

## Fear by Design: How Language, Communication and Narratives Shape Perceived Risk and Influence Tourism Behaviour

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### Abstract

In today's digital environment, tourism risk is increasingly shaped not by actual events but by how those events are communicated. This study explores how media narratives, political instability, and emotional amplification contribute to perceived insecurity in tourism. Through a bibliometric analysis of articles in English-language published from 1986 to 2024, the research traces thematic shifts from traditional event-driven perspectives toward communicative framings of risk. The findings highlight the growing prominence of themes such as "perceived risk," "crisis management," and "destination image," suggesting a deeper academic recognition of tourism's psychological and symbolic vulnerabilities. The analysis reveals how media ecosystems, through repetition, framing, and virality, sustain fear and distrust long after a crisis has passed. This study addresses a critical gap in the literature by foregrounding the role of narrative and media discourse in shaping travel behaviour. It calls for greater attention to narrative management and digital communication strategies as essential tools to rebuild trust and ensure destination resilience. A long-term, reliable, and effective strategy to cope with the adverse effects of narrative disruption on tourism can be implemented only if we can develop a comprehensive understanding of the sociopsychological effects.

**Key Words:** social impact; perceived risk; tourism; sociopsychological; bibliometric analysis.

**JEL Classification:** L83, H12

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### 1. Introduction

Imagine watching a picturesque travel vlog showcasing a serene destination, only to have it interrupted by a viral video warning of "hidden dangers" in the area. Shared thousands of times, yet unverified, this content shapes perceptions far more rapidly than official statements ever could. In today's hyperconnected environment, tourists are often deterred less by what has occurred and more by how events are framed, emotionally charged, and algorithmically amplified across platforms. Destinations falter not necessarily from violence itself, but from the social imagination of violence, an imagination fed

by algorithms, influencers, and comment threads that spread faster than official reassurances. In the twenty-first century, the world has become increasingly interconnected through digital communication technologies. Digital connectivity has reshaped how safety is understood. Tourists now face a constant stream of emotionally loaded material that blurs the line between actual danger and perceived threat. Because risk communication is decentralised, a local disturbance can quickly become a global narrative, and a single misleading image can ignite anxiety far from the scene (Erul et al., 2023).

This shift is easier to see when we separate two ideas that are sometimes blurred in tourism research. Physical risk refers to observable hazards and objectively assessable threats at a destination, while perceived risk reflects the traveller's subjective appraisal of danger, shaped by emotions, expectations, and information cues (Cui et al., 2016; Reisinger & Mavondo, 2005; Wolff et al., 2019; Apostolakis et al., 2019; Kubickova et al., 2023). Perceived risk in tourism research is operationalised in different ways. Some studies treat it as an affective state, feelings of anxiety, fear, nervousness, or worry (Reichel et al., 2007; Fuchs et al., 2013; Sönmez, 1998), while others conceptualise it as a judgement about the likelihood of negative outcomes (Kozak et al., 2007; Ritchie et al., 2017; Wolff et al., 2019). In the current media ecology, the distance between physical and perceived risk can widen quickly when imagery, framing, and repetition circulate faster than corrective information (Liu & Pratt, 2017; Rittichainuwat & Chakraborty, 2009). Its disruptive power grows through saturation of media cycles and the psychological marks that remain on potential visitors. Empirical work shows sharp declines in arrivals and prolonged damage to destination image after terror events (Drakos & Kutan, 2003; Dogru-Dastan & Tütüncü, 2024). The financial toll is substantial, with global costs estimated above 855 billion US dollars between 2000 and 2018 (Bardwell & Iqbal, 2021), yet the psychosocial effects often last longer than the events themselves. Even places untouched by direct attacks may suffer through associative imagery and online discourse (Liu & Pratt, 2017). This is precisely where event-focused explanations become insufficient: tourism losses can be triggered by mediated association and narrative spillover, not only by exposure to violence.

Despite the long lineage of tourism risk research, the field remains conceptually uneven, with calls to strengthen theoretical foundations and better link risk perception with communication processes (Ritchie & Jiang, 2019). Tourism risk literature primarily focuses on demand impacts and recovery patterns, while treating communication processes as peripheral rather than central mechanisms. This is significant as the tourism-terrorism relationship involves both violence exposure and the spread of fear and symbolic threat (Korstanje & Clayton, 2012). Moreover, Bayar et al. (2023) highlight that terrorist acts can depress tourism. Quantitative research shows tourism impacts vary by attack characteristics and visibility, indicating mediated attention's role in effects (Pizam & Smith, 2000). The field needs a coherent understanding of how narrative authority and amplification convert hazards into perceived risks. This is also consistent with tourism security scholarship, which treats safety not only as an operational condition but also as a socially organised expectation shaped by precautionary logics and anticipatory governance, which then feeds into how destinations communicate risk and legitimacy in the public sphere (Korstanje, 2020). This bibliometric analysis maps the knowledge structure to identify research emphases and gaps where communication perspectives can advance tourism risk research beyond event-centred explanations (Mansfeld & Pizam, 2006; Ritchie & Jiang, 2019).

Travel choices are increasingly guided by perceived risk rather than objective conditions (Reisinger & Mavondo, 2005; Sönmez & Graefe, 1998). A dramatic video or sensational headline can be enough to cancel a trip, which suggests that risk often functions as a performance sustained by repetition, dramatization, and emotional stickiness. Tourism, grounded in curiosity and connection, depends heavily on the perception of safety (Salman et al., 2024). Furthermore, the authority to define destination risk has shifted. Advisories and traditional news now compete with influencers, viral content, and platform-level signals, which together shape narrative authority (Zhang, 2025). Understanding vulnerability, therefore, requires a communicative lens, not only incident counts. How a place is portrayed can matter as much as what actually occurs there.

Negative narratives do more than depress arrivals in the short term. They erode trust, extend recovery timelines, and can persist when misinformation is left uncorrected (Rittichainuwat & Chakraborty, 2009). Fear frequently outlives danger because outdated content continues to circulate. As argued in the book “*Terror and taboo: The follies, fables, and faces of terrorism*”, Terrorism has been elucidated as a social construction (Zulaika & Douglass, 1996) it draws power from symbolism and status rather than deprivation alone (Turk, 2004; Kunst & Obaidi, 2020). In tourism, violence ranges from incidental crime to deliberate targeting of visitors and infrastructure (Ryan, 1993), and the psychological reverberations are amplified where political instability is present (Saha & Yap, 2014; Gartner & Shen, 1992). Media attention, especially when sensational, reinforces these effects and can heighten avoidance even when actual risk is low (Reisinger & Mavondo, 2005; Sönmez & Graefe, 1998).

Traditional tourism risk research has primarily focused on the direct impacts of terrorism and political unrest on tourism demand, often emphasising event-driven and physical threat perspectives. Despite the long standing interest in tourism risk, the knowledge base is still surprisingly difficult to “see” as a coherent whole, especially once communication and digital media enter the picture. A major narrative review of tourism risk, crisis, and disaster management synthesised 142 papers and still noted uneven methodological patterns and persistent gaps in how the field builds theory and accumulates evidence across topics and time (Ritchie & Jiang, 2019). That point matters here because the current wave of perceived risk is increasingly produced through mediated attention, repetition, and platform circulation, which scatters relevant insights across terrorism, crisis management, destination image, communication, and political instability literatures. In other words, the problem is not that the field lacks studies, but that the field has grown in ways that make it hard to identify what is central, what is peripheral, and what has actually shifted over time. A bibliometric analysis is therefore appropriate because it can systematically map large volumes of scholarship, reveal intellectual structure through keyword and citation patterns, and trace thematic evolution with less dependence on reviewer selection and interpretive bias than a narrative approach alone (Zupic & Čater, 2015; Donthu et al., 2021).

Both tourism and terrorism depend on media management, which involves shaping and influencing beliefs and perceptions (Korstanje & Clayton, 2012). Even though Gavurova et al. (2025) provide an explicit tourism-oriented digital transformation framing, in today’s digital and hyperconnected environment, tourism risk is increasingly shaped by how events are communicated through media narratives, emotional amplification, and digital discourse rather than by the events themselves. This shift creates a critical gap in the literature regarding the sociopsychological effects of narrative disruption on tourism behaviour. Through a bibliometric analysis of English language journal articles published from 1986 to 2024, we trace the thematic evolution from traditional event-driven perspectives toward more communicative framings of risk in tourism research. The analysis reveals how digital media ecosystems, through repetition, framing, and virality, can sustain fear and distrust long after a crisis has passed. This persistence of negative narratives does more than depress arrivals in the short term; it erodes trust, extends recovery timelines, and can linger when misinformation is left uncorrected. Therefore, the bibliometric analysis is essential to provide a comprehensive overview of research trends, identify gaps, particularly the underexplored role of narrative and media discourse, and lay a foundation for developing effective narrative management and digital communication strategies to rebuild trust and resilience in tourism destinations.

We argue that in the 21st century, destinations falter not necessarily from violence itself, but from the social imagination of violence, an imagination fed by algorithms, influencers, and comment threads that spread faster than official reassurances. Tourists now face a constant stream of emotionally loaded material that blurs the line between actual danger and perceived threat. Because risk communication is decentralised, a local disturbance can quickly become a global narrative, and a single misleading image can ignite anxiety far from the scene. Hence, this study calls for greater attention to narrative management and digital communication strategies as essential tools for rebuilding trust and ensuring destination resilience. We contend that long-term, reliable, and effective strategies to cope with the adverse effects

of narrative disruption on tourism can only be implemented through a comprehensive understanding of these sociopsychological dynamics. By centring the communicative dimensions of perceived risk, this research aims to provide a foundation for more nuanced approaches to crisis management and destination marketing in an era of digital disruption.

## 2. Propaganda, terrorism, and tourism: a social nexus

The link between crime and tourism reflects behaviour shaped by cultural norms, economic institutions, and social conventions that create pressures for escape (Ryan, 1993). Building on this, as cited in Tugwell (2017), the North Atlantic Alliance defines propaganda as the dissemination of ideas, information, appeals, or doctrines intended to influence attitudes and behaviour for the sponsor's benefit. Today, cyberspace functions as a primary channel for such influence, enabling panic, recruitment, and rapid diffusion through websites and social media (Minei & Matusitz, 2012; Lieberman, 2017).

Repetitive and sensational coverage heightens psychological responses, producing travel anxiety and elevating perceived risk among potential tourists (Reisinger & Mavondo, 2005). After widely reported incidents around the world, tourism often falls as destinations are portrayed as unsafe, even when threats are localised or short-lived. Brief events can still command intense media attention and public concern (Sönmez & Graefe, 1998). Tourists and tourism infrastructure are attractive targets because attacks in these spaces gain high visibility (Romagnoli, 2016). Consistent with this logic, our bibliometric results show frequent pairing of the terms media and terrorism, underscoring the central role of communication in shaping tourist perceptions.

### 2.1 Tourism amidst unrest: political instability

Countries with higher political risks experience significant reductions in tourism business, and the impact of political volatility and terrorism combined can be devastating (Saha & Yap, 2014). Political instability plays a major role, as tourists are often targeted wherever it prevails (Sönmez, 1998). In addition, political instability leads to decreased revenues, reduced tourist visits, and increased tourism costs, the effects of which extend from conflict zones into other countries (Ivanov et al., 2020). Political instability, being complex and multidimensional, therefore, requires careful consideration and analysis. Given the state of political instability that results in economic and social instability, the sociopsychological impact of terrorism on tourism may be greater in developing countries (Liu & Pratt, 2017).

Furthermore, narrative disruption, through media and political instability, can offer terrorist groups multifaceted advantages. It spreads fear, provides them with international publicity, and weakens the government by declining tourism revenues (Smith, 1998).

The bibliometric analysis provides key support to associate social terrorism, media propagation, political instability, and tourism. This research highlights a key point: the consequences of terrorism extend beyond the immediate physical or financial damage and contribute to long-term social and psychological effects on tourists, ultimately altering travel behaviour and demand for the destination. Based on the analysis conducted in this research, the results indicate that strategies to mitigate the above-discussed impacts on tourism should focus on enhancing destination security, improving media communication strategies, and, most importantly, building political stability.

## 3. Methodology

Bibliometric analysis was selected as the methodological approach for this study due to its robustness, objectivity, and capability to systematically evaluate extensive research literature. Given the

interdisciplinary complexity surrounding the sociopsychological impact of social terrorism on tourism, bibliometric analysis effectively synthesises large-scale data to reveal thematic trends and conceptual connections objectively. Unlike traditional narrative reviews, bibliometric methods employ quantitative techniques, thus minimising bias and ensuring methodological transparency and replicability. Additionally, bibliometric analysis visually maps knowledge structures, enabling clearer identification of research gaps, thematic evolution, and scholarly patterns over time. This study adopts a discourse-oriented interpretive lens in its analysis of key terms and thematic clusters. By paying attention to how language, through keywords such as “risk,” “threat,” “instability,” and “crisis”, is deployed across academic discourse, the study indirectly traces how linguistic patterns in research echo broader societal narratives about tourism and fear. This method, therefore, aligns directly with the study’s objective to understand how these concepts intersect within existing terrorism-tourism literature, thereby providing a robust, systematic foundation for theoretical contributions and practical implications.

Although this study excludes particular developing or multidisciplinary sources, the search string was intentionally restricted to high-impact and field-specific journals to gather the most substantial and theoretically robust material from tourism research. This decision, acknowledged as a scope limitation, was adopted to ensure comparability and methodological rigour. The bibliometric analysis in this study utilised Scopus, one of the largest and most reputable databases for academic literature, to systematically gather and analyse relevant scholarly publications. Scopus was specifically chosen for its extensive coverage of interdisciplinary research, particularly in the social sciences and tourism studies. On February 15, 2024, the dataset was extracted from Scopus to ensure the reproducibility of the results. To maintain consistency in keyword analysis and reduce misinterpretations arising from translation issues, articles published in English-language only were considered for the analysis, consistent with the recent bibliometric studies (Khalid et al., 2025; Ahmad et al., 2025; Ahmad et al., 2024). Furthermore, Scopus provides comprehensive citation indexing, enabling rigorous and robust bibliometric assessments by accurately tracking citation patterns, keyword co-occurrences, and thematic clusters. Given the aim of this study to explore the sociopsychological dimensions linking social terrorism and tourism, Scopus's advanced analytical tools and reliable metadata enabled precise identification and systematic mapping of relevant research contributions, ensuring the quality and reproducibility of results. VOSviewer (v.1.6.18) as recommended by Van Eck and Waltman (2010) and Biblioshiny (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017), based on R Studio, were used to perform the analysis, as they are widely used in the existing studies (Khalid et al., 2025; Ahmad et al., 2025; Ahmad et al., 2024).

Table 1 describes the systematic procedure employed to compile, organise, and assess the dataset for the bibliometric investigation (Paul et al., 2021). The Assembling stage commences with a comprehensive search query in Scopus, employing TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Tourism" AND "Terrorism") to ensure that only publications explicitly addressing both concepts in titles, abstracts, or keywords are identified, specifically inside Scopus-indexed Tourism Journals. The inquiry was confined to the years 1986–2024 to compile forty years of research. To ensure peer-reviewed rigour, only journal articles (DOCTYPE = ar) were considered, excluding conference papers, books, and grey literature from the selection of journal sources (SRCTYPE = j). To maintain consistency and comparability in keyword analysis, the search was limited to English-language publications within the domains of Business, Management, and Accounting (BUSI) and Social Sciences (SOCI), which are the predominant subjects for study on tourism and terrorism. This initial search yielded 727 documents. In the Arranging stage, Supplementary filtering was employed to retain only final-stage publications from 1986 to 2024, ensuring the articles were contemporary and fully published. The number of articles decreased to 206. The Assessing stage entailed reading critically and reflecting on a theme; the findings were presented using narrative synthesis, figures, and tables. The procedure guarantees transparency, reproducibility, and scientific rigour while acknowledging limits with regard to the accuracy and completeness of Scopus data.

Table 1. Flowchart of systematic review procedure

### Assembling

**Search Keywords:** TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Tourism" AND "Terrorism" ) AND PUBYEAR > 1985 AND PUBYEAR < 2025 AND ( LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY JOURNALS ONLY" ), ( LIMIT-TO ( DOCTYPE , "ar" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SRCTYPE , ";" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( LANGUAGE , "English" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA , "BUSI" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA , "SOCI" ) ) ) (See Appendix 1 for Detailed Scopus Query)

**Search Database:** Scopus

**Search Results:** 727



### Arranging

#### Organising Filters

**Filtered Years for Inclusion:** (1986 to 2024)

**Filtered for subject area for Inclusion:** Business, Management and Accounting and Social Science

**Filtered for Document Type for Inclusion:** Article

**Filtered Publication stage for Inclusion:** Final

**Filtered Source Type for Inclusion:** Journal

**Filtered Language for Inclusion:** English

**Filtered Search Results:** 206

### Assessing

**Agenda Proposal Method:** Reading of Articles and reflection on extant for each major theme.

**Reporting Convention:** Graphs, table and words.

**Limitation:** Accuracy and completeness of Bibliometrics data from Scopus

**Support:** No funding received

Note: The Complete Scopus Query Used for Data Extraction "Appendix 1" (Paul et al., 2021; Ahmad et al., 2024; Khalid et al., 2025)

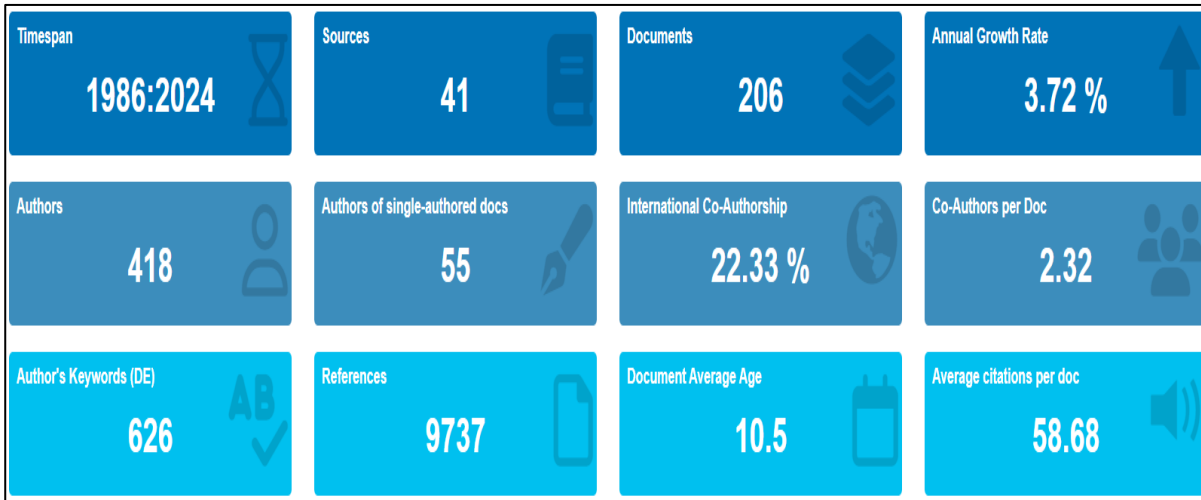
Source: Authors' own elaboration

## 4. Data analysis and results

### 4.1 Main information

Graph 1 represents the bibliometric analysis of the selected literature from the period of 1986 to 2024. A total of 206 documents were analysed from 41 distinct sources, indicating a moderately diverse publication base. The figures reveal an annual growth rate of 3.72%, indicating a slow and steady increase in the research output in this domain. In terms of authorship, the total number of identified authors is 418, out of which only 55 produced single-authored articles. The global scholarly co-authorship contribution stands at 22.3%, indicating a comparatively moderate level of global scholarly contribution in the research area. The number of references (9737) indicates extensive literature exploration and engagement. The mean age of the documents is 10.5 years, indicating a suitable balance between fundamental and modern studies. Moreover, the average citation per document is 58.68, indicating the substantial impact and significance of the examined literature. The keyword analysis identified 626 unique author keywords, indicating a wide thematic breadth and diversification in the specific research domain. The analysis reveals a steady yet growing interest in the research area over time. The diversity, the thematic breadth, and the examined literature call for scholarly focus and exploration in this important yet comparatively ignored specific research domain

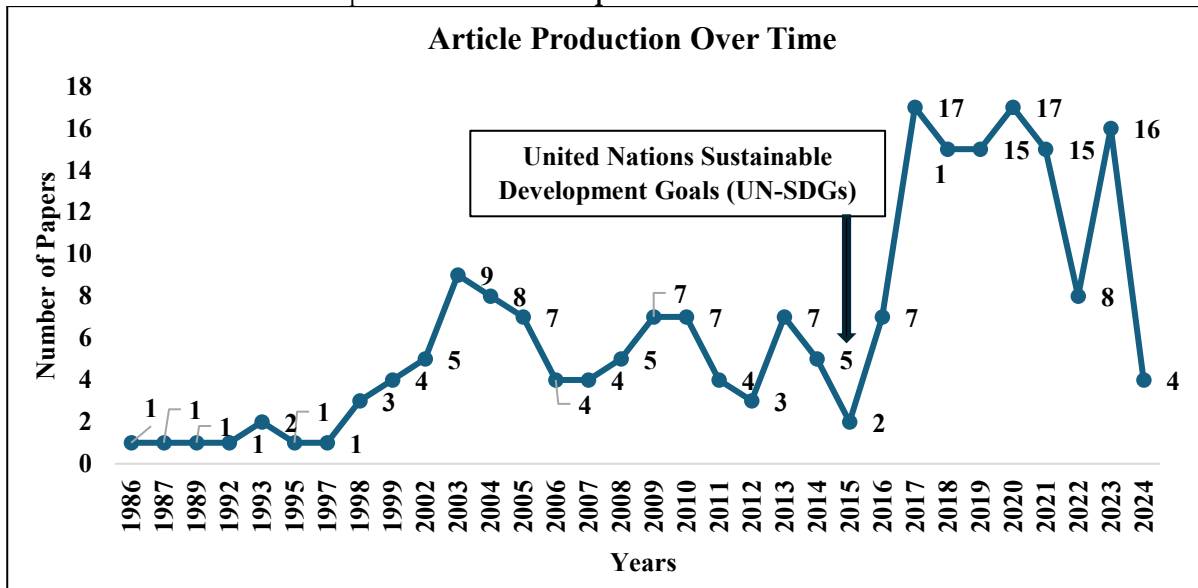
Graph 1. Main Information



Source: Scopus Data Analysed via Biblioshiny (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017)

4.2. Article production over time

Graph 2. Annual article production over time in the field



Source: Scopus Data Analysed via Biblioshiny (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017) and Excel

The analysis of articles produced over the years about risk and tourism reveals some interesting insights. As Graph 2 illustrates, the number of articles on the subject was minimal from 1986 until 1998. However, the period from 1999 to 2024 shows the growing interest in the subject and an increase in the number of articles published over the years. The researchers' inclination and interest in the area can be attributed to the fact that there has been a surge in terrorist activities in recent years, leading to political instability, which ultimately damages the tourist destinations and tourist perceptions. The 9/11 attacks, Madrid 2004, London 2005, Paris 2015 and then again in early 2020, particularly in Russia, Africa, Pakistan and Iran, a notable surge in terrorist activities was observed. These crises, apart from affecting other social and economic aspects, also impacted the tourist destination, resulting in the decline of tourist activities during this period. A significant interest and increase in the subject area can also be observed after the introduction of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. This focus on the SDGs provided a

new lens through which to examine this specific domain. Terrorism has adverse effects on the SDGs of no poverty, no hunger, good health and well-being, Quality education, sustainable cities and Communities, Peace, Justice, strong institutions and Environmental sustainability. Our analysis reveals that the maximum number of articles produced over a year is 17, which is comparatively a low figure given the size and impact in this specific area. There is, however, a lack of literature on the various aspects of the subject area and its effects on different social indicators explicitly related to the attainment of sustainable development goals.

Table 2. Most important documents

Authors	Title	Year	Source title	TC
Lepp A.; Gibson H.	Tourist roles, perceived risk and international tourism	2003	Annals of Tourism Research	780
Sönmez S.F.; Graefe A.R.	Influence of terrorism risk on foreign tourism decisions	1998	Annals of Tourism Research	763
Sönmez S.F.	Tourism, terrorism, and political instability	1998	Annals of Tourism Research	534
Sönmez S.F.; Apostolopoulos Y.; Tarlow P.	Tourism in crisis: Managing the effects of terrorism	1999	Journal of Travel Research	475
Rittichainuwat B.N.; Chakraborty G.	Perceived travel risks regarding terrorism and disease: The case of Thailand	2009	Tourism Management	452
Michael Hall C.	Crisis events in tourism: Subjects of crisis in tourism	2010	Current Issues in Tourism	436
Blake A.; Sinclair M.T.	Tourism crisis management US response to September	2003	Annals of Tourism Research	353
Araña J.E.; León C.J.	The impact of terrorism on tourism demand	2008	Annals of Tourism Research	306
Saha S.; Yap G.	The Moderation Effects of Political Instability and Terrorism on Tourism Development: A Cross-Country Panel Analysis	2014	Journal of Travel Research	283
Pizam A.; Fleischer A.	Severity versus frequency of acts of terrorism: Which has a larger impact on tourism demand?	2002	Journal of Travel Research	243
Liu A.; Pratt S.	Tourism's vulnerability and resilience to terrorism	2017	Tourism Management	240
Mansfeld Y.	Cycles of war, terror, and peace: Determinants and management of crisis and recovery of the Israeli tourism industry	1999	Journal of Travel Research	228
Seabra C.; Dolnicar S.;	Heterogeneity in risk and safety perceptions of international tourists	2013	Tourism Management	217

Authors	Title	Year	Source title	TC
Abrantes J.L.; Kastenholz E.				
Ryan C.	Crime, violence, terrorism and tourism. An accidental or intrinsic relationship?	1993	Tourism Management	199
Smith V.L.	War and tourism: An American ethnography	1998	Annals of Tourism Research	192
Goodrich J.N.	September 11, 2001 attack on America: A record of the immediate impacts and reactions in the USA travel and tourism industry	2002	Tourism Management	180
Richter L.K.; Waugh Jr. W.L.	Terrorism and tourism as logical companions	1986	Tourism Management	178
Hall C.M.	Travel safety, terrorism and the media: The significance of the issue-attention cycle	2002	Current Issues in Tourism	169
Aziz H.	Understanding attacks on tourists in Egypt	1995	Tourism Management	169
Richter L.K.	International tourism and its global public health consequences	2003	Journal of Travel Research	149

Note: TC is Total Citations; Year is year of Publication

Source: Authors' own elaboration

An analysis of the most important documents related to the subject reveals that most articles produced on the subject area date back to the 1990s. These documents primarily focus on the perceived risks to tourism, the acts of violence that impact tourism, the political instability that deteriorates social conditions and affects the tourism industry, tourism crisis management, and the global health consequences of international tourism. Sönmez, S.F., Graefe, A.R., Lepp, A., and Gibson, H. can be credited with being the first to highlight and discuss the perceived risks, threats, and terrorism associated with tourism. In their literature, they also focused on the risks associated with political instability in tourism and presented possible solutions to manage such crises. These findings emphasise that risk is not an objective state but is influenced by individual psychology and mediated communication. Sönmez's continuous inclusion in the list, with three highly cited publications, underscores her crucial contribution to conceptualising tourism as a vulnerable sector under terrorism and instability.

Overall, the literature cited in the table is fragmented and foundational, providing a limited overview of the integration between the two main associated factors. Future studies may address and bridge this divide by examining the impact of digital media, misinformation, and transnational narratives on traveller perceptions and destination images amid global insecurity.

Table 3. Most important sources

Sources	Articles	Ranks
Journal of Travel Research	22	A*

Annals of Tourism Research	16	A*
Tourism Economics	16	A
Tourism Management	16	A*
Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing	11	A
Current Issues in Tourism	9	A
Tourism Analysis	9	A
International Journal of Tourism Cities	8	C
Tourism And Hospitality Research	8	B
Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research	6	A
Tourism Recreation Research	6	A
Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes	6	C
International Journal of Tourism Research	5	A
Journal Of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events	4	B
Journal Of Sport and Tourism	3	B
Tourism Management Perspectives	3	A
Tourism Review	3	B
Journal Of Hospitality and Tourism Management	2	A
Journal Of Hospitality and Tourism Research	2	A
Journal Of Sustainable Tourism	2	A*

Note: Top 20 as per the number of papers and Australian Business Deans Council (ABDC) Ranks

Source: Authors' own elaboration

The table highlights the most impactful sources, categorised by publication count and ABDC ranking. A critical analysis of the table reveals that the majority of the impactful research is concentrated in high-ranking A\* journals, especially the Journal of Travel Research, Annals of Tourism Research, Tourism Economics and Tourism Management. These channels excel in both volume and scholarly authority, underscoring their importance in shaping theoretical and empirical discussions on crisis, risk, and tourism. In comparison, journals that are ranked B or lower, such as Tourism and Hospitality Research and Hospitality and Tourism Review, have contributed fewer articles and often focus on regional or case-based studies. The underrepresentation of communication-based journals represents a potential gap. It offers the opportunity to focus and engage scholarship on the critical subject area and its dimensions that undermine and affect tourist behaviours, tourism image, and tourist destinations. The presence of articles in well-reputed tourism journals reflects the well-established and empirically grounded research base, but it also reveals the discipline's narrowing in the other journals. Integrating cross-disciplinary platforms may provide more comprehensive and nuanced insights into the communicative dynamics of tourism under risk.

Table 4. Countries' production and citations

Country	Documents	Citations	Country Status
United States	43	4665	Developed
United Kingdom	37	2420	Developed
Australia	17	1481	Developed
Spain	14	587	Developed
Portugal	9	424	Developed
China	8	244	Developing
Israel	8	636	Developed

Turkey	8	200	Developing
United Arab Emirates	8	239	Developing
India	7	115	Developing
South Africa	7	177	Developing
New Zealand	6	674	Developed
Nigeria	6	64	Developing
Argentina	4	11	Developing
Germany	4	60	Developed
Ireland	4	167	Developed
Kenya	4	70	Developing
Pakistan	4	127	Developing
Singapore	4	215	Developed
Egypt	3	188	Developing

Note: Top 20 countries as per the number of documents

Source: Authors' own elaboration

The country-wise production of the articles and citations reveals the dominance of the developed states, especially the US (43 documents, 4665 citations), UK (37 documents, 2420 citations) and Australia (17 documents, 1481 citations). These countries have not only produced the maximum number of articles but also lead in the citations, indicating a strong interest in the academic area. The table reveals that these developed nations lead in setting the academic agenda in the field. The inclusion of Spain, Israel, Portugal and New Zealand reflects the interest shown in the subject by the Global North countries, many of which have leading academic institutions and solid research bases. These nations often shape the discourse, frequently employing theoretical and empirical methodologies rooted in Western risk perceptions and crisis management paradigms. The dominance of Global North countries in this research network may lead to a limited understanding of tourism risk from a global perspective, particularly in regions where tourism is more sensitive to localised narratives of risk.

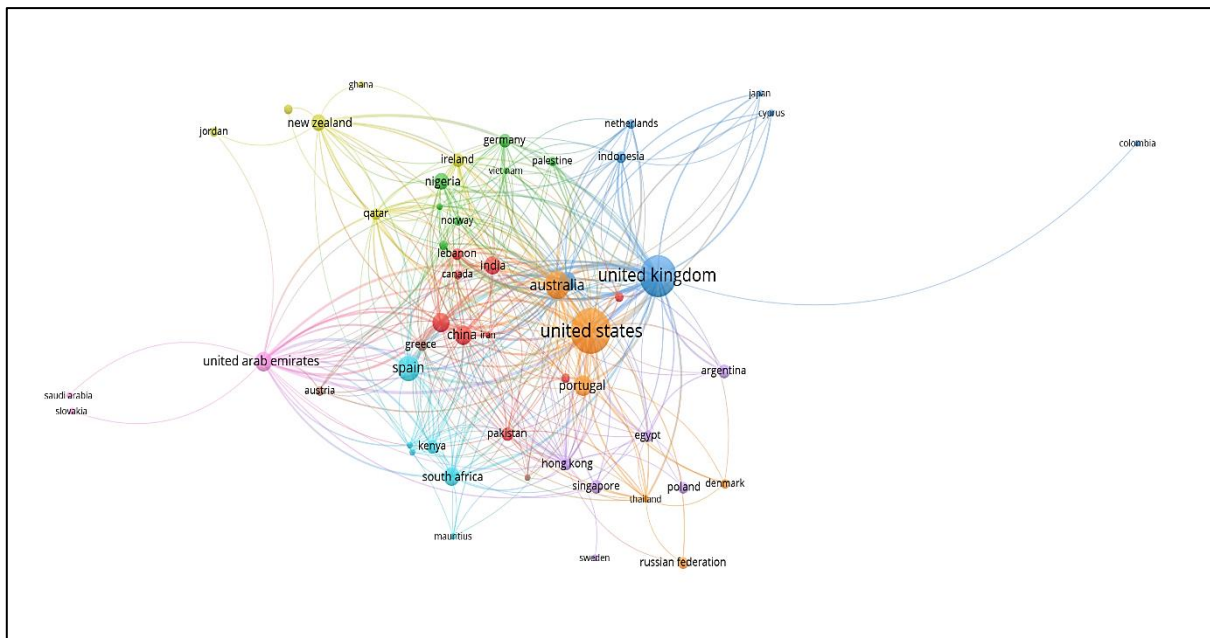
In comparison, the developing countries like Pakistan, Egypt, South Africa, India and China have produced a smaller number of articles. However, the presence of countries like China, UAE, Pakistan, and India shows growing participation from the global south as these countries have become more integrated in the face of international tourism and face terrorism related challenges. The overall table reflects the geographical imbalance and knowledge disparity in the production of articles in the subject area. Developed nations are leading the discourse, while developing nations remain underrepresented in this domain.

Graph 3 highlights the dominance of Global North countries in shaping tourism risk scholarship, with developing regions occupying peripheral positions. Despite facing acute tourism vulnerabilities, Global South perspectives remain underrepresented, indicating a critical gap in context-specific and locally grounded research. The country-wise collaboration network analysis shows a dense and interconnected global research landscape in the subject area. The graph reveals that collaboration on the subject between the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia is higher compared to the rest. These countries, occupying the central position in the network and with multiple connections to other countries, reveal higher productivity and broad co-authorship reach globally. Despite this connection, the network reveals distinct geographical clustering and the marginal positioning of specific countries. For example, while China and the UAE exhibit increasing participation, their cross-regional connections remain fairly concentrated and restricted. Countries such as Colombia, Slovakia, and Saudi Arabia are often represented as separate units, with limited integration into the wider academic discourse, indicating restricted collaboration or visibility in high-impact papers.

Moreover, countries from the Global South, including Pakistan, Kenya, Egypt, and Nigeria, are included in the network, but they occupy peripheral or semi-connected positions. This suggests that, although the region is showing interest in the area, it relies on developed countries for scholarly discourse. The network map supports previous findings: studies on tourism and risk are mainly centralised, centred around developed countries with a significant collaboration framework. Despite the significant challenges posed by terrorism and instability to tourism, developing regions remain underrepresented and often occupy subordinate positions within cooperative networks. This disparity has significant implications as it limits the diversity of perspectives that can shape the discourse and underscores the need to integrate more Global South research to address the sociopsychological and communicative dimensions of tourist risk specific to a particular context.

### 4.3 Countries collaboration network

Graph 3. Countries' collaboration network



Node size represents the number of publications; edge thickness indicates collaboration intensity; colours denote regional clusters as generated by VOSviewer

Source: Authors' own elaboration

### 4.4 Research trends: review of decades of research (1986-2024)

The evolution of terrorism-tourism research resembles a pendulum swinging between crisis response and theoretical curiosity yet consistently missing the mark on modern ideological threats. As previously highlighted, the impact of terrorism on tourism has far-reaching consequences that result in creating social, economic, and psychological disruption. Despite various studies that have been conducted to evaluate the impact of terrorism on tourism, the area is still under research (Araña & León, 2008). We have conducted a thorough analysis of the research trends from 1986 to 2024 to evaluate the impact and signify the importance of the research gap related to the sociopsychological perspective as it remains to be explored. A Review of the evolving trends is as follows.

#### 4.4.1. The dawn of risk perception (1986-2007)

The inaugural phase fixated on “terrorism,” “political instability,” “tourism” and “crisis” a trifecta reflecting post-Cold War anxieties. Sönmez and Graefe (1998) seminal work framed terrorism as a physical threat, linking attacks to declines in “tourism demand” (Graph 1). During this era, a strong focus on terrorism's impact on tourism is evident. The researchers observed how terrorist attacks and conflicts can affect the tourism demand, tourist behaviours, and the tourism industry. Yet this era's myopia is stark: terms like “crisis” and “political instability” dominate, while media influence and sociopsychological harm are absent. Researchers quantified traveller fears through hotel bombings or hijackings (Buckley & Klemm, 1993) but overlooked how perception itself could become a weapon.

#### 4.4.2. Securitisation and siloed thinking (2008-2015)

Between 2008 and 2015, the emergence of “civil aviation” as a prominent theme indicates a shift towards sector-specific vulnerability, particularly in response to incidents affecting global air travel. While “terrorism” remains central, its conceptual weight appears increasingly tethered to infrastructure and operational concerns, especially in aviation security studies. This period reflects a transitional scholarly phase one still dominated by security narratives, but with early signs of thematic divergence

#### 4.4.3. Fortitude in the face of unseen (2016-2020)

A pronounced transformation becomes evident in the 2016–2020 period, with the rise of “risk perception,” “perceived risk,” “crisis management,” and “crime”. This evolution signals a crucial turning point in the field: scholars begin to reframe destination vulnerability not solely through the lens of physical attacks, but through psychological, media-driven, and governance-based concerns. The coexistence of “crisis management” and “perceived risk” suggests a growing awareness that public reactions to crises are shaped as much by communication failures and emotional cues as by material threats.

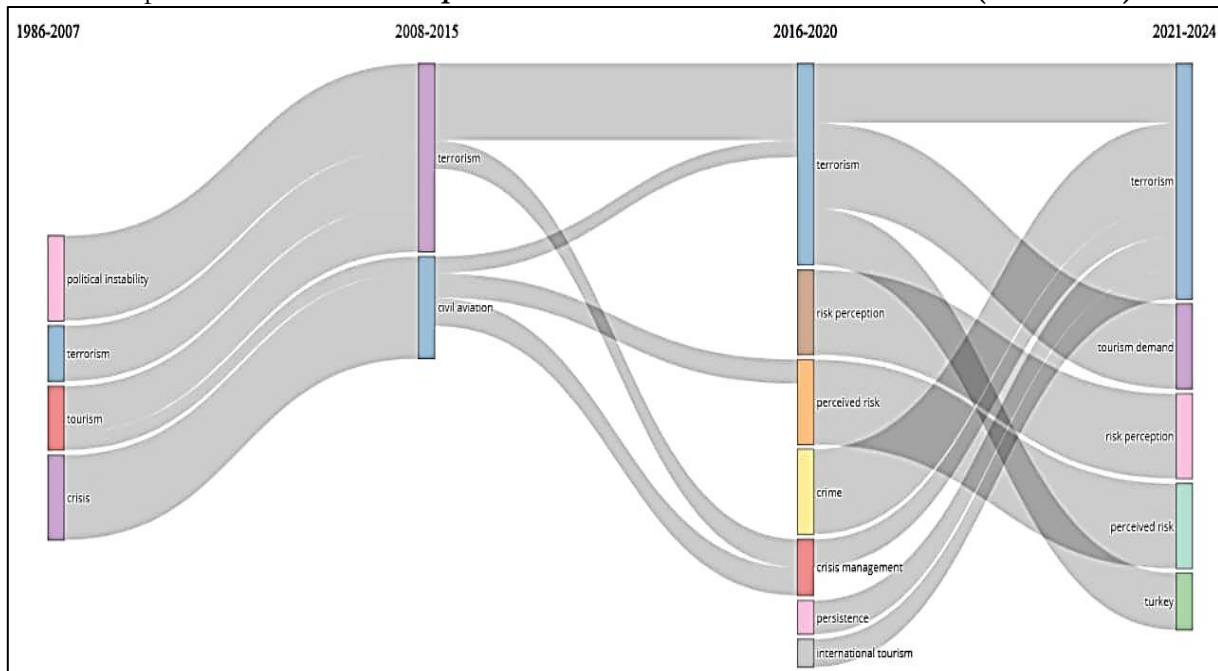
#### 4.4.4. Persistent themes & stagnant frameworks (2021–2024)

The latest phase shows a field grappling with legacy themes while adapting to modern threats. Keywords “terrorism” and “risk perception” dominate, reflecting focus on physical risks and crisis response. “Crisis management” and “international tourism” reappear, showing efforts to rebuild post-pandemic travel, yet remain disconnected from digital-age threats like deepfakes or algorithmic radicalisation. The absence of “media narratives” or “digital propaganda” indicates stagnation: researchers frame incidents through state-centric instability and generalized fear while ignoring digital techniques' impact through social media or AI-generated disinformation. “International tourism” remains disconnected from “risk perception,” missing links between viral falsehoods and traveller psychology. COVID-19 significantly impacted tourism, with health and safety becoming researchers' primary focus. Studies evaluated industry response and adaptation to changing landscapes. Research shifted toward disaster management and developing resilient mechanisms for tourism. Emphasis was placed on crisis management strategies, impact mitigation, and long-term solutions for disasters including terrorism and pandemics.

The thematic evolution reveals a persistent focus on terrorism, crisis, and demand, while communicative and narrative dimensions have emerged only recently. This delay suggests that sociopsychological and media-driven mechanisms of perceived risk remain insufficiently theorised. The delayed emergence of ‘narrative’ in tourism risk research can be attributed to the rising influence of digital platforms, where misinformation and emotionally charged content shape tourists' perceptions more than traditional news outlets. This aligns with research indicating that digital and social media often propagate misinformation more rapidly through emotionally engaging formats as compared to traditional media

sources (Aimeur et al., 2023). The bibliometric thematic evolution, Graph 4, also depicts that the concepts of “tourism demand”, “terrorism”, and “political instability” are linked, highlighting the economic repercussions as one of the key objectives of the terrorist attacks on a tourist destination. From this sociopsychological perspective, to develop tourist destinations, safety should be considered one of the most fundamental conditions (Fletcher & Morakabati, 2008).

Graph 4. Thematic development over time terrorism and tourism (1986- 2024)



Note: Colours indicate thematic clusters of research focus across different time periods; cluster size corresponds to the relative development and density of themes.

Source: Authors' own elaboration

#### 4.5 Thematic development over time (1986- 2024)

##### 4.5.1 Motor themes (high relevance, high development)

The upper-right quadrant, which hosts the motor themes, represents well-developed and highly relevant areas that are driving the research field forward. In this map, themes such as tourism demand, dynamic panel models, narrative, Kenya, and dark tourism are positioned. Their presence indicates an evolving focus in the literature toward quantitative and qualitatively robust explorations of how terrorism impacts tourist behaviour and demand patterns.

The inclusion of dark tourism and narrative suggests a growing interest in how destinations associated with tragedy or conflict are framed and consumed by tourists. These themes align with recent efforts to understand how tourists interpret risk and trauma, not only as deterrents but sometimes as motivations for travel, particularly within the realm of post-conflict or curiosity-driven tourism (Martini & Buda, 2020).

**4.5.2 Niche themes (high development, low relevance)**

In the top-left quadrant, we observe crisis communication and tourism crisis management themes that are highly developed but currently exhibit limited centrality. These are considered niche areas, often advanced by specialists but less connected to the broader discourse. Their position suggests that while considerable scholarly work has gone into developing crisis-handling frameworks, these topics benefit from greater integration into core discussions linking terrorism and tourist decision-making.

This finding also points to a methodological siloing where crisis management is studied in operational or organisational silos rather than being holistically integrated with risk perception or sociopsychological theories. However, as global disruptions (e.g., pandemics, political unrest) become more frequent, these themes migrate toward the motor quadrant in future research phases.

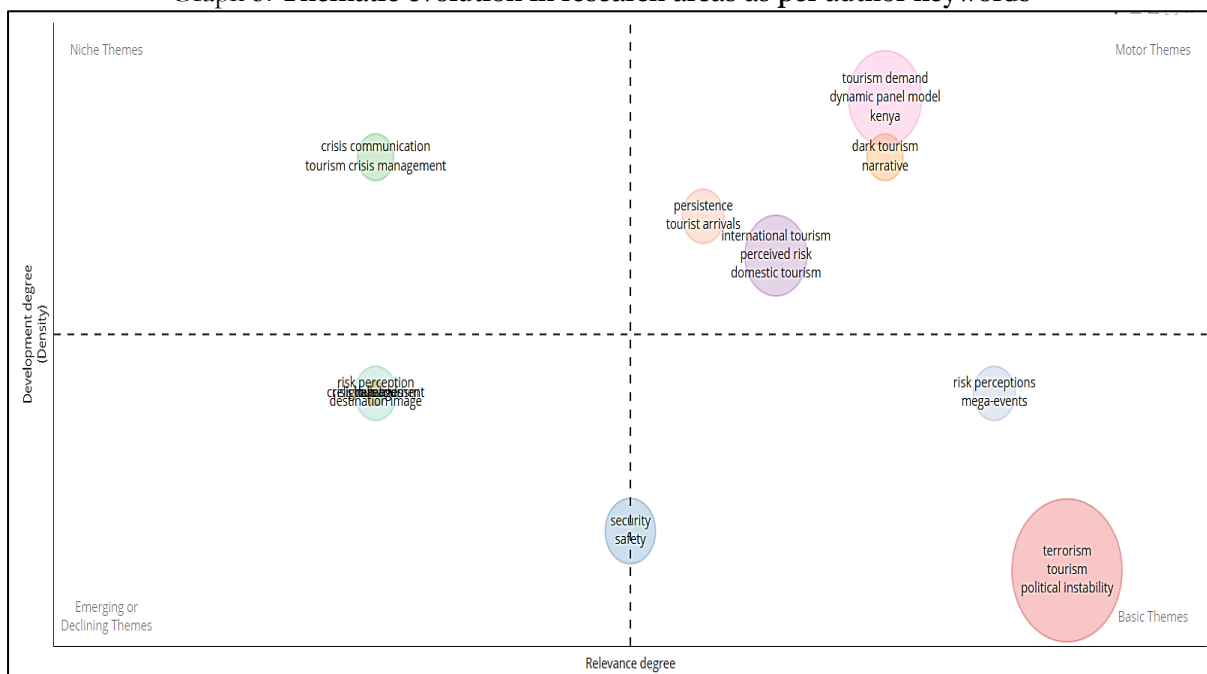
**4.5.3 Basic themes (high relevance, low development)**

Located in the bottom-right quadrant, terrorism, tourism, and political instability appear as basic themes. These represent foundational areas within the field, frequently cited and central to discourse, but are currently under-theorised or insufficiently developed in nuanced ways. Their placement suggests a critical opportunity for future research to build stronger theoretical and empirical depth around these concepts.

Interestingly, while these themes remain central, their relatively low density implies that scholarship still lacks cohesion in how these concepts are interconnected. This highlights a clear research gap: the need for integrative frameworks that connect terrorism and political instability with tourism behaviour using sociopsychological and media framing perspectives, such as Terror Management Theory.

**4.5.4 Emerging or declining themes (low relevance, low development)**

Graph 5. Thematic evolution in research areas as per author keywords



Note: Colours indicate distinct thematic clusters; the position of themes reflects their centrality and development within the field. Cluster size corresponds to keyword co-occurrence strength.

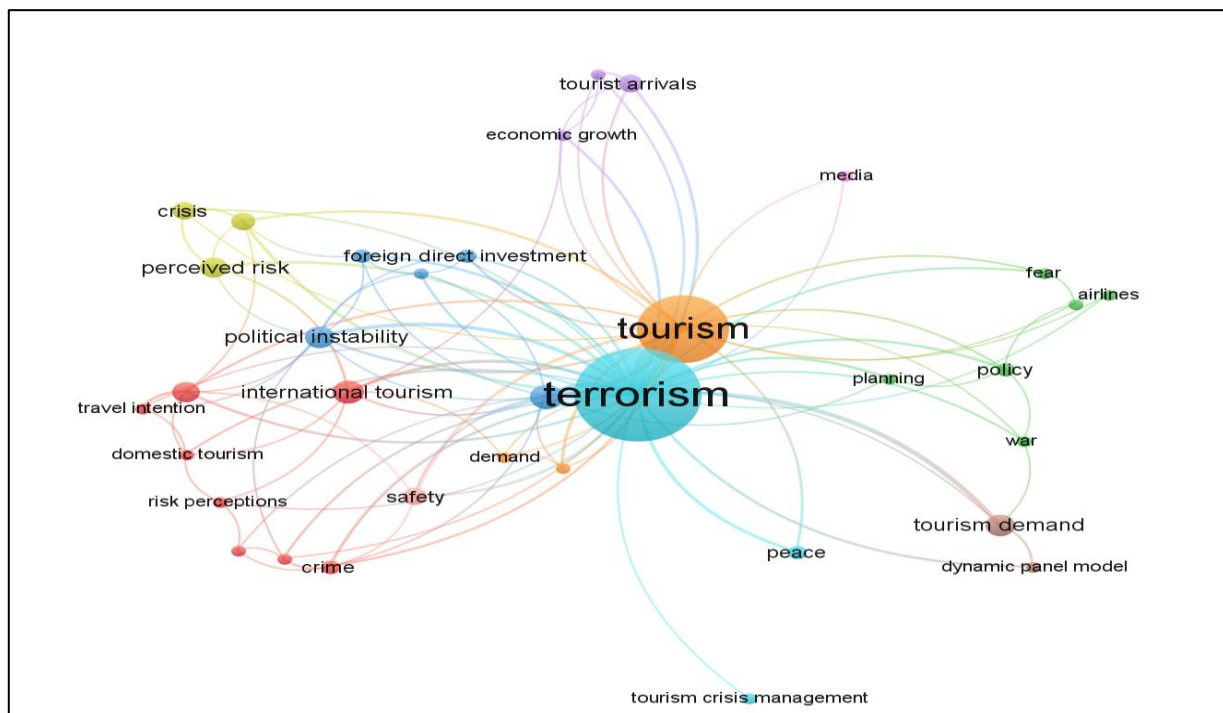
Source: Authors' own elaboration

Finally, in the bottom-left quadrant, we find themes like security and safety, which are foundational yet currently show signs of reduced scholarly momentum. Their low density and centrality reflect a shift in how safety is conceptualised not as a standalone concept, but as embedded within broader constructs like risk perception or destination image. However, these themes remain critical in applied contexts and may re-emerge with renewed interest depending on geopolitical developments or global crises.

Notably, risk perception appears in two distinct positions: once near the emerging quadrant (linked with destination image), and again in the motor quadrant (with perceived risk and tourist arrivals). This dual placement suggests its complex role in the literature, bridging foundational concerns about safety with advanced discussions on tourist behaviour and travel psychology (Reisinger & Mavondo, 2005). While foundational themes such as terrorism and political instability remain central, their low density indicates limited theoretical integration. Emerging themes like narrative and dark tourism signal new directions but remain weakly connected to core risk frameworks, highlighting opportunities for further research.

#### 4.6 Key word co-occurrence network

Graph 6. Author keywords co-occurrence network



Note: Colours represent thematic clusters generated by VOSviewer; node size indicates keyword frequency; edge thickness denotes co-occurrence strength.

Source: Authors' own elaboration

The network reveals fragmentation across economic, political, and psychological clusters, with limited convergence around media and narrative processes. This dispersion underscores the need for integrative research linking discourse, perception, and tourism behaviour. Graph 6 visualises the conceptual structure linking "tourism" and "terrorism" through author keyword co-occurrence, showing six thematic clusters. "Tourism" and "terrorism" emerge as the largest central nodes, shaping the academic discourse. Cluster one (red) includes international tourism, domestic tourism, and risk perceptions, exploring how tourism types respond to insecurity. Cluster two (blue) features political

instability and foreign direct investment, indicating a policy and economics focus. Cluster three (green), containing fear, airlines, and policy, reflects security infrastructure themes. Cluster four (purple), with tourist arrivals and economic growth, highlights tourism performance metrics. Cluster five (yellow), including perceived risk and crisis, represents psychological discourses on destination images. Cluster six (grey), focused on tourism demand and peace, reveals econometric approaches to disruption impacts. This network visualises the field's multidisciplinary nature, showing how tourism risk is constructed across media, policy, behaviour, and perception domains.

## 5. Conclusion

The bibliometric evidence shows that tourism and terrorism scholarship from 1986 to 2024 is anchored in a stable set of classic themes while only gradually incorporating communication-oriented concepts. The thematic evolution and keyword networks indicate the persistent centrality of terrorism, tourism, political instability, security, destination image, and tourism demand. In the strategic thematic map, terrorism, tourism, and political instability appear as basic themes, meaning they remain highly central but comparatively under developed in integrative theorising. At the same time, crisis communication and tourism crisis management are positioned as niche themes, suggesting that communication has progressed in specialised pockets yet has not fully converged with the main demand and risk perception stream. Overall, the maps support a bounded conclusion: the field increasingly recognises perceived risk and crisis management, but the communicative mechanisms that connect incidents to sustained perceptions remain unevenly integrated across dominant clusters.

## 6. Implications

### 6.1 Theoretical implications

This study advances theoretical understanding in the tourism risk literature by repositioning “risk” as a socially constructed and communicatively shaped phenomenon rather than a fixed external event. While prior research has typically explored the tangible impacts of terrorism, political unrest, or natural disasters on tourism, this study foregrounds the process through which these events are narrated, emotionally intensified, and digitally sustained.

Secondly, this research also contributes theoretically by bridging fragmented conversations across crisis communication, risk perception, and destination image. The bibliometric analysis reveals that while themes such as “perceived risk” and “crisis management” have become prominent, the communicative mechanisms that shape these perceptions are often implied but rarely interrogated directly. The study invites scholars to reconsider existing risk models by integrating narrative theory and media logic, highlighting how repeated exposure, emotional salience, and virality shape traveller behaviour.

This study encourages a shift in theoretical focus: from understanding what tourists fear to understanding how and why that fear takes hold in the first place. It provides an important foundation for rethinking the epistemological basis of tourism risk not as a linear response to danger, but as a circular negotiation between digital narratives, emotional perception, and public imagination.

### 6.2 Practical and policy implications

A central practical insight is that tourism destinations must invest in narrative resilience. This means developing systems to detect, interpret, and respond to damaging digital content, including misinformation, sensational news cycles, and emotionally viral posts. Crisis response, therefore, should

no longer be limited to press conferences and damage control; it must include real-time social listening, media engagement, and coordinated storytelling strategies.

At the same time, tourism policy frameworks must evolve to recognise narrative disruption as a legitimate form of crisis. National and regional tourism boards should integrate media preparedness protocols into their risk management strategies. This includes building in-house or cross-agency media task forces capable of monitoring platform discourse, coordinating with influencers, and responding strategically to reputation shocks.

Moreover, other specific implications emerge for both practitioners and policymakers:

- Establish real-time digital monitoring systems to track emerging narratives during crises and identify misinformation before it escalates. For instance, tourism boards should invest in real-time social listening platforms that can monitor the spread of negative narratives, enabling proactive response strategies to counteract misinformation before it affects tourism demand.
- Partner with content creators and local storytellers during recovery periods to amplify messages of resilience, safety, and human connection, rather than relying solely on official bulletins.
- Develop national or regional crisis communication frameworks that include tourism ministries, foreign affairs, media councils, and digital platforms to ensure coordinated messaging during disruptions.
- Engage with platforms like YouTube, TikTok, and Instagram through public–private partnerships aimed at identifying harmful content trends, flagging disinformation, and promoting verified travel content, especially in politically unstable or developing regions where official capacity is limited.
- Train tourism professionals and government officials in digital narrative strategy, media framing, and emotional psychology, moving beyond traditional PR or promotional marketing skillsets.
- Foster ethical reporting guidelines in collaboration with media organisations to minimise the unintended consequences of sensational coverage, particularly when crises involve tourists or symbolic destinations.
- Set real-time alerts for negative sentiment spikes, unusual volume around your destination name, and emerging keywords that pair your brand with words like danger, unrest, or scam. Route alerts to a small duty group with clear handoff rules for nights and weekends.
- Limit access to listening dashboards to trained staff, retain only what you need, and communicate clearly when you correct rumours to avoid chilling legitimate speech.

Moreover, institutions such as UNWTO, ASEAN Tourism Forum, and OIC tourism bodies can provide shared resources, toolkits, and funding for narrative-based recovery strategies in under-resourced destinations. Just as tourism infrastructure requires investment, so does a destination's narrative infrastructure, its ability to tell its story, counter fear, and rebuild trust in the eyes of the global public.

### 6.3 The road ahead: rebuilding trust as an ongoing commitment

Restoring trust in a destination after its loss is arduous. This study illustrates that recovery necessitates ongoing, transparent communication that addresses both perceived and actual risks, rather than merely focusing on marketing or damage management. Destinations must adopt long-term communication strategies that foster cultural resilience, prioritise safety, and personalise the tourism experience. In doing so, they protect not only their financial interests but also the profound potential of tourism to foster intercultural understanding in an increasingly divided world driven by fear. Consequently, crisis response alone is insufficient to traverse the tourism environment during an era of digital disruption. Collaboration among stakeholders, narrative foresight, and adept communication skills are essential to ensure that sites remain not only physically secure but also emotionally and perceptually trustworthy from a global perspective.

#### 6.4 Limitations and future research directions

This study has several limitations that should temper interpretation. The evidence base is restricted to Scopus-indexed, English-language journal articles in business and social science outlets, which likely underrepresents work in communication, information studies, and regional literatures, as well as books, conference proceedings, and grey materials. The search strategy centres on tourism and terrorism, so research that foregrounds misinformation, rumour, platform governance, or algorithmic amplification may not always be retrieved if those terms do not co-appear with the core keywords. Future research could integrate linguistic analysis to examine the emotional tone of keywords and narratives on social media, providing insights into how sentiment affects tourists' perceptions of safety. Another limitation of the study is that it focuses on tourism studies only; thus, future research should move beyond mapping themes to testing how discourse shifts traveller behaviour by linking narrative exposure to observable outcomes such as arrivals, bookings, and search interest. Work should also examine how language barriers and translation choices shape perceived risk across markets, including the effects of machine translation, code switching, and local media norms on the circulation of fear and correction.

#### Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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### Appendix 1: The complete Scopus query used for data extraction

**Search Keywords:** TITLE-ABS-KEY ( "Tourism" AND "Terrorism" ) AND PUBYEAR > 1985 AND PUBYEAR < 2025 AND ( LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY JOURNALS ONLY" ) , ( LIMIT-TO ( DOCTYPE , "ar" ) ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SRCTYPE , "j" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( LANGUAGE , "English" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA , "BUSI" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA , "SOCI" ) ) AND PUBYEAR > 1985 AND PUBYEAR < 2025 AND ( LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Travel Research" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism Economics" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Annals Of Tourism Research" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism Management" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Travel And Tourism Marketing" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Current Issues In Tourism" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Worldwide Hospitality And Tourism Themes" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism Analysis" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "International Journal Of Tourism Cities" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism And Hospitality Research" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism Terrorism And Security Tourism Security Safety And Post Conflict Destinations" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism Recreation Research" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Asia Pacific Journal Of Tourism Research" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism In Turbulent Times Towards Safe Experiences For Visitors" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Safety And Security In Tourism Relationships Management And Marketing" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "International Journal Of Tourism Research" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Anthropology Of Tourism Security" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourismos" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Policy Research In Tourism Leisure And Events" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "International Journal Of Tourism Policy" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "International Journal Of Religious Tourism And Pilgrimage" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "African Journal Of Hospitality Tourism And Leisure" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism Security And Safety From Theory To Practice First Edition" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism Review" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism Management Perspectives" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Safety And Tourism A Global Industry With Global Risks" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Tourism Analysis" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Sustainable Tourism" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Social Political And Economic Studies" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Sport And Tourism" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Environmental Management And Tourism" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Turyzm Tourism" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourist Studies" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism Through Troubled Times Challenges And Opportunities Of The Tourism Industry In 21st Century" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism Safety And Security Just After Covid 19" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism Power And Culture Anthropological Insights" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism In South And Southeast Asia Issues And Cases" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism In Crisis" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism And Politics Global Frameworks And Local Realities" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Tourism And Hospitality Management" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Terrorism In A Global Village How Terrorism Affects Our Daily Lives" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Tourism And Development" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Tourism And Cultural Change" ) OR LIMIT-TO (

EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Hospitality And Tourism Research" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Hospitality And Tourism Management" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of Convention And Event Tourism" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Journal Of China Tourism Research" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "International Journal Of Hospitality And Tourism Administration" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "International Journal Of Culture Tourism And Hospitality Research" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Geojournal Of Tourism And Geosites" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "European Journal Of Tourism Research" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "E Review Of Tourism Research" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Cyber Warfare And Terrorism Concepts Methodologies Tools And Applications" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Crisis Management In Tourism" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Dark Tourism And Pilgrimage" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Cultural Heritage And Tourism In The Developing World A Regional Perspective" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Cultural Heritage And Tourism In Africa" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Cultural And Heritage Tourism In The Middle East And North Africa Complexities Management And Practices" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Crisis Management In The Tourism Industry" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Covid 19 And The Hospitality And Tourism Industry A Research Companion" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Consumer Behaviour In Tourism Second Edition" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Conducting Terrorism Field Research A Guide" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Annals Of Tourism Research Empirical Insights" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Air Transport A Tourism Perspective" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( EXACTSRCTITLE , "Advances In Hospitality And Leisure" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( DOCTYPE , "ar" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SRCTYPE , "j" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( LANGUAGE , "English" ) ) AND ( LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA , "BUSI" ) OR LIMIT-TO ( SUBJAREA , "SOCI" ) )