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PREGLED PODRUČJA ISTRAŽIVANJA NA POVEZNICI TURIZMA I TERORIZMA

FRAMING RESEARCH AT THE TOURISM AND TERRORISM NEXUS

SAŽETAK: Obzirom na sve veći značaj i utjecaj terorizma na međunarodni turizam, buduća će se istraživanja u turizmu zasigurno pojačano usredotočiti na ovu posebnu vrstu krize. U ovom se članku analizira evolucija istraživanja na poveznici turizma i terorizma kako bi se potakla buduća istraživanja u ovom području. S jedne strane, provedena je klasična bibliometrijska analiza članaka u časopisima na temu „turizam“ i „terorizam“ a da se pri tomu fokus nije sužavao isključivo na časopise iz područja putovanja, turizma i ugostiteljstva. S druge strane, uparene su kvalitativna analiza sadržaja i kvantitativna višestruka korespondencijska analiza kako bi se opisalo ovo specifično područje istraživanja. U tu svrhu se rabila procedura HOMALS (analiza homogenosti metodom najmanjeg kvadrata). Ova je analiza rezultirala vrijednim pregledom trenutnog stanja istraživanja u ovom, nažalost, aktualnom istraživačkom području.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: terorizam, kriza, bibliometrija, analiza sadržaja, HOMALS

ABSTRACT: Given the rising significance of terrorism and its implications on international tourism, future tourism research will certainly intensify its focus on this particular type of crisis. To assist future research in this area, this article analyzes the evolution of research at the tourism and terrorism nexus. On the one hand, a classical bibliometric analysis of journal articles on “tourism” and “terrorism” is conducted, thereby not narrowing the focus exclusively to journals from the fields of travel, tourism and hospitality. On the other hand, qualitative content analysis and quantitative multiple correspondence analysis are paired to map this detailed research area. For this purpose, the HOMALS (analysis by means of altering least square) procedure was used. The results of this analysis create a valuable overview of the current state of research in this, unfortunately, topical area of research.

KEYWORDS: terrorism, crisis, bibliometric, content analysis, HOMALS

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1. UVOD

Utjecaj kriznih događaja na turizam dosad je privukao značajnu pozornost u području istraživanja putovanja i turizma (Ritchie, 2004; Evans i Elphick, 2005; Tsai i Chen, 2010; Becken i Hughey, 2013). Budući da se turizam konsenzualno smatra ekonomskom aktivnošću koja je osjetljiva na raznovrsne nestabilnosti, a u pravilu su financirana diskrecijskim dohotkom, krize se smatraju jednom od glavnih odrednica putovanja u suvremenoj literaturi.

U osnovi se proučavanju utjecaja kriza na turizam pristupa s dvije povezane, iako različite perspektive. S jedne strane, s makroekonomske perspektive, krize su postale klasična odrednica ekonomske potražnje čiji se utjecaj može ocijeniti promjenama kako u receptivnoj tako i u emitivnoj turističkoj aktivnosti, kako u pogođenim tako i u uključenim geografskim područjima. Na primjer, globalna financijska kriza 2008. godine, koja je prerasla u dugoročan ekonomski pad i recesiju u mnogim zemljama, pobudila je stagnaciju ili pad dolazaka posjetitelja u mnogim destinacijama uz istodobnu promjenu cjelokupne emitivne aktivnosti iz najpogođenijih zemalja ili područja. Iz mikroekonomske perspektive, s druge strane, krize se primarno vide kao čimbenik koji utječe na ponašanje potrošača koje se može procijeniti reakcijama individualnih putnika. Ova druga perspektiva pomaže pri izučavanju psiholoških utjecaja kriza na proces odlučivanja putnika i na otkrivanje promjena načina putovanja. Iako se pristupi istraživanju i dobivene spoznaje značajno razlikuju ovisno o odabranoj perspektivi, ovo su očito ipak dvije strane iste kovanice.

Druga osnovna razlika između doprinosa u ovom području proizlazi iz vrste krize koja se proučava. U literaturi se mogu naći razne klasifikacije, ali općenito svi obuhvaćaju četiri široke i jasno određene kategorije događaja koji utječu na turizam (npr. Hall, 2010),

1. INTRODUCTION

The impact of crisis events on tourism has so far received considerable attention in the travel and tourism research area (Ritchie, 2004; Evans and Elphick, 2005; Tsai and Chen, 2010; Becken and Hughey, 2013). Since tourism is consensually regarded as an economic activity that is prone to instabilities of various kinds, and typically financed through discretionary budget, crises are being seen as a major travel determinant in the contemporary literature.

Basically, the impact of crises on tourism is studied from two interrelated, but rather distinct perspectives. On the one hand, from a macroeconomic perspective, crises become a classical, economic demand determinant whose influence can be assessed through changes in either inbound- or outbound tourism activity, in affected or involved geographical regions. For example, the 2008 global financial crisis, which has evolved into a longer-term economic downturn and recession for many countries, has evoked a stagnation or decline in arrivals to many destinations with a parallel change in overall outbound activity from most affected countries or regions. From a microeconomic perspective, on the other hand, crises are primarily regarded as a factor influencing consumer behavior, which can be assessed through individual traveler reactions. As such, this latter type of studies helps to better understand the psychological influences of crises on the traveler's decision-making process and to uncover changing traveling patterns. Although study approaches and revealed insight differ significantly depending on the taken perspective, these are obviously still two sides of the same coin.

Another basic distinction between contributions in this area can be made based on the type of crisis studied. Various classifications can be found in the literature but generally all of them encompass four broad and dis-

tj. (i) problemi koji se odnose na zdravlje, poput, npr. epidemija; (ii) prirodne i ekološke katastrofe, kao npr. potresi ili ekološka onečišćenja; (iii) problemi povezani s gospodarstvom, poput naftnih udara ili već spomenute globalne financijske krize; i (iv) politički problemi, poput npr. unutarnjih nestabilnosti i ratova. Bez obzira na kategoriju, dvije značajne varijable koje utječu na magnitudu implikacija krize na turizam jesu veličina geografskog učinka (npr. lokalna epidemija nasuprot pandemiji) i njezina postojanost (npr. politički motivirani napadi nasuprot kontinuiranim građanskim ratovima). Budući da ove dvije varijable proizvode vrlo određene implikacije iz perspektive istraživanja u turizmu, zapravo bi bilo korisno razgraničiti vrste kriza na kontinuumu između individualnih kriznih događaja ili udara na jednom kraju i neprekidnih i stalnih kriza na drugom kraju. Dok su udari inherentno (ali ne isključivo) ograničeni u odnosu na veličinu geografskog učinka (npr. erupcije vulkana), dugotrajne krize također se mogu geografski ograničiti, ali s njihovim trajanjem poprimaju značajno više mogućnosti poticanja strukturnih promjena kako na strani ponude tako i na strani potražnje uključenih strana (npr. klimatske promjene ili dugotrajna recesija).

Terorizam, kao vrsta politički povezane krize, je, na žalost, napredovao daleko na tom kontinuumu u zadnje vrijeme. Do 11. rujna 2001. godine terorizam se uglavnom svrstavao u udare ili stalne krize koje su bile ograničene na omeđena geografska područja (npr. udari ETA-e i IRA-e, ili stalni sukobi na Bliskom istoku). U prvoj dekadi novog milenija terorizam se razvio u trajnu krizu s rastućim geografskim djelokrugom. Danas, naročito uz uspon ISIS-a and ISIL-a, terorizam je postao stalna prijetnja na globalnoj razini, naročito za Zapadnu civilizaciju. Slika 1 prikazuje geografsku distribuciju terorističkih napada usmjerenih na turiste od 70-ih godina prošlog stoljeća. Vidi se da među zemljama najugroženijima od terorizma ima

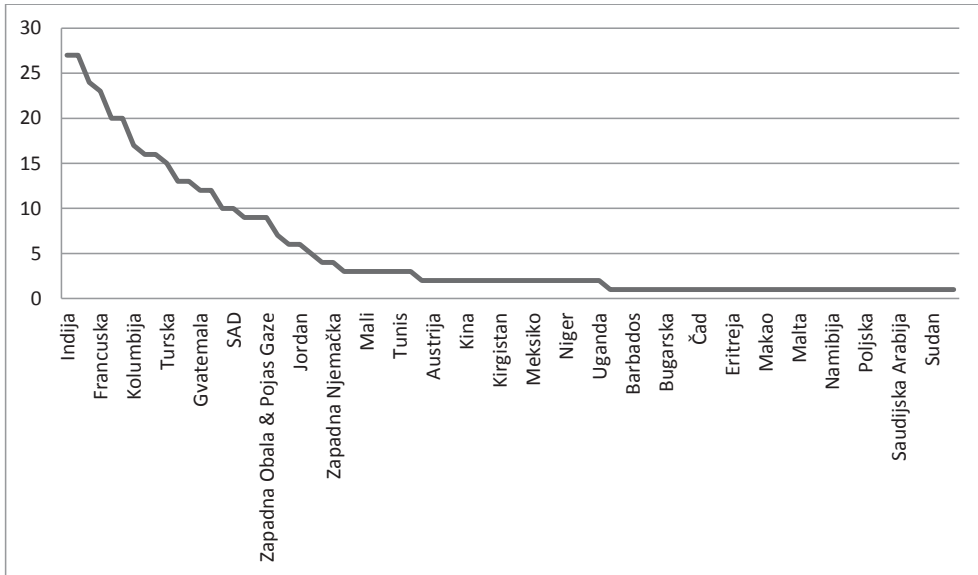
tinct categories of events that affect tourism (e.g. Hall, 2010), i.e., (i) health-related issues, like e.g. disease outbreaks; (ii) natural and environmental disasters, like e.g. earthquakes or environmental contaminations; (iii) economy-related issues, like oil shocks or the aforementioned global financial crisis; and (iv) political issues, like e.g. internal instabilities and wars. Irrespective of the category two important variables that influence the magnitude of a crisis' implications on tourism are its geographical effect size (e.g. local disease outbreak versus pandemics) and its persistency (e.g. politically-motivated assaults versus ongoing civil wars). Since these two variables provide rather distinct implications from a tourism research perspective, it would in fact be worthwhile to distinguish between classes of crises on a continuum ranging from individual crisis events or shocks on the one end over ongoing crises to persistent crises on the other end. While shocks are inherently (but not exclusively) delimited with regard to geographical effect size (e.g. volcano eruptions), persistent crises may as well be geographically delimited, but as they continue to last, they bear significantly more potential to evoke structural changes on both supply- and demand-side of involved parties (e.g. climate change or long-lasting recession).

Terrorism as a type of political-related crisis has unfortunately moved far along this continuum in recent times. Until 9/11 terrorism mainly fell either into the category of shocks or ongoing crises which were limited to bounded geographical areas (e.g. assaults by ETA and IRA, or ongoing conflicts in the Middle East). During the first decade of the new Millennium terrorism has developed into a lasting crisis with a growing geographical scope. Nowadays, in particular with the rise of ISIS and ISIL terrorism has turned into a persisting threat on a global level especially for Western civilizations. The geographical distribution of terrorism attacks directed towards tourists since the seventies of the last century is presented in Figure 1.

nekoliko globalno vodećih receptivnih turističkih zemalja kao što su Francuska, Turska i SAD.

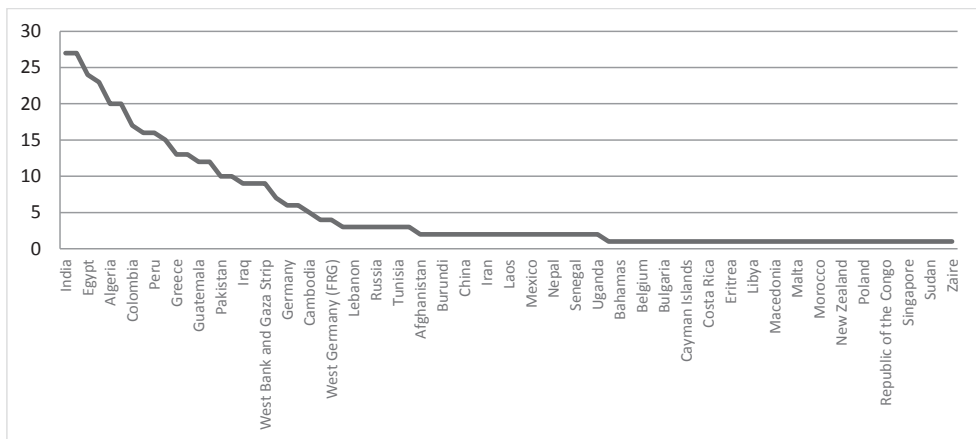
As can be seen, among the countries most affected by terrorism attacks there are several of the globally leading tourism destinations, such as France, Turkey and the United States.

Slika 1. Zemljopisna distribucija broja terorističkih napada usmjerenih prema turistima (1970. – 2014.) /



Izvor: The Global Terrorism Database (<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/contact/>).

Figure 1. The geographical distribution of terrorism attacks (1970 – 2014)



Source: The Global Terrorism Database (<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/contact/>).

S obzirom na sve veći značaj terorizma i njegovih implikacija na međunarodni turizam, buduća istraživanja u području turizma sigurno će se sve više fokusirati na ovu vrste krize. Kao podrška budućim istraživanjima, ovaj rad analizira evoluciju istraživanja turizma i terorizma kako bi se dobila slika trenutnog stanja znanja u ovom području. Kako bi se postigao spomenuti cilj, u ovom se istraživanju provodi bibliometrijska analiza te analiza sadržaja znanstvenih članaka na teme „turizam“ i „terorizam“. Pritom fokus nije sužen isključivo na časopise iz područja putovanja, turizma i ugostiteljstva.

2. METODOLOGIJA

Izabrana populacija članaka za ovaj rad temelji se na dvije ključne riječi, a to su “terorizam” i “turizam”. Istraživanje je provedeno na bazama Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection pod kategorijama naslova, sažetka i ključnih riječi. Radovi su prikupljeni 6. srpnja 2015. godine.

Ukupno je 129 rezultata (zapisa) uključeno u dvostupanjsku analizu. U prvom je koraku provedena bibliometrijska analiza kako bi se dobio pregled časopisa, članaka i autora koji čine odabrano područje istraživanja.

U drugom su koraku kombinirane kvalitativna analiza sadržaja i kvantitativna analiza višestruke korespondencije s namjerom pregleda odabranog područja istraživanja. HOMALS procedura (analiza homogenosti metodom najmanjeg kvadrata) rabila se za procjenu dvo-dimenzionalnih koordinata za svaki deskriptor. Međusobna udaljenost deskriptora rezultat je učestalosti njihovog zajedničkog pojavljivanja u odabranim radovima (Gifi, 1990; Bendixen i Sandler, 1995). Početna lista deskriptora derivirana je kao popis ključnih riječi autora. Ako se ključna riječ pojavila u više od 5% radova, odabrana je kao deskriptor, a u suprotnom slučaju je odbačena. Logika korištenja HOMALS procedure za opisivanje područja istraživanja prethodno je primjenjivana u nekoliko bi-

Given the rising significance of terrorism and its implications on international tourism, future tourism research will certainly intensify its focus on this particular type of crisis. To assist future efforts of scholars, the present study seeks to analyze the evolution of research on tourism and terrorism, and to provide a snapshot of current knowledge. To achieve this goal, this study conducts a bibliometric and content analysis of journal articles on “tourism” and “terrorism”, thereby not narrowing the focus exclusively to journals from the fields of travel, tourism and hospitality.

2. METHODOLOGY

The selected population of papers in this article was based on two keywords, i.e. “terrorism” and “tourism”. The search was performed on the Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection, under categories of title, abstract and keywords (TS). The paper extraction was performed on July 6th, 2015.

Overall, a total of 129 papers were extracted and entered a two-stage analysis. In the first step, a bibliometric analysis was performed to provide insight into key journals, articles and authors covering this specific research area.

In the second step, a qualitative content analysis and quantitative multiple correspondence approach was combined for the purpose of mapping this specific research area. The HOMALS (analysis by means of altering least square) procedure was used to estimate two-dimensional coordinates of each descriptor. Descriptor association was calculated on the basis of the number of mutual paper appearances (Gifi, 1990; Bendixen and Sandler, 1995). For this purpose, descriptors were selected from the list of keywords given by the authors in this particular research field. If the keyword appeared in more than five percent of all cases it was selected as descriptor or otherwise discarded. The rationale for using the HOMALS procedure in

bliometrijskih analiza raličitih područja istraživanja (npr. Furrer, Thomas i Goussevskaia, 2008; Su i Lee, 2012; Dabic, González-Loureiro i Furrer, 2014; González-Loureiro, Dabic i Furrer, 2015). Svakom od 129 radova dodijeljena je binarna vrijednost za svaki deskriptor. Vrijednost 'nula' dodijeljena je radovima čiji naslovi, sažeci i ključne riječi nisu sadržavali konkretni deskriptor i obrnuto. Nakon stvaranja matrice s radovima kao recima i deskriptorima kao stupcima, popunjene binarnim vrijednostima, pomoću SPSS-a izračunate su dvo-dimenzionalne vrijednosti za svaki deskriptor. Dobiveni rezultat demonstrira klastere deskriptora koji se često simultano pojavljuju u odabranim radovima.

Dodatne informacije su derivirane izgradnjom prikaza koji dovodi u odnos učestalost deskriptora i njegovu udaljenost od markera kvalitativnih metoda istraživanja. Marker kvalitativnih metoda istraživanja obuhvaća sljedeće ključne riječi: informant, intervju, „poslovni slučaj“, „pitanje otvorenog tipa“, analiza sadržaja, fokus grupa, bibliografija, etnografija, pričanje, priča, „nabava iz mnoštva“, „promišljanje“, „rekurzivna apstrakcija“, fundamentalna teorija, kritičko društveno istraživanje, propitivanje, auto-etnografija, eksperimentalno pilot testiranje, ontologija, epistemologija, pozitivizam, aksiologija, post-pozitivizam i kritičke teorije konstruktivizma. Udaljenost između svakog deskriptora i markera kvantitativnog istraživanja izračunata je prema jednadžbi (1).

$$d(di, dj) = \sqrt{(x_{di} - x_{dj})^2 + (y_{di} - y_{dj})^2} \quad (1)$$

Koristeći broj radova u kojima se pojavljuje deskriptor i njegovu izračunatu udaljenost od markera kvalitativnog istraživanja može se izraditi dvo-dimenzionalna matrica (Gonzales-Loureiro, Dabić i Furrer, 2015). Ova se matrica može podijeliti na četiri kvadranta rabeći odgovarajuće medijalne vrijednosti za pragove kvadranta. Matrica omogućava identifikaciju popularnih tema u kojima postoji manjak kvalitativnih istraživanja, teme

mapping research areas was previously confirmed in several bibliometric analyses from various areas of study (e.g. Furrer, Thomas, and Goussevskaia, 2008; Su and Lee, 2012; Dabic, González-Loureiro, and Furrer, 2014; González-Loureiro, Dabic, and Furrer, 2015). Each of the 129 cases was given a binary value for each descriptor. A value of zero was given to papers whose title, abstract and keywords did not contain a specific descriptor and vice versa. After creating a data matrix with papers as rows and descriptors as columns, filled with binary values, SPSS was used to calculate two-dimensional scores for each descriptor. The outcome is represented by topic clustering showing homogeneous subgroups of words associated by the number of joint appearances.

Additional information was derived from examining descriptor frequency and its distance from qualitative research methods marker. Marker of qualitative research methods include keywords such as: informant, interview, case study, open ended question, content analysis, focus group, bibliography, ethnography, narration, story, stories, crowdsourcing, thinking, recursive abstraction, grounded theory, critical social research, inquiry, auto ethnography, pilot testing, ontology, epistemology, positivism, axiology, post-positivism and critical theories constructivism. The distance from each descriptor to qualitative marker was calculated by the following Equation 1.

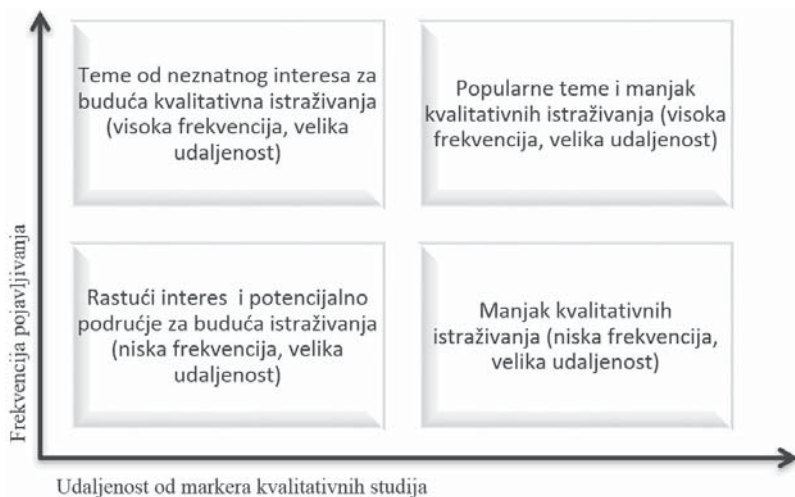
$$d(di, dj) = \sqrt{(x_{di} - x_{dj})^2 + (y_{di} - y_{dj})^2} \quad (1)$$

By using each descriptor's frequency of appearance and its calculated distance to qualitative approaches a two-dimensional matrix can be created (Gonzales-Loureiro, Dabić and Furrer, 2015). The matrix can further be divided into four quadrants using respective median values as quadrant thresholds. Based on this analysis, the matrix facilitates identifying popular topics and relevant gaps in the qualitative studies, topics

od neznatnog interesa za buduća kvalitativna istraživanja, teme od rastućeg interesa koje istovremeno predstavljaju potencijalno područje za buduća istraživanja i teme s manjkom kvalitativnih istraživanja. (Slika 2).

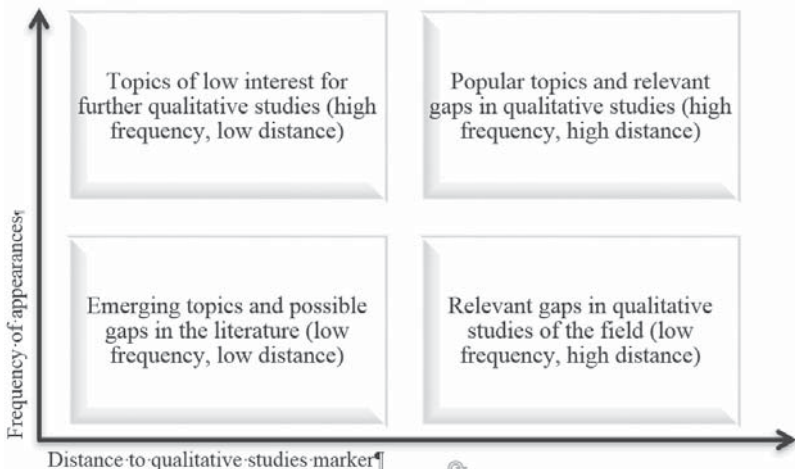
of low interest for further qualitative studies, emerging topics and possible gaps in the literature and relevant general gaps in qualitative studies of the field. (Figure 2).

Slika 2. Matrica za otkrivanje potencijalnih istraživačkih smjerova u području turizma i terorizma



Izvor: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI)

Figure 2. Matrix for detection of potential unexplored topics in area of tourism and terrorism



Source: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI)

3. REZULTATI

Bibliometrijska analiza

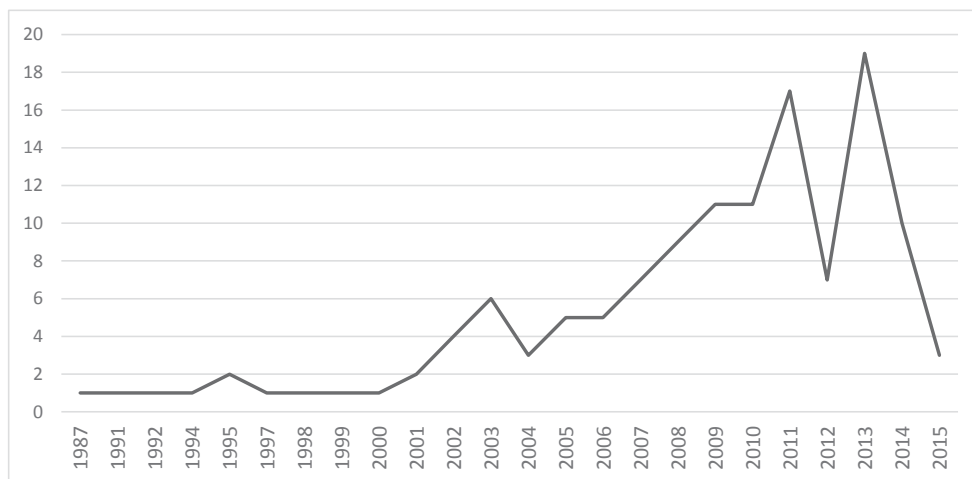
Slika 3 prikazuje evoluciju istraživačkih interesa turizma i terorizma. Prvi znanstveni članak na ovu temu koji je indeksiran u Web of Science publicirao je 1987. godine Graham Norton u časopisu *The World Today*. Od tada, sve do napada 11. rujna 2001. godine, broj radova na ovu temu je bio vrlo malen, otprilike po jedan rad godišnje u bazi Web of Science. Međutim, od tada se broj publikacija počeo značajno povećavati. U najrecentnijem razdoblju, evoluciju članaka karakterizira izrazita oscilacija od godine do godine, ali s jasnim trendom porasta.

3. RESULTS

Bibliometric analysis

The evolution of researchers' attention to the relationship between tourism and terrorism is portrayed in Figure 3. The first journal article on this topic, indexed in the Web of Science, has been published in 1987 by Graham Norton in *The World Today*. From that time until the 9/11 events, works on this topic have been rather scarce, with, on average, one publication in the Web of Science per year. Hereafter, however, the number of published articles has started to rise significantly. In most recent years, the evolution of articles is further characterized by pronounced year-to-year oscillations, but the trend remains steadily positive.

**Slika 3. Evolucija članaka na poveznici turizma i terorizma /
Figure 3. Evolution of articles at the tourism and terrorism nexus**



Izvor: / Source: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI).

S obzirom na geografsku distribuciju doprinosa i na temelju afilijacija prvih autora, postoji evidentna dominacija autora iz anglo-saksonskih područja (Tablica 1). Preko polovice od ukupnog broja publiciranih članaka (129) napisali su znanstvenici iz SAD-a

With regard to the geographical distribution of contributions, based on the origin of first author affiliations, there is an evident domination of authors from the Anglo-Saxon area (Table 1). More than a half of the 129 published articles were written by scholars

**Tablica 1. Struktura zemalja prema pripadnosti autora /
Table 1. Country breakdown of author affiliations.**

Zemlja / Country	Frekvencija / Record count	Postotak od 129 / Percentage of 129
SAD / USA	50	38,76 / 38.76
Velika Britanija / Great Britain	21	16,28 / 16.28
Španjolska / Spain	11	8,53 / 8.53
Australija / Australia	9	6,98 / 6.98
Njemačka / Germany	8	6,20 / 6.20
Izrael / Israel	7	5,43 / 5.43
Novi Zeland / New Zealand	7	5,43 / 5.43
Portugal / Portugal	7	5,43 / 5.43
Grčka / Greece	5	3,88 / 3.88
Južna Afrika / South Africa	4	3,10 / 3.10
Nizozemska / The Netherlands	3	2,33 / 2.33
NR Kina / Peoples Republic of China	3	2,33 / 2.33
Švicarska / Switzerland	3	2,33 / 2.33
Turska / Turkey	3	2,33 / 2.33
Pakistan / Pakistan	2	1,55 / 1.55
Tajland / Thailand	2	1,55 / 1.55
Austrija / Austria	1	0,78 / 0.78
Hrvatska / Croatia	1	0,78 / 0.78
Češka Republika / Czech Republic	1	0,78 / 0.78
Egipat / Egypt	1	0,78 / 0.78
Finska / Finland	1	0,78 / 0.78
Francuska / France	1	0,78 / 0.78
Indonezija / Indonesia	1	0,78 / 0.78
Jordan / Jordan	1	0,78 / 0.78
Litva / Litva	1	0,78 / 0.78
Malezija / Malaysia	1	0,78 / 0.78
Sjeverna Irska / Northern Ireland	1	0,78 / 0.78
Norveška / Norway	1	0,78 / 0.78
Singapur / Singapore	1	0,78 / 0.78
Tajvan / Taiwan	1	0,78 / 0.78
Wales / Wales	1	0,78 / 0.78

Izvor: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI) / Source: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI)

(50) i Velike Britanije (21). Ako se još pridodaju autori iz Australije (9) i Novog Zelanda (7), dvaju značajnih anglo-saksonskih dugolinijskih tržišta, udio autora s ovih područja povećava se na otprilike dvije trećine.

from the USA (50) and Great Britain (21). If further including those from Australia (9) and New Zealand (7), which are another two other important Anglo-Saxon long-haul markets, this share amounts to approximately two thirds of contributions.

Između pet najviše rangiranih zemalja svrstane su Španjolska (11), jedna od najznačajnijih turističkih destinacija u svijetu, i Njemačka (8), jedno od najvećih emitivnih tržišta pa zatim i predstavnici sredozemnih zemalja (Portugal, Izrael, i Grčka). Posve razumljivo, ovo pokazuje da je pozornost istraživača na ovu temu najizraženija u zemljama koje predstavljaju značajna kako emitivna tako i receptivna turistička tržišta.

Tablica 1 prikazuje rangiranje časopisa prema broju publiciranih članaka na temu poveznice turizma i terorizma (prikazani su samo časopisi s minimalno dva članka). Pojedinačno, najveći je broj članaka (17; 13,08%) publiciran u časopisu *Tourism Management* koji se općenito smatra vodećim časopisom usmjerenim na pitanja menadžmenta u području putovanja i turizma. Još su dva 'čista' turistička časopisa među prvih pet, a to su *Annals of Tourism Research* (8 članaka; 6,15%) i *Journal of Travel Research* (JTR; 4 članka; 3,08%). Dok se *Annals of Tourism Research* pozicionirao kao časopis iz područja društvenih znanosti, JTR-ov profil je sličan časopisu *Tourism Management* koji je dominantno usmjeren na ponašanje putnika i turista, menadžment i razvoj. Treba napomenuti da su ova tri časopisa uglavnom rangirana kao najutjecajniji časopisi u području turizma (Thomson Reuters Social Sciences Citation Index, 2015), a jedini su časopisi iz područja turizma s 4 zvjezdice prema rangiranju *Association of Business Schools* (ABS, 2015). Nadalje treba naglasiti da, dok ima još nekoliko drugih cijenjenih turističkih časopisa na ovom popisu, postoje još mnogi časopisi koji su primarno fokusirani na pitanje politika i međunarodnih odnosa, poput *Defence and Peace Economics* koji je drugi na popisu s 11 članaka i udjelom od 8,46%, te peto rangirani *Journal of Peace Research* s 4 članka i udjelom od 3,08%. Općenito, dok je 49 članaka (37,70%) publicirano u časopisima WOS kategorije Ugostiteljstvo, Dokolica, Sport i Menadžment (*Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Management*), časopisi iz područja turizma čine samo 18,31% od ukupnog zbro-

Among the top-five countries there are further Spain (11), one of the most important destinations in the world, and Germany (8), one of the top generating markets. These countries are followed by other representatives from the Mediterranean area (Portugal, Israel, and Greece). Not surprisingly, this indicates that the attention of researchers to this topic is most pronounced in countries that represent either important generating and/or receiving tourism markets.

A ranking of journals according to the number of published articles on the tourism and terrorism nexus is provided in Table 2 (only journals with at least two publications are shown). Individually, most articles (17; 13.08%) have been published in *Tourism Management*, which is widely considered the premier periodical focusing on management-related issues in travel and tourism. Two more 'pure' tourism outlets appear among the top-five journals, i.e., the *Annals of Tourism Research* (8 articles; 6.15%) and the *Journal of Travel Research* (JTR; 4 articles; 3.08%). While the *Annals* are a self-proclaimed social sciences journal, the profile of the JTR is similar to the one of *Tourism Management*, with a dominant focus on travel and tourism behavior, management and development. Noteworthy, these three journals are traditionally ranked as the most influential tourism journals with regard to their impact factor (Thomson Reuters Social Sciences Citation Index, 2015), and the only 4-star tourism journals as ranked by the *Association of Business Schools* (ABS, 2015). Further noteworthy, while several other well-respected tourism journals are ranked high on this list, there are also many journals with a primary focus on government issues and international relations, such as *Defence and Peace Economics* which is ranked second on the list (11 articles; 8.46% share), and the *Journal of Peace Research* ranked fifth (4 articles; 3.08% share). Overall, while 49 articles (37.70%) come from journals that belong to the Web of Science category *Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Management*,

ja svih časopisa koji se bave ovom temom (17 od 81). Ovo jasno pokazuje da odnos između turizma i terorizma ima širu relevantnost te da privlači pozornost istraživača i iz drugih područja. Štoviše, relativno velik broj časopisa (81) u usporedbi s brojem publiciranih članaka (129) upućuje na zaključak da su istraživanja na ovu temu vrlo fragmentirana.

journals from the travel and tourism realm make up a share of only 18.31% in the total of all journals covering this topic (17 out of 81). This clearly signals that the relationship between tourism and terrorism is an issue of wider relevance and researcher attention. Furthermore, the rather large number of journals (i.e. 81) as compared to the number of published articles (i.e. 129), indicates that research on this topic is highly fragmented.

Tablica 2. Rangiranje časopisa prema broju objavljenih članaka o turizmu i terorizmu (časopisi s dva ili više članaka) / Table 2. Journal ranking based on number of published articles on tourism and terrorism (journals with two or more articles)

Naziv časopisa / <i>Journal title</i>	Frekvencija / <i>Record count</i>	Postotak od 129 / <i>Percentage share of 129</i>
Tourism Management	17	13,08 / 13.8
Defence and Peace Economics	11	8,46 / 8.46
Annals of Tourism Research	8	6,15 / 6.15
Journal of Travel Research	4	3,08 / 3.08
Journal of Peace Research	4	3,08 / 3.08
Journal of Conflict Resolution	4	3,08 / 3.08
Tourism Economics	3	2,31 / 2.31
Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism	3	2,31 / 2.31
Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing	3	2,31 / 2.31
Journal of Policy Modeling	3	2,31 / 2.31
International Journal of Tourism Research	3	2,31 / 2.31
Current Issues in Tourism	3	2,31 / 2.31
Urban Affairs Review	2	1,54 / 1.54
Middle Eastern Studies	2	1,54 / 1.54
Journal of Urban Economics	2	1,54 / 1.54
Economic Modelling	2	1,54 / 1.54
Applied Economics Letters	2	1,54 / 1.54

Izvor: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI) / Source: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI)

Analiza publiciranih članaka prema pridruženim područjima istraživanja donekle učvršćuje ovu tvrdnju (Tablica 3). Jasna je dominacija članaka iz područja *Poslovna ekonomija i ekonomija (Business & Economics)* s udjelom od 50% (65 članaka), zatim onih iz područja *Ekonomije* (40 članaka),

A breakdown of published contributions according to their associated research area(s) fortifies this indication to a certain extent (Table 3). With a 50% share (65 articles), articles from the *Business & Economics* area clearly dominate the total of contributions, with 40 articles belonging to the *Econom-*

Menadžmenta (23 članka) i *Poslovanja* (*Business*) (6 članaka) (postoji mogućnost višestrukih kategorija). Kategorija *Društvene znanosti i ostale teme* na drugom je mjestu s udjelom od 40% (52 članka). Međutim, ukupni znanstveni korpus na temu odnosa između terorizma i turizma povezan je s 26 različitih istraživačkih područja. Stoga, baš kao što je *turizam* općenito multidisciplinarno i interdisciplinarno područje istraživanja, tako i ova specifična tema privlači znanstveni interes širokog raspona heterogenih disciplina.

ics category, 23 to the *Management* category, and 6 to the *Business* category (multiple categories possible). The area *Social Sciences – Other Topics* is ranked second with a 40% share (52 articles). However, the overall body of research on the relationship between terrorism and tourism is associated to a total of 26 different subject areas. Accordingly, just as tourism in general is a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary field of research such is this particular topic attracting researchers from a wide range of heterogeneous disciplines.

Tablica 3. Struktura članaka prema području istraživanja

Područje istraživanja	Broj članaka	Postotak od 129
Poslovna ekonomija i ekonomija	65	50,39
Društvene znanosti – Ostale teme	52	40,31
Ekološke znanosti i ekologija	21	16,28
Sociologija	13	10,08
Uprava i pravo	12	9,30
Međunarodni odnosi	12	9,30
Urbanistička istraživanja	6	4,65
Regionalna istraživanja	4	3,10
Javna uprava	4	3,10
Matematika	3	2,33
Antropologija	2	1,55
Geografija	2	1,55
Matematičke metode u društvenim znanostima	2	1,55
Psihologija	2	1,55
Zdravstvena ekologija i zaštita na radu	2	1,55
Računalne znanosti	1	0,78
Kriminologija i penologija	1	0,78
Kulturološka istraživanja	1	0,78
Etnička istraživanja	1	0,78
Geologija	1	0,78
Meteorologija i atmosfere znanosti	1	0,78
Operacijska istraživanja i menadžment	1	0,78
Psihijatrija	1	0,78
Znanost i tehnologija – Ostale teme	1	0,78
Zloupotreba opojnih sredstava	1	0,78
Vodeni resursi	1	0,78

Izvor: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI)

Table 3. Breakdown of articles according to research area

Area of research	Number of articles	Percentage share of 129
Business & Economics	65	50.39
Social Sciences - Other Topics	52	40.31
Environmental Sciences & Ecology	21	16.28
Sociology	13	10.08
Government & Law	12	9.30
International Relations	12	9.30
Urban Studies	6	4.65
Area Studies	4	3.10
Public Administration	4	3.10
Mathematics	3	2.33
Anthropology	2	1.55
Geography	2	1.55
Mathematical Methods in Social Sciences	2	1.55
Psychology	2	1.55
Environmental & Occupational Health	2	1.55
Computer Science	1	0.78
Criminology & Penology	1	0.78
Cultural Studies	1	0.78
Ethnic Studies	1	0.78
Geology	1	0.78
Meteorology & Atmospheric Sciences	1	0.78
Operations Research & Management Science	1	0.78
Psychiatry	1	0.78
Science & Technology - Other Topics	1	0.78
Substance Abuse	1	0.78
Water Resources	1	0.78

Source: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI)

U Tablici 4 je rang lista najproduktivnijih znanstvenika koji su publicirali barem tri članka na temu turizma i terorizma. Najproduktivniji individualni autor je do sada Todd Sandler sa sedam članaka (udio od 5,38%) čiji primarni istraživački interes nije u području turizma nego u područjima ekonomije i političke ekonomije. Ukupno 6 od 11 autora (54,54%) na ovom popisu ne istražuju primarno turizam. Još je vrijedno spomenuti da Sveučilište u Floridi (University of Florida) s tri od 11 autora (27,27%) vodi kao najproduktivnija institucija na ovoj rang listi autora.

A list of most productive scholars who have authored at least three publications on the topic of tourism and terrorism is presented in Table 4. Individually, most contributions have so far been provided by Todd Sandler (7; 5.38% share) whose primary research focus does not cover tourism but the areas of economics and political economy. Overall, 6 out of 11 authors (54.54%) on this list are primarily not tourism researchers. Further noteworthy, with three out of eleven authors (27.27%), the University of Florida emerges the most productive institution on this short-listed author ranking.

Tablica 4. Rangiranje autora prema broju članaka o turizmu i terorizmu (Autori s tri ili više članaka) / Table 4. Author ranking based on number of publications on tourism and terrorism (authors with three or more articles)

Autor / Author	Primarno područje istraživanja i institucija autora / Author's primary research area(s) and affiliation	Broj članaka / Number of articles	Postotak od 129 članaka / Percentage share of 129 articles	Kumulativni postotak / Cumulative percentage share
Sandler, T.	Economics & Political Economy, University of Texas	7	5,38 / 5.38	5,38 / 5.38
Barros, C.P.	Economics, Technical University of Lisbon	5	3,85 / 3.58	9,23 / 9.23
Gibson, H.	Tourism & Leisure, University of Florida	4	3,08 / 3.08	12,31 / 12.31
Lepp, A.	Tourism, Leisure & Physical Activity, Kent State University	4	3,08 / 3.08	15,38 / 15.38
Pennington-Gray, L.	Tourism, Recreation & Sport Management, University of Florida	4	3,08 / 3.08	18,46 / 18.46
Schroeder, A.	Tourism Crisis Management, University of Florida	4	3,08 / 3.08	21,54 / 21.54
Fielding, D.	Macroeconomics & Political Economy, University of Otago	3	2,31 / 2.31	23,85 / 23.85
Fuchs, G.	Tourism & Leisure, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	3	2,31 / 2.31	26,15 / 26.15
Gil-Alana, L.A.	International Development & Econometrics, University of Navarra	3	2,31 / 2.31	28,46 / 28.46
Kollias, C.	Applied Economics & Foreign Policy, University of Thessaly	3	2,31 / 2.31	30,77 / 30.77
Shortland, A.	Political Economy, King's College London	3	2,31 / 2.31	33,08 / 33.08

Izvor: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI); Podaci o autorima prikupljeni su pomoću Google znalca i odgovarajućih institucijskih web stranica / Source: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI); Author info and affiliations were obtained via Google scholar and from respective institutional webpages.

Konačno, Tablica 5 daje pregled 15 najcitiranijih članaka koji se bave odnosom između terorizma i turizma. Iz ukupnog korpusa članaka najveći je broj citata polučio članak autora Lepp i Gibson (2003) u *Annals*

Finally, Table 5 provides an overview of the 15 most cited articles that deal with the relationship between terrorism and tourism. From the total body of articles the contribution by Lepp and Gibson (2003) in the *An-*

Tablica 5. Top-15 najcitiranijih članaka o turizmu i terorizmu / Table 5. Top-15 most cited articles at the tourism & terrorism nexus

Autor i godina objavivanja / Authors and publication year	Naziv / Title	Časopis / Journal	Broj citata u WOS-u / Citations in the WOS	Prosječni broj citata godišnje / Average citations per year	Postotak od 1,640 citata / Percentage share of 1,640 cities	Kumulativni postotak / Cumulative percentage share
Lepp & Gibson (2003)	Tourist Roles, Perceived Risk and International Tourism	Annals of Tourism Research	117	9,00 / 9,00	7,13 / 7,13	7,13 / 7,13
Enders et al. (1992)	An Econometric-Analysis of the Impact of Terrorism on Tourism	KYKLOS	100	4,17 / 4,17	6,10 / 6,10	13,23 / 13,23
Enders & Sandler (1991)	Causality Between Transnational Terrorism and Tourism - The Case of Spain	Terrorism	81	3,24 / 3,24	4,94 / 4,94	18,17 / 18,17
Drakos & Kuan (2003)	Regional Effects of Terrorism on Tourism in Three Mediterranean Countries	Journal of Conflict Resolution	79	6,08 / 6,08	4,82 / 4,82	22,99 / 22,99
Frey & Luechinger (2003)	How to Fight Terrorism: Alternatives to Deterrence	Defence and Peace Economics	77	5,92 / 5,92	4,70 / 4,70	27,68 / 27,68
Frey et al. (2007)	Calculating Tragedy: Assessing the Costs of Terrorism	Journal of Economic Surveys	76	8,44 / 8,44	4,63 / 4,63	32,32 / 32,32
Seddighi & Theoharous (2002)	A Model of Tourism Destination Choice: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis	Tourism Management	72	5,14 / 5,14	4,39 / 4,39	36,71 / 36,71
George (2003)	Tourist's Perceptions of Safety and Security While Visiting Cape Town	Tourism Management	49	3,77 / 3,77	2,99 / 2,99	39,70 / 39,70
Smith (1998)	War and Tourism - An American Ethnography	Annals of Tourism Research	49	2,72 / 2,72	2,99 / 2,99	42,68 / 42,68
Hall (2010)	Crisis Events in Tourism: Subjects of Crisis in Tourism	Current Issues in Tourism	47	7,83 / 7,83	2,87 / 2,87	45,55 / 45,55
Lepp & Gibson (2008)	Sensation Seeking and Tourism: Tourist Role, Perception of Risk and Destination Choice	Tourism Management	47	5,88 / 5,88	2,87 / 2,87	48,41 / 48,41
Aziz (1995)	Understanding Attacks on Tourists in Egypt	Tourism Management	47	2,24 / 2,24	2,87 / 2,87	51,28 / 51,28
Cavlek (2002)	Tour Operators and Destination Safety	Annals of Tourism Research	43	3,07 / 3,07	2,62 / 2,62	53,90 / 53,90
Neumayer (2004)	The Impact of Political Violence on Tourism - Dynamic Cross-National Estimation	Journal of Conflict Resolution	39	3,25 / 3,25	2,38 / 2,38	56,28 / 56,28
Goodrich (2002)	September 11, 2001 Attack on America: A Record of the Immediate Impacts and Reactions in the USA Travel and Tourism Industry	Tourism Management	32	2,29 / 2,29	1,95 / 1,95	58,23 / 58,23

Izvor: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCF-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI) /

Source: Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCF-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI)

of *Tourism Research* (130 citata, tj. udio od 5,38%). Istodobno ovaj je članak najcitiraniji i na godišnjoj razini, što ga čini jednim od najutjecajnijih članaka u ovom području. Autori drugih dvaju članka sa sličnim karakteristikama su Frey *et al.*, koji su 2007. napisali članak s prosječno 8,44 citata godišnje, te Hall (2010 i 7,83 citata godišnje). Budući da su spomenuti članci relativno novijeg datuma, apsolutni brojevi citata su znatno manji u usporedbi s radom Leppa i Gibsona.

U pogledu vrste časopisa, ne-turistički časopisi opet su snažno prisutni s udjelom od 40% članaka na ovoj listi (6 od 15). Međutim, pojedinačno gledajući, turistički časopisi dominiraju vrhom liste najcitiranijih članaka s vodećim časopisom *Tourism Management* (5 od 15 ili udjelom od 33,33%), a slijedi ga časopis *Annals of Tourism Research* (3 od 15 ili udjelom od 20,00%). U skladu s time, iako je istraživanje terorizma i turizma vrlo fragmentirano i prostire se na širokom polju istraživačkih područja i časopisa, najutjecajniji radovi su ipak koncentrirani u vrhunskim turističkim časopisima.

Općenito uzevši, *h*-index za 129 identificiranih radova jest 21, tj. 21 rad s najmanje 21 citatom) s ukupno 1.640 citata. Ovo se može protumačiti i kao pokazatelj da je istraživanje ove teme u relativno uzlaznoj fazi evolucije koja je doživjela ubrzanje nakon 11. rujna 2001. Zbog najrecentnijih događaja, na žalost, istraživanja na temu terorizma i turizma će se vrlo vjerojatno razvijati još brže u nadolazećem vremenu.

Opisivanje istraživačkog područja turizma i terorizma

U drugom koraku analize korištena je kombinacija kvalitativne analize sadržaja i kvantitativne analize višestruke korespondencije kako bi se opisalo područje istraživanja koje pokriva teme "turizam" i "terorizam". Pripadajuća slika 4 otkriva klastere deskriptora na temelju njihovog broja zajedničkog pojavljivanja unutar radova. Veličina

Annals of Tourism Research has so far collected the largest amount of citations (130; 5.38% share). Concurrently, this article has also the largest average number of citations per year, which allows considering this paper as one of the seminal papers in this area. Two other contributions with similar characteristics are those by Frey *et al.* (2007; 8.44 citations per year) and by Hall (2010, 7.83 citations per year). Due to their relative recent origine absolute citations are however significantly lower than for the work by Lepp and Gibson.

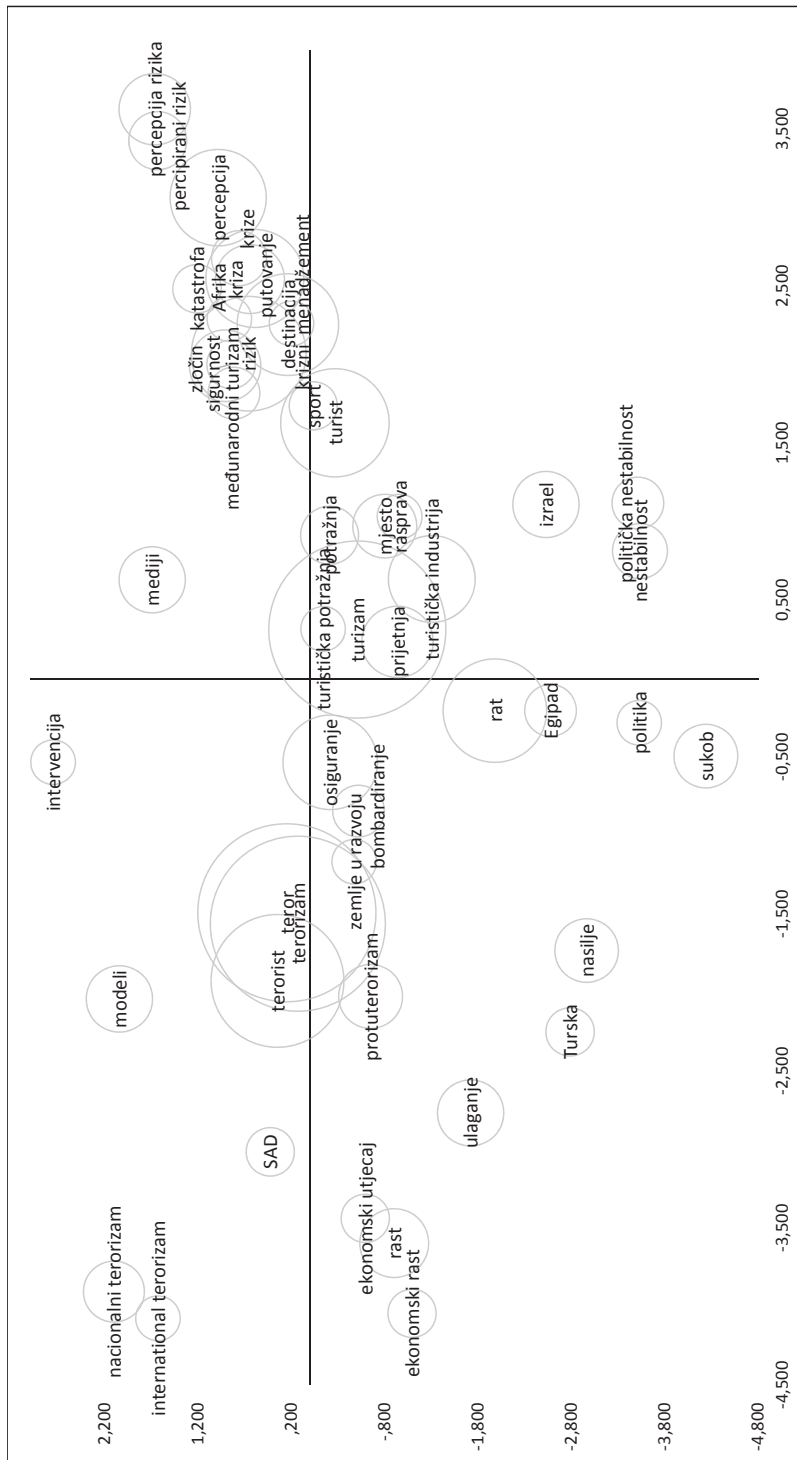
With regard to the type of journal, non-tourism journals are again strongly represented covering a share of 40% of articles in this ranking (6 out of 15). Individually, however, tourism journals dominate the top of the most cited article ranking led by *Tourism Management* (5 out of 15; 33.33%) and followed by the *Annals of Tourism Research* (3 out of 15; 20.00%). Accordingly, while research on terrorism and tourism is highly fragmented and scattered across a wide array of research areas and journals, the most influential work is still concentrated in top tourism journals.

Overall, the *h*-index for the 129 identified papers is 21 (i.e. 21 publications with at least 21 citations), with a total of 1,640 citations. This can be regarded as an indication that research on this topic is rather at a budding stage of evolution, which has accelerated after 9/11. Due to most recent events, unfortunately, research on the relationship between terrorism and tourism is very likely to develop at an even faster pace in the years ahead.

Mapping the tourism and terrorism research area

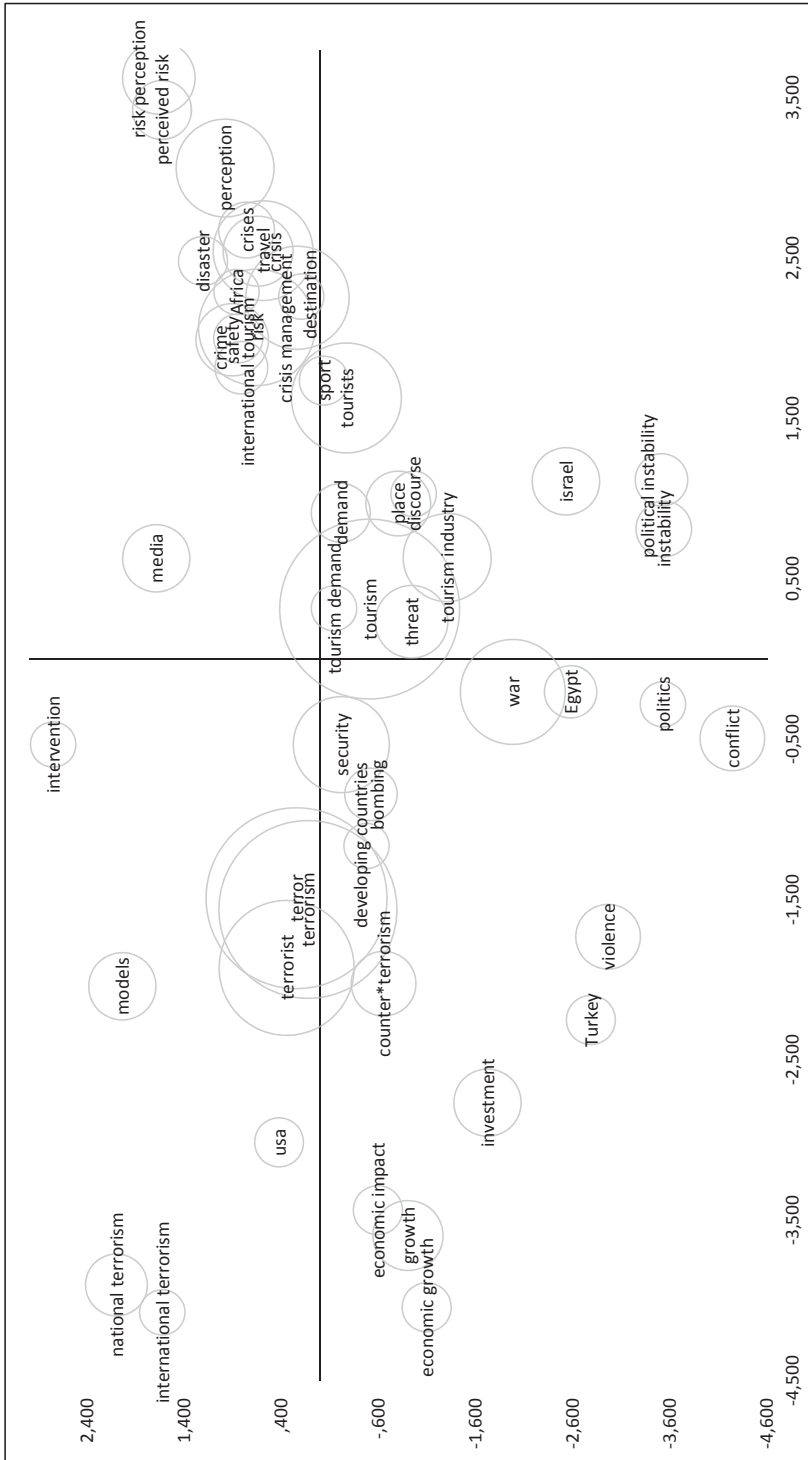
The second step of analysis combined qualitative content analysis with a quantitative multiple correspondence approach to map the research area covering the topics "tourism" and "terrorism". Associated Figure 4 reveals descriptor clustering associated by the number of their joint appearances in the papers. The size of each word's "bubble"

Slika 4. Konceptualna karta deskriptora



Izvor: Analiza autora na temelju 129 članaka iz baze Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI).

Figure 4. Conceptual map of descriptors



Source: Author draft from 129 articles retrieved from the Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection (SCI-Expanded; SSCI, A&HI, ESCI).

kruga deskriptora odražava frekvenciju pojavljivanja svake riječi, dok udaljenost između riječi odražava učestalost njihovog zajedničkog pojavljivanja.

Slika 4 pokazuje evidentnu polarizaciju radova na tri šire pod-grupe. Prva se pod-grupa može opisati s izraženim fokusom na gospodarstvo s usmjerenjem na pitanja poput “gospodarskog rasta”, “gospodarskih utjecaja” i “investiranja” (lijeva strana matrice). Ove studije su značajno povezane s terminima “nacionalni terorizam” i “međunarodni terorizam”. U ovoj grupi studija najveću pozornost istraživača posebno su privukla geografska područja Turske i SAD-a. Nasuprot njima, druga odvojena podgrupa studija pokazuje izraziti fokus na marketing/menadžment, u kontekstu “putovanja” i “međunarodnog turizma” (desna strana matrice). Ove studije su obilježene snažnom orijentacijom na “turiste” te manjim naglaskom na nacionalni i međunarodni turizam i većim na pitanja sigurnosti, što je vidljivo iz ključnih riječi poput “kriza”, “katastrofa” i “zločin”. U ovoj podgrupi studija značajan je naglasak na “percepcijama” i naročito na “percepciji rizika” s jedne strane i “kriznom menadžmentu” na razini “destinacije” s druge. Treba napomenuti da je s obzirom na prikazana geografska područja u ovoj podgrupi najviše pozornosti privukla Afrika. Konačno i treća podgrupa radova može se reći da ima naglašen dominantno politički fokus (donji kraj matrice). U ovim se radovima najviše spominju “politička nestabilnost”, “konflikt” i naročito “rat”. Kako je razvidno iz analize, geografski fokus ovih radova usmjeren je na Bliski istok i posebno na “Izrael” i “Egipat”.

Matrica za identificiranje potencijalnih istraživačkih smjerova kao što je ranije opisano u metodološkom odjeljku (Slika 2), vidljiva je na Slici 5.

reflects each descriptor’s frequency of occurrence, while the proximity of words to each other reflects the frequency of joint appearances. For easier orientation and identification of homogenous subgroups of studies, the matrix is further divided into four quadrants along median values of respective values.

Figure 4 reveals an evident polarization of studies into three broader sub-groups. The first sub-group could be described as to have a pronounced economics-dominant focus, centering on issues like “economic growth”, “economic impacts” and “investment” (left-hand side of the matrix). These studies are significantly associated with the terms “national terrorism” and “international terrorism”. Within this group of studies, Turkey and, in particular, the United States of America are geographical areas that have so far received most attention by researchers. Conversely, a second distinct sub-group of studies emerges to have a pronounced marketing/management focus, within the context of “travel” and “international tourism” (right-hand side of the matrix). These studies are characterized by strong orientation towards “tourists”, with less emphasis on national and international tourism, but more on general safety issues, represented by keywords like “crisis”, “disaster” and “crime”. Within this sub-group of studies, significant emphasis is placed on “perceptions” and, in particular, “risk perception”/ “perceived risk”, on the one hand, and “crisis management” at the “destination”-level, on the other hand. Noteworthy, with regard to represented geographical regions in this sub-group, most attention has so far been devoted to Africa. Finally, a third broad sub-group of studies could be said to have a pronounced politics-dominant focus (lower-end side of the matrix). These studies centers on “political instability”, “conflict” and, in particular, “war”. As the analysis reveals, the geographical focus of these studies is set to the Middle East, with “Israel” and “Egypt” being the strongest represented countries.

The matrix for identifying research gaps, as described earlier in the methodology section (Figure 2), is presented in Figure 5.

Iz ove analize proizlaze dvije važne implikacije. Prvo se može općenito primijetiti da je specifično područje istraživanja turizma i terorizma novo i u razvoju. Prema onomu što otkriva matrica istraživačkih prioriteta, broj izdvojenih deskriptora (tj. ključnih riječi) progresivno raste s padom frekvencije njihovog pojavljivanja. Dominantni udio izdvojenih deskriptora tako je koncentriran na donja dva kvadranta s time da su apsolutne frekvencije pojavljivanja jednake ili ispod 15. Drugim riječima, podteme u ovom posebnom području istraživanja visoko su fragmentirane uz niske razine apsolutnog pojavljivanja, što je također potvrdila prethodna mapa konceptualne karte deskriptora u prvom koraku istraživanja.

Drugo, postojeća istraživanja na poveznici turizma i terorizma snažno gravitiraju ka kvalitativnim pristupima. Iako identificiranje metoda i tehnika istraživanja iz naslova, sažetka i ključnih riječi članka nije potpuno pouzdano, zasigurno je indikativna činjenica da niti jedan deskriptor nije lociran u gornjem desnom području matrice. U skladu s time, kvantitativni pristupi su vrlo slabo zastupljeni u ovom području istraživanja, a naročito s obzirom na popularne podteme (tj. "rizik", "rat" i "sigurnost"). Kao što je vidljivo u donjem području od središta prema desno, kvantitativni su pristupi češći u ekonomski orijentiranim radovima te naročito u onima u kojima se analizira "Španjolska" i s njom povezana baskijska nacionalistička separatistička organizacija „ETA“.

4. ZAKLJUČAK

Kao podrška budućim istraživanjima na temu odnosa između turizma i terorizma, cilj ovog članka je analizirati evoluciju radova u ovom specifičnom području te napraviti pregled aktualnih smjerova i fokusa istraživanja. U tu svrhu provedena je prvo bibliometrijska analiza 129 članaka izdvojenih iz Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection. Analiza je otkrila da istraživanjem na pove-

This analysis provides two major implications. First, the specific area of research related to tourism and terrorism could be characterized as generally emerging and evolving. As the research priority matrix reveals, the number of extracted descriptors (i.e. keywords) progressively rises with decreasing frequency of occurrence. A dominant share of the extracted descriptors is concentrated in the lower two quadrants with absolute frequencies of occurrence being equal to or below 15. In other words, the subthemes in this specific research area are highly fragmented with low absolute levels of occurrence as also evidenced by the previous conceptual proximity map and the preceding bibliometric analysis.

Second, the existing research at the tourism and terrorism nexus strongly gravitates towards qualitative research approaches. Although the extraction of research methods and techniques from the title, abstract and keywords of an article is not fully reliable, it is certainly strongly indicative that no descriptor is located in the upper-right area of the matrix. Accordingly, quantitative approaches are strongly under-represented in this research area, in particular with regard to most popular subthemes (i.e. "risk", "war", and "security"). As the lower center to right area of the matrix reveals, quantitative approaches are represented more intensely in economics-oriented studies and in particular in the studies focusing on "Spain" and the related Basque nationalist and separatist organization "ETA".

4. CONCLUSION

In order to assist future research on the relationship between tourism and terrorism, the present article sought to analyze the evolution of research in this area, and to provide a snapshot of current research streams and accents. For this purpose, a bibliometric analysis on 129 articles extracted from the Thomson Reuters Web of Science Core Collection was first conducted. As this

znici turizma i terorizma dominiraju radovi iz područja poslovne ekonomije i ekonomije (udio 50%) te da je dalje fragmentirano i rasprostranjeno u širokom rasponu disciplina od kojih mnoge nisu primarno vezane za putovanja, turizam i ugostiteljstvo. Na primjer, značajan udio relevantnih radova publiciran je u časopisima koji se bave pitanjima politika i međunarodnim odnosima ili su pak više vezani na ekologiju i znanost o okolišu. U drugom koraku rabila se HOMALS procedura (analiza homogenosti metodom najmanjeg kvadrata) za opisivanje odabranog područja istraživanja. Ova je analiza otkrila da se istraživanja u ovom području mogu svrstati u tri široke i heterogene istraživačke podgrupe, tj. (i) istraživanja usmjerena na ekonomiju, (ii) istraživanja fokusirana na marketing/menadžment te (iii) politički fokusirana istraživanja. Korištenjem matrice prioriteta istraživanja, koja prikazuje ključne riječi (deskriptore) prema njihovoj frekvenciji pojavljivanja i udaljenosti od kvalitativnog markera, otkriveno je da postojeća istraživanja snažno gravitiraju kvalitativnim pristupima dok se cjelokupno područje istraživanja može općenito okarakterizirati kao u početnoj fazi evolucije.

Kao određeno ograničenje ovoga rada može se navesti fokus na bazu WOS. Međutim, ovakav selektivan pristup opravdava činjenica da su najrelevantniji i najutjecajniji časopisi indeksirani u ovoj bazi. S druge strane, manje ograničenje predstavlja i vremenski obuhvat istraživanja koji završava s 2015. godinom kada su autori krenuli s istraživanjem i prvim analizama.

analysis revealed, research at the tourism and terrorism nexus is dominated by studies from the business and economics area (50% share), but is further highly fragmented and scattered across a wide range of various disciplines – many of which are not primarily related to travel, tourism and hospitality. For example, a significant share of relevant studies have been published in journals with a focus on government issues and international relations, or on somewhat more related environmental sciences and ecology. In the second step, the HOMALS (analysis by means of altering least square) procedure was used to map this specific research area and to detect the current research accents with regard to both content and research approaches used. This analysis revealed that research in this area is represented by three broad and heterogeneous research sub-groups, i.e. (i) economics-focused research, (ii) marketing/management-focused research, and (iii) politics-focused research. A research-priority matrix, depicting the extracted keywords (descriptors) according to their frequency of occurrence and distance towards the qualitative research approaches, further revealed that the existing research strongly gravitates towards qualitative approaches, while the whole research area could be described as generally being at an early stage of evolution.

As for the limitations of this paper, it is important to emphasize that the authors use only one database: Web of Science. Nevertheless, this approach is justified by the fact that WOS database encompasses the most relevant papers. The second limitation is the result of the time span in which this research was performed with the last record collected in 2015.

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