their reputation and bolster resilience by cultivating the capacity to prepare for, respond to, and swiftly recover from crises, thereby fostering trust (<https://wttc.org/>).

The tourism literature shows that natural disasters, economic recession, internal turmoil, and terrorist attacks affect international travel and pose significant challenges to the tourism industry (Dahles and Susilowati, 2015: 35). Therefore, tourism scholars are paying much attention to crisis management, and question the resilience in the tourism industry (Hall, 2011; Parayag, 2018). In this context, the purpose of the research is to map publication trends of existing resilience research in the tourism literature; to unfold the evolution of resilience, and to emphasize the need for research. In this direction, this study adopts a bibliometric approach to offer insights into resilience research within the realm of tourism and hotel management, facilitating a comprehensive assessment based on these six journals.

In this regard, this research, certain parameters are used to analyze the relevant literature bibliometrically. According to these parameters, the research questions: What is the distribution of articles by parameters? (Journals/ years/ keywords/ method/ capitals/ resilience type/ resilience level/ resilience phases/ postures?). In the bibliometric analysis conducted factors related to the basic elements of resilience in the tourism industry were utilized. Capital types (Human, Psychological, Natural, Social and Economical, Physical, Organizational, and Cultural), which are one of the most basic elements for resilience, were addressed within the scope of this study. The most and least studied capital types bibliometrically have been determined and suggestions have been made to researchers to fill the gap in the field. Within the scope of the research; Disruption types such as Crises, Pandemics, Disasters,

Change, Problems, Conflict, etc. were addressed, and it is noteworthy that the studies increased after the pandemic. Another factor is to determine the level of study of resilience in the tourism sector in individual, (Employee-Leadership-Psychological), organizational, and community dimensions. Here, studies conducted on tourism employees, tourists, tourism and accommodation businesses, and tourism destinations have been addressed. In addition, by determining the Resilience Phases (Proactive (Preparedness & Readiness), Reactive (response and recovery), Adopting Anticipatory), the number of proactive and reactive studies in the tourism literature has been tried to be determined. In addition, another element of resilience is the posture against crises, and the number of company-centered or Community-centered posture studies has been tried to be determined. Thus, it is aimed to bring inferences and suggestions regarding the stance of the tourism industry for tourism resilience during the crisis period.

Concept of Resilience

The concept of resilience historically associated with psychology, ecology, and engineering, has evolved to span numerous disciplines (Jütersonke and Kartas, 2012; Rogers, 2020). Butler (2017) characterizes resilience as a vast and increasingly interdisciplinary research domain, marked by extensive debate and scant consensus regarding a singular definition.

Rooted in the Latin term "resilio," meaning to rebound, resilience denotes a degree of flexibility. Initially originating in ecology and engineering, resilience denoted the rate at which a system could revert to its baseline state following perturbation (Filimonau and De Coteau, 2020: 206; Tang et al., 2021: 2). Presently, the concept has expanded to encompass interconnected, nonlinear social-ecological systems, offering theoretical underpinnings for addressing volatile and disorderly systems (Espinero et al., 2017: 1388). Holling (1973) broadly defines resilience as a system's ability to preserve its identity, adapt its fundamental structure and functions in the face of adversity (disruption).

Resilience entails the fundamental ability of entities, locales, and individuals to endure and assimilate external stressors (Amore, Prayag, and Hall, 2018). The White House (2011) characterizes resilience as the capacity to adjust to evolving circumstances, withstand and swiftly recover from emergency-induced disruptions. Conversely, Gilbert (2010) delineates resilience as minimizing the costs of a disaster and swiftly returning to or surpassing the pre-crisis state (Carlson et al., 2012: 7).

Resilience discourse encompasses three dimensions: individual, organizational, and community resilience. Lee and Cranford (2008) delineate individual resilience as the ability to adapt or cope with significant change or adversity despite adverse conditions. Fletcher and Sarkar (2013) attribute two key characteristics to individual resilience: encountering distressing situations and leveraging these situations as catalysts for personal growth (Çetin, 2018: 183). Community resilience denotes communities' ability to confront changes, threats, and shocks while sustaining their livelihoods (Altay Kaya, 2013). This framework integrates social and environmental systems, reflecting socio-ecological interpretations of resilience (Bec, 2016: 442). Two divergent approaches to defining organizational resilience exist. The first underscores organizational resilience as the ability to recover and resume operations following unexpected, stressful events. Conversely, the second perspective portrays organizational resilience as fostering new competencies, adapting to diverse circumstances, and capitalizing on novel opportunities (Lengnick-Hall et al., 2011).

In the resilience literature, crisis management phases are typically classified into three main categories: Readiness (before), Response (during), and Recovery (after the event) (Ponomarov and Holcomb, 2009; Bhamra et al., 2016; Jiang, Ritchie, and Verreynne, 2021). Although crises often occur suddenly, organizations and governments can identify potential risks, prepare policies and procedures against possible crises and disasters, and prevent or reduce negative impacts. Creating written procedures, training personnel, and forming emergency teams (COMCEC, 2017: 20) can be given as examples of the readiness phase. In the response phase, when a crisis occurs, community officials and organizations must respond to the crisis quickly and in a coordinated manner, to take actions that will facilitate recovery from the situation, assess the seriousness of the crisis, and ensure the safety of local people (COMCEC, 2017: 20). The recovery phase expresses that the system, or the SoS, continues to exist and mobilize its available resources to restore itself to a 'fit for purpose' state (Siemieniuch, 2016).

In general, the discipline of crisis management can be divided into two main approaches: the proactive approach and the reactive approach. A proactive approach is expressed in today's research that identifying a potential crisis begins before it hits the organization. All activities are aimed at systematically analyzing the warning signals of a potential crisis and creating a system for early identification of potential. The reactive approach is generally understood as a series of procedures and principles to help stabilize the influenced business out of the crisis and stabilize it. First, a crisis is analyzed in detail, and the causes of the crisis are identified. Based on these analyses, the procedure leading to corrective actions is determined (Vasickova, 2019: 65-66). Walker and Cooper (2011) state that preparedness can be achieved by developing resilience within a system or community, which increases the system's capacity to cope with disruptive events. Coaffee (2013) emphasizes that resilience is proactive rather than reactive (Brahma et al., 2016: 23). Despite this Skerratt (2013), the application of resilience within the context of a disaster or crisis is generally a reactive approach but it offers only a short-term perspective of resilience (Bec et.al, 2016: 432).

Bibliometric Studies on Resilience in Tourism Literature

While literature on resilience in the tourism industry traces back to 1978, substantive discussions regarding resilience emerged in the mid-1990s. Although resilience garnered attention in the 2000s, its momentum surged following the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 (Hall et al., 2023). Despite prior emphasis on disaster and risk management in tourism research, recent years have witnessed a shift towards exploring resilience within the context of tourism-related climate change and sustainability concerns (Sheppard and Williams, 2016).

Numerous studies across various disciplines have examined resilience in the tourism industry, aiming to fortify the sector and establish a resilience framework (Brown et al., 201, Brown et al., 2018; Brown et al., 2019, Brown et al., 2021, Brown et al., 2024, Prayag et al., 2019, Hall et al., 2023, Sharma et al., 2023, McManus, 2008). However, the number of studies conducting bibliometric analyses of resilience in the tourism industry remains limited. Bibliometrics involves the quantitative examination of written documents, commonly applied to scrutinize scientific and scholarly publications. These analyses afford researchers a panoramic view of their research field and its interconnections with allied disciplines (Ellegaard and Wallin, 2015; Waltman and Noyons, 2018). Therefore, this research conducts a bibliometric analysis of studies on resilience in the tourism and hotel management literature. Closely intertwined with the resilience topic are crises, COVID-19, and disaster management, among others.

Prior bibliometric research conducted in the top six tourism journals pertaining to tourism and resilience will be incorporated. Notably, articles by Hall et al. (2023) and Sharma et al. (2023) on resilience are significant, with these articles published in the preceding year.

Duan et al. (2022) highlighted the paucity of literature concerning the classification characteristics, spatial distribution, and impact structure of global tourism crises. They conducted a bibliometric analysis of articles on tourism crises from 1991 to 2020 from the SSCI database. Köseoğlu et al. (2016) evaluated and bibliometrically analyzed studies in the field of tourism across leading hotel management and tourism journals. Li et al. (2023) examined research progress and future agendas regarding COVID-19 in tourism and hospitality through bibliometric analysis, focusing on 326 articles published in SSCI hospitality, leisure, and tourism journals in 2020 and 2021. Wong et al. (2023) investigated 566 articles related to COVID-19 published in 18 hospitality and tourism journals between January 2020 and March 2022, employing content and bibliometric analyses to reflect on theoretical and practical implications and suggest future research directions. Yang et al. (2024) aimed to conduct a comprehensive bibliometric study on the tourism industry and COVID-19, identifying current areas of interest, trends, and research gaps.

Li et al. (2023) conducted a bibliometric review of future tourism and hospitality trends during the COVID-19 period, focusing solely on publications during the pandemic. In addition, they concluded that future research should concentrate on enhancing crisis response, including crisis management education and training, and fortifying the resilience of small- and medium-sized enterprises. Hao et al. (2020) proposed a COVID-19 management framework for the Chinese hotel industry within the disaster management framework, addressing anti-pandemic stages, principles, and strategies.

Reddy et al. (2020) conducted a comprehensive review of tourism studies that considered the impact of natural and man-made disasters on tourism from 1999 to 2019 to understand their impact on destinations and attempted to understand the theoretical underpinnings and issues of vulnerability and resilience. The authors reviewed a total of 102 articles in leading peer-reviewed tourism journals, 63 on crises and disasters and 39 on tourism recovery (Reddy et. al., 2020: 1-2). Berbekova, Uysal, and Assaf (2021) conducted a qualitative thematic analysis of the literature on crisis management in accommodation and tourism and analyzed a total of 207 publications from 1986 to 2019. Wut et al. (2021) reviewed 512 articles, including 79 papers on COVID-19, from 1985 to 2020, to comprehend crisis management practices' adoption within the industry. The authors proposed a new conceptual framework for the future research agenda of crisis management in the hospitality and tourism industry, examining articles based on tourism and hotel management journals, authors, crisis types, research methodology, important topics, and research areas. In their study on building the resilience of food service businesses in times of crisis, Bhattacharya et al. (2021) examined and coded 108 articles using the PRISMA approach. Hall et al. (2023) conducted a critical thematic review of hospitality and tourism resilience literature, examining resilience conceptually, interdisciplinary, and chronologically, and noted limited ontological and epistemological understanding of resilience. Similarly, Sharma et al. (2023) performed a bibliometric analysis spanning thirty-three years of articles from the *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management (IJCHM)*, aiming to provide a broad overview of publications. This research shares a similar objective, identifying resilience articles across forty-five issues in the six principal journals within the tourism and hotel management field to present a framework.

Resilience Studies in the Tourism Sector

The increase in the number of crises affecting the tourism industry worldwide has brought forth the importance of resilience building in the tourism industry (Prayag, 2018:133). To build resilience, the tourism industry must work with stakeholders on crisis preparedness, respond, to and recover from crises, build capacity to face challenges, and foster strong collaboration between local governments and NGOs, and the public and private sectors (<https://wtcc.org/>). However, it should be noted that not all crisis events affect tourism businesses, tourists, and destinations in the same way. Each crisis has its unique characteristics and each one has different levels of individual, organizational or community resilience.

Kesgin and Pohland (2018) addressed resilience at the individual level and investigated whether tourists' international travel plans changed during the period of crisis/disaster. The authors state that in the forest fire that broke out suddenly 25-30 kilometers from Antalya-Side in the summer of 2021, some local tourists staying at the hotel claimed that the fire reduced the quality of their holiday and demoralized them, demanded a refund of their holiday costs and tried to cut their holidays short but some tourists do not cancel or delay, despite the risks and anxiety. They emphasized that these tourists are mostly tourists who have visited the touristic destination in the past, domestic tourists, and young tourists (Kesgin and Pohland, 2018). Hajibaba et al. (2015) tried to determine who resilient tourists are. The authors stated that not all crises deter tourists in the same way, and that tourists evaluate certain risk dimensions differently. In this regard, the authors state that Pizam and Fleischer (2002) suggested in their research that the frequency of terrorist events has a greater effect on tourist behavior than the severity of an individual event (Hajibaba et al., 2015: 48).

Tew et al. (2008) addressed resilience at the organizational level and examined how hotels responded to the SARS epidemic. Researchers based on the responses to the SARS epidemic, found that there was evidence that large international brands and hotels, such as chain hotels, responded better than the smaller ones. Also, the OECD (2020) has stated that SMEs are more vulnerable and less resilient due to the costs associated with COVID-19 prevention initiatives (cited Mc Cartney et al., 2021). Brown et.al. (2017) state that the fact that hotels offer 365-day, 24-hour service enhancements the importance of their crisis resilience and require that both tourists and staff are all the time ready. Also, hotels' crisis resilience can translate into lives saved through the provision of accommodation services, as well as hotel reputation (Brown et.al., 2017: 367).

Community resilience means the ability of communities to cope with the crisis, and these communities consist of local governments, NGOs, public and private sectors (Altay Kaya, 2013; Bec, 2016). For example, Cioccio and Michael (2007) expressed that the government's intervention to ensure financing in a crisis would be a very significant step for the revival of tourism (Mc Cartney et al., 2021). Hajibaba et al. (2015) wanted to support marketing-based efforts to increase destination resilience by identifying crisis-resilient tourists. Descriptions of the characteristics of highly crisis-resistant tourists provide insights into their psyche, travel-related behaviors, and socio-economic environment. According to this research, crisis-resistant tourists fit the type of adventure traveler in that they tend to be young, more extroverted, less comfortable, willing to take high physical risks, motivated to travel by opportunities related to sport and health, and active in activities such as mountain biking, horse riding, and hiking.

Their lives are generally exciting-they do not need to escape a monotonous environment or the constraints of traditional relationships (Hajibaba et al., 2015: 57-58).

Methodology

The purpose of the research is to map publication trends of existing resilience research in the tourism literature; to unfold the evolution of resilience and to emphasize the need for research. In this regard, the study conducts a bibliometric analysis of articles focusing on resilience in the six most influential SSCI-indexed tourism journals.

Bibliometrics involves the quantitative examination of written documents, commonly applied to scrutinize scientific and scholarly publications. “By leveraging bibliometric methods, researchers can derive insights from aggregated bibliographic data, reflective of scholarly opinions expressed through citation, collaboration, and authorship (Zupic and Čater, 2015: 430)”. Such analyses afford researchers a panoramic view of their research field and its interconnections with allied disciplines. Increasingly, bibliometric studies are employed to scrutinize diverse facets of scientific inquiry and global institutional rankings (Ellegaard and Wallin, 2015; Waltman and Noyons, 2018).

This research was conducted using the keywords "Resilience, Resilient and Resiliency" in the databases of the 6 most important tourism journals scanned in Web of Science between November 2023 and February 2024. As a result of the database search, it was determined that the articles related to resilience were between 1978 and 2024. The dataset used for bibliometric analysis within the scope of the research is available upon request from the corresponding authors. Then, the data retrieval was facilitated through the ZOTERO program, and articles were subsequently ranked based on their frequency using the ATLAS.Ti program. Out of a total of 1522 identified articles, 1395 unique articles were obtained after eliminating duplicates. Then, these data were then transferred to Excel, and 133 articles appearing more than 10 times were selected for further evaluation. These articles were categorized based on the number of keywords, number of publication years, authors, research methodology, capital type, disruption types, resilience level, resilience phases, and posture with findings subjected to bibliometric analysis. Finally, word cloud analyses were employed using Atlas.Ti for visualization purposes.

In this bibliometric research, certain parameters are used to analyze the relevant literature bibliometrically. The parameters used in this research are the type of research, year of research, journal name, authors, keywords, research method, level of resilience, and type of resilience. According to these parameters, the research questions were formulated as follows:

What is the distribution of articles by journal?

What is the distribution of articles according to the years they were written?

What is the distribution of publications and authors where the key words resilience, resiliency, and resilient words are repeated the most?

What is the distribution of articles according to the research method?

What is the distribution of articles according to capitals?

What is the distribution of the articles according to the resilience type?

What is the distribution of articles according to resilience level?

What is the distribution of articles according to resilience phases?

What is the distribution of articles according to firm or community centric posture?

Results and Discussion

Table 1 includes the search criteria and results using keywords such as "Resilience", "Resilient" and "Resiliency" in the databases of the six most important journals in the field of tourism and hospitality. As a result of the scanning, IJCHM; 331 articles, 39 articles directly on resilience, and 2868-word frequency are ranked first. While IJHM ranked second and at very close values, JHTR; ranked sixth with 71 articles, 3 resilience articles, and 203-word frequency.

The remarkable result here is that there are a very limited number of studies directly on resilience in JHTR, one of the most important journals in the field of tourism, and the keywords of resilience are extremely rarely repeated. Another important point that draws attention is the frequency of repetition of the keywords resilience, resiliency, and resilient. While the word resilience was repeated 10493 times, resilient was repeated 1635 times, and resiliency was repeated only 265 times.

Table 1: The distribution of articles by journal

Journals	Number of Key Words				Number of Papers	
	Resilience	Resiliency	Resilient	Total	Papers	Resilience Papers
International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management (IJCHM)	2389	66	413	2868	331	39
Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research (JHTR)	163	17	41	203	71	3
Annals of Tourism Research (ATR)	1535	24	175	1611	213	24

International Journal of Hospitality Management (IJHM)	2368	57	361	2786	256	31
Tourism Management (TM)	2178	59	357	2594	289	22
Journal of Sustainable Tourism (JST)	1869	42	289	2200	235	14
General Total	10493	265	1635	12262	1395	133

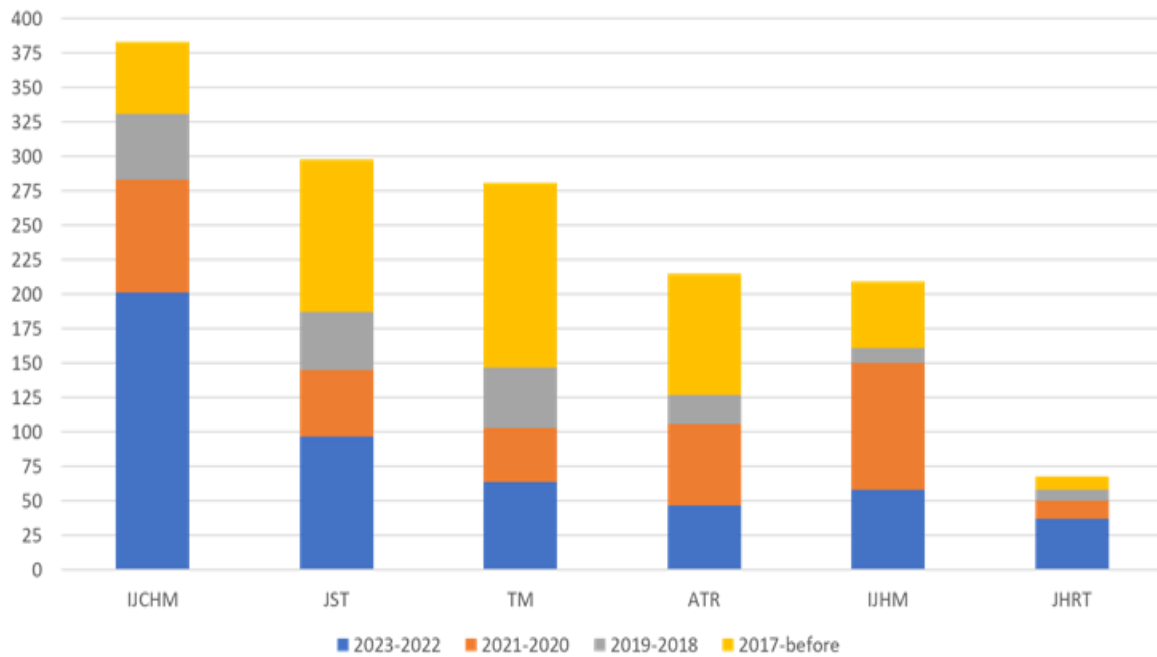


Figure 1: Number of papers on the term resilience used in top HTM journals by year (1978–2023)

Figure 1 shows the number of articles used on the term resilience in the best Hospitality and Tourism Management (HTM) journals by year. Accordingly, the highest number of articles is in the IJCHM journal, with 200 articles published in the post-pandemic period in 2022-2023, while there were only 50 articles before 2017. Although the number of articles in other journals decreased according to IJCHM, it is understood that it was most in the years 2023-2022. However, it was determined that the highest number of articles in IJHM was published in the years 202-2021.

Table 2 has given publications where the words resilience, resiliency, and resilient words are repeated the most. In the table where the keywords Resilience are repeated the most, comes first Hall et.al (2023),

followed by Yang et al (2021), and in the third Zhang et al. (2023). It is noteworthy that the articles in which the words resilience are repeated the most were published in IJCHM, IJHM and TM journals.

Table 2: Publications where the words resilience, resiliency and resilient words are repeated the most

Authors	Years	Papers	Journals	N
Hall, C.M., Safonov, A. and Koupaei, S. N.	2023	Resilience in hospitality and tourism: issues, synthesis and agenda	IJCHM	346
Yang, E., Kim, J. Gray, L.P. and Ash, K.	2021	Does tourism matter in measuring community resilience?	ATR	303
Zhang, J., and Xie, C.	2023	Resilient leadership in hospitality and tourism enterprises: conceptualization and scale development	IJCHM	244
Nyaupane, G.P., Prayag, G., Godwyll, J. and White, D.	2021	Toward a resilient organization: analysis of employee skills and organization adaptive traits	JST	191
Yang, W. and Lee, P.C.	2021	Retaining hospitality talent during COVID-19: the joint impacts of employee resilience, work social support and proactive personality on career change intentions	IJCHM	183
Memili, E., Fang, C.H. and Koç, B.	2023	The antecedents of family firms' resilience to crisis in hospitality and tourism	IJHM	181
Abu Elnasr E. Sobaih, A.E.E., Elshaer, I., A.M. Hasanein, and Abdelaziz, A.S.	2021	Responses to COVID-19: The role of performance in the relationship between small hospitality enterprises' resilience and sustainable tourism development	IJHM	180
Lombardi, S., Cunha, M.P. and, Giustiniano, L.	2021	Improvising resilience: The unfolding of resilient leadership in COVID-19 times	IJHM	166

Dogru, T., Marchio, E.A., Bulut, U. and Suess, C.	2019	Climate change: Vulnerability and resilience of tourism and the entire economy	TM	166
Aydogan, M. and Cetin, G.	2023	Characteristics of crises resilient organizations in the hospitality and tourism industry	IJCHM	165
Jiang, Y., Ritchie, B.W. and Verreynne, M.L.	2021	Developing disaster resilience: A processual and reflective approach	TM	165
Kosmala, M.W.	2022	A study of the tourism industry's cash-driven resilience capabilities for responding to the COVID-19 shock	TM	159

When the methodologies of the publications in the research are examined (see Table 3), it is understood that the quantitative method was used in most 53 studies, followed by the qualitative method in 22 studies, and the least used method was bibliometric/thematic studies used in 5 studies. This data explains the reason for conducting the study.

Table 3: Number of publications methodology

Journals	Quantitative	Qualitative	Conceptual / Review	Case Study	Bibliometric Thematic	Mix Method	Other Emp. M.	Total
IJCHM	14	7	4		2	6	-	33
JHTR	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
ATR	8	2	3	1	3	2	6	25
IJHM	22	2	3	1	-	3	-	31
TM	5	4	3	5	1	1	3	22
JST	3	5	4	1	-	2	-	15

Total	53	22	17	8	5	14	9	129
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When looking at the publications according to the methods used on a journal basis (see Table 3), it is seen that most quantitative studies are published in IJHM. IJCHM is the journal where the most publications are made using qualitative, conceptual, and mixed methods. In addition, the most case studies are written in TM journal and the most bibliometric studies are published in ATR.

Table 4: Number of Articles by Capital Type

Capitals	Journals						Total
	JCHM	JHTR	ATR	IJHM	TM	JST	
Human	25	1	1	7	7	4	45
Psychological	6	2	2	12	1	1	24
Natural	3	-	12	-	4	8	27
Social	10	1	9	1	11	10	42
Economical/Financial	6	-	4	2	2	3	17
Physical	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
Organizational	1	-	6	11	-	1	19
Cultural	1	-	2	-	-	2	5
All	3	1	2	1	1	3	11
Others (Community, Technology, Digital)	-	-	1	-	2	-	3

Total (Single- Multiple)	56	5	40	34	28	32	195
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When the articles on resilience discussed in the study are ranked by type of capital, human capital ranks first with a frequency of 45, social capital ranks second with a frequency of 42, and natural capital ranks third. In addition, psychological capital attracts attention in fourth place as human capital with a frequency value of 24. This situation shows that the maximum number of articles written is human capital (45+24=69).

According to Table 5, most articles (n=40) related to disruption types are in IJCHM. IJHM is in second place (n=33), TM is in third place (n=26), ATR is in fourth place (n=25), JST is fifth (n=16) and JHTR is in the lowest and last place (n=3). When we look at the journals according to the types of disruption, IJHM and IJCHM have more articles on the pandemic at 78.8%, and IJCHM with 68.4% than all other types of disruptions. A pandemic (n=69 in total, % 48.3) is followed by change (n=22 in total, 15.3%), disaster (n=17 in total, 11.9%) and disaster has a value below expectations.

Table 5: Number of Disruption Types (Disaster, Crisis et.al.) for Resilience (n=133)

Disruption Type	Journals						
	IJCHM	JHTR	ATR	IJHM	TM	JST	Total
All (Crisis- Disasters)	5	-	1	-	2	1	9
Crises	2	-	4	-	3	-	9
Pandemic	26	1	5	26	7	4	69
Economic/Financial crises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disaster (Earthquake, Flood, Fire etc.)	-	-	5	-	8	4	17
Psychological Crisis	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Organizational Crisis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Change (disruptions & uncertainty)	2	1	5	4	4	6	22
Normal time- problems	2	-	2	3	2	-	9
Others (Technology, Attack, Conflict etc)	1	-	3	-	-	1	5
Total (Multiple)	40	3	25	33	26	16	143

As seen in Table 6 resilience for whom, again the most resilience articles are in IJCHM (n= 47; 31.3%), followed by IJHM (n=33; 22%), TM (n=28; 18.7%), ATR (n=24; 16%), JST (n=15; 10%) and lastly It is followed by JHTR (n=3; 2%). In addition, when we look at the papers, organizational resilience (33.3%), individual resilience articles (32.7%), and community resilience (30%), they are quite close to each other.

Table 6: Resilience for whom (n= 133)

	Journals						
	IJCHM	JHTR	ATR	IJHM	TM	JST	Total
Organizational	17	-	8	17	7	1	50
Individual (Employee-Leadership-Psychological)	22	2	2	16	5	2	49
Community	4	1	14	-	14	12	45
All	4	-	1	-	2	-	7
Total	47	3	24	33	28	15	150

Table 7: Resilience Phases

Resilience Phases	Journals					
	IJCHM	JHTR	ATR	IJHM	TM	JST
Proactive (Preparedness & Readiness)	2	-	2	2	15	1
Reactive (Response&Recovery)	22	2	13	28	3	8
Adopting Anticipatory	5	1	3	1	1	3
All	7	-	2	-	1	-
None	3	-	6	-	2	3
Total	39	3	25	31	22	15

When we look at the resilience stages in Table 7, we see that there are mostly reactive articles (56.3%), while proactive resilience articles are only (16.3%). The journal with the most publications on resilience phases is IJCHM (28.9%), followed by IJHM (22.3%), ATR (18.5%), TM (16.3%), JST (11.1%). and followed by the lowest number of JHTRs (2.2%).

Table 8: Firm/ Community-Centric Posture

Posture	Journals					
	IJCHM	JHTR	ATR	IJHM	TM	JST
Firm Centric	32	2	10	31	9	3
Community Centric	3	1	14	-	11	12
All	4	-	1	-	2	-

The research results show the number of articles used on the term resilience in the best HTM journals over the years. Accordingly, the highest number of articles is in the IJCHM journal, with 200 articles published in the post-pandemic period in 2022-2023, while there were only 50 articles before 2017. Although the number of articles in other journals decreased according to IJCHM, it is understood that it was most in the years 2023-2022. However, it was determined that the highest number of articles in IJHM was published in the years 2020-2021. In addition, when the articles in these journals are scanned according to the types of interruptions, most articles are about COVID-19 at 48.2%, while articles about disasters are at 11.9%. This finding also reveals that almost half of the resilience articles are about COVID-19 and were published after 2020. In general, the increasing number of articles, especially after 2020-2021 due to the impact of COVID-19, is striking. With the awareness of post-COVID resilience, disasters, war, conflict, political and economic crises, etc. in recent years. It seems that resilience will continue to be a hot topic with the impact of events. Wong et al. (2023) conducted a bibliometric analysis of 566 articles related to the outbreak in 18 hospitality and tourism journals to gain insight into the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on the hospitality and tourism industry. The authors suggest that the results of their bibliometric study will help facilitate and consolidate knowledge on the impacts of the outbreak and proactively prepare for future disease crises.

When the articles are examined according to the methods used on a journal basis in the research, it is seen that quantitative studies are 41.1%, qualitative studies are 17.1%, conceptual studies are 13.2%, and bibliometric studies are only 3.9%. Therefore, it is possible to say that the number of articles on resilience made with bibliometric methods in these journals is quite limited. This situation explains the necessity of conducting this research. Looking at the publications by method used on a journal basis, it can be seen that most quantitative studies are published in IJHM. IJCHM is the journal with the most publications using qualitative, conceptual, and mixed methods. In addition, most case studies are published in TM, and most bibliometric studies in ATR. In their bibliometric study, "A thematic analysis of crisis management in tourism," Berbekova, Uysal, and Assaf (2021) state that there are 121 empirical articles, 53 case studies, 25 conceptual articles, and 8 review articles. The distribution of empirical articles, which represents 58.4% of the total of 207 studies, shows that there are 81 quantitative, 23 qualitative, and 17 mixed methods. These results support the findings of our research. In their study, Koseoglu et al. (2016) selected and critically analysed 190 papers with bibliometric analyses from leading hospitality and tourism journals. The research findings suggest that there has been a notable increase in the number of bibliometric articles published in these journals since 2008. The study results suggest that there is still room for improvement, particularly in the area of relational bibliometric studies in tourism. To further enhance the discussions on the epistemological and ontological aspects of knowledge creation in this field and facilitate more robust theoretical advancements, it would be beneficial to conduct a greater number of research studies that employ relational bibliometric techniques. As stated by Koseoglu et al. (2016) and the findings of this research reveal, the number of bibliometric studies is still not sufficient and it would be beneficial to conduct more research studies using relational bibliometric techniques.

According to the research findings, when the articles written on resilience are examined according to the type of capital, it is seen that human capital is in the first place, social capital is in the second place and natural capital is in the third place. In addition, when psychological capital is considered human capital, human capital attracts attention at a rate of 35.4%. In line with these findings, it is possible to

say that the articles in these magazines are more focused on employee level, human and psychological capital. Prayag et al. (2020) conducted a survey of tourism business owners and managers in 2010/2011, five years after the Canterbury earthquakes. This study provides insights into the potential impact of different forms of resilience (psychological, employee, and organizational resilience) on the recovery of tourism organizations and demonstrates the existence of significant and positive relationships between psychological and employee resilience. In addition, it states that employee resilience can also contribute to the life satisfaction and organizational resilience of tourism business owners (Prayag et al., 2020: 1216). Prayag et al. (2020) findings are parallel to the findings of this study. This finding highlights the importance of the human factor and psychological capital in the tourism sector and draws attention to the need to invest in human capital to increase resilience in times of crisis.

Duan, Xie, and Morrison (2022) defined the types of crises and stated that most research has been done on security crises, natural disasters, and economic and financial crises. In addition, Duan, Xie, and Morrison (2022) underlined those academic articles on crises in the tourism sector are generally consistent with the actual distribution of such crises in the real world. In our study, unlike Duan et al. (2022), the pandemic has the highest value of 48.3%, followed by change (15.3%) and disaster (11.9%), while economic and financial crises, contrary to expectations, do not have any value. This may be because our study is focused on resilience, the increasing interest in resilience studies after the pandemic, and the fact that some of the journals where bibliometric studies were conducted are the same (Tourism Management, Annals of Tourism Research), while some are different (Current Issues in Tourism, Journal of Travel Research, Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing, Journal of Destination Marketing & Management, Tourism Management Perspectives).

In the study, the highest number of resilience articles in total were in IJCHM (31.3%), followed by IJHM (22%), TM (18.7%), ATR (16%), JST (15%; 10%) and finally JHTR (2%). When examined according to the levels of resilience, it is seen that the number of articles on organizational resilience (33.3%), individual resilience articles (32.7%) and community resilience (30%) are quite close to each other. However, the important difference here is that the highest number of articles at the Individual (Employee-Leadership-Psychological) level was in IJCHM, at the community level in TM and ATR, and at the organizational level, IJCHM and IJHM have the highest number of articles equally. Accordingly, hospitality journals have more articles at the individual and organizational levels, while tourism journals have more articles at the community level.

Within the scope of the research, the articles on resilience are largely firm-centric (64.4%), while community-centered studies are at the level (30.4%). According to these findings, it is understood that the studies conducted in these journals mostly focus on tourism businesses and their employees, while destination or community-centered studies are more limited. For instance, to gain insight into the impact of the pandemic on the hospitality and tourism sector, Wong et al. (2023) conducted a bibliometric analysis of 566 articles related to the pandemic in 18 hospitality and tourism journals. Similarly, Ghaderi, King, and Hall (2021), in their papers, the authors examine the crisis preparation of hotel managers in Malaysia and the effect of their perceptions on crisis planning and preparation.

As a result of the bibliometric analysis conducted within the scope of this study, it is understood that the articles are mostly reactive and there are a limited number of proactive resilience articles. Coaffee (2013) emphasizes that resilience is proactive rather than reactive (Brahma et al., 2016: 23) and at its

core, resilience emphasizes proactive measures and anticipates future risks. In the view of Ghaderi, King, and Hall (2021: 293), crisis planning and improvements to organizational resilience are becoming increasingly important aspects of hotel management. The authors examine the crisis preparation of hotel managers in Malaysia and the effect of their perceptions on crisis planning and preparation. They posit that while some managers tend to adopt a more reactive approach to crisis management, others are more proactive in their approach, planning for potential crises and disaster events. For this reason, it can be said that many proactive studies are needed in tourism research on resilience.

The most repeated words in the word cloud in the research; Tourism, research, study, work, management, accommodation, industry, employees, social, development, COVID-19, etc. are seen to be words, while resilience, crisis, risk, and change words are seen to be low in frequency. Sharma et.al. (2022) indicates that a keyword network analysis map may offer insight into six distinct clusters. The authors state that the top five co-occurring keywords, ranked in order of the total number of associated links, include hotels, hospitality management, customer satisfaction, tourism, and consumer behaviour, with hotels registering the highest count of occurrences. It came from the research conducted by Duan, Xie, and Morrison (2022: 672) on tourism crises and their impacts in the post-pandemic tourism literature. The authors stated that despite the increase in resilience research, research on tourism crises and their effects is mainly in the fields of accommodation, entertainment, sports, and tourism (39.3%), management (16.4%), and environment, and when they examined the post-pandemic tourism literature (11.4%), there is still a need for sufficient new research. As the word cloud reveals and the authors state, research on tourism crises is mostly in the fields of management, accommodation, and tourism, and studies on topics such as crises, resilience, risk, and change are still insufficient.

Future Research Directions

The research was conducted using the keywords "resilience, resilient, resiliency" in the six most important journal databases, which were scanned in the HTM. The results of the search revealed that the majority of studies were published in the IJCHM journal. However, there were only a limited number of studies directly related to resilience in JHTR, which is one of the most prominent journals in the field of tourism. Moreover, the use of the keywords "resilience" was notably infrequent. In light of these findings, future studies may yield different data by adopting a more expansive approach, encompassing tourism journals with diverse perspectives, such as sustainability, crisis management, recreation, travel and tourism, and databases beyond the Web of Science. Furthermore, as this study was conducted between November 2023 and February 2024, immediately following the conclusion of the global pandemic, there was a notable surge in research on resilience. Consequently, the longevity of interest in studies on resilience in the tourism industry can be evaluated through the administration of a survey at a future date.

This research employs a bibliometric analysis of articles on resilience in six leading tourism journals, as indexed by the SSCI. The objective is to map the publication trends of current resilience research in tourism literature and to elucidate the evolution of resilience. However, it should be noted that the study is a bibliometric study limited to the six most important journals on hospitality and tourism. For future studies, it would be beneficial to conduct a more in-depth and complementary study with regional case studies and/or qualitative interviews. Consequently, in addition to elucidating the resilience trend in tourism literature, it may be feasible to ascertain the sector's approach and global and regional

discrepancies in resilience strategies, as well as the lived experiences of practitioners in the tourism sector. Furthermore, future studies could integrate sustainability, business continuity, or risk management theories into the research to expand the current understanding of resilience in tourism. As this understanding is expanded, it can be positioned with an interdisciplinary understanding, thus allowing for a more comprehensive examination of resilience in tourism.

It is recommended that young researchers who will work on tourism resilience in the future should consider the role of technology in crisis management and resilience. In particular, the extent to which tourism businesses benefit from online reservation channels, digital applications, and artificial intelligence in the preparedness, response, and recovery from crises, and the effects of these on businesses' continuity and resilience, can be examined. Furthermore, researchers may employ both quantitative and qualitative research methods to examine the relationship between tourism resilience and technology. This may include an investigation into which types of tourism and which types of tourists (resilient tourists) are more resilient. Additionally, scenario studies may be conducted for potential regional crises or disasters, while case studies may be undertaken for crisis or disaster experiences.

Acknowledgements

****This study has been funded by TÜBİTAK (BİDEB-2219) and the TUBITAK fund was approved based on a proposal designed for the general call for international projects. (BİDEB- Approved Date: 29.07.202; Number: 53325897-115.02-277672).**

Declaration of Interest Statement

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

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