

Index

- Accidents, 161–164
Acculturative stress, 140
Actual risk, 59
 of crime and violence in tourism,
 59–64
Additional risks, 135
Adventure tourism, 161–164
Agenda for Sustainable Development
 (2030), 118–119
Ahiṃsā, 121
Ancillary segments, 220–221
Anthropomorphism, 140–141
Armed conflicts, 117–118
Asian Flu, 197
At-destination, 134

Biblical text, 248–249
Bibliometric analysis, 13–14, 176, 181
 analysis and findings, 15–24
 future research areas, and
 implications, 24–25
 limitations, 25–26
 literature clusters on cultural
 differences and tourism,
 177–181
 methodology, 13–15
 quantification of literature on
 cultural differences and
 tourism, 176–177
Bird Flu, 197
Brundtland Report, 122
Burnout, 137

Cause-effect relation, 167
Classic terrorism, 108–109
Climate change, 201–203
Co-authorship analysis, 21–24
Co-word analysis, 19–21
Cold War, 118

Communication, 201
Competitiveness, 201–203
Computer-aided text/content analysis
 (CATA), 38
Confirmation bias theory, 136
Consumer behaviour, 82–83, 177–178
Cosmopolitanism, 121–122
COVID-19, 245–246
 depersonalization of tourism, 252
 historical perspective, 249–250
 new models for tourism industry,
 252–253
 numbers to stochastic models, 252
 pandemic, 12, 134, 159–160, 166
 quantitative vs. quantitative
 insights, 248–249
Crime, 58, 164
 by locals against other locals on
 tourism-related matters,
 58–59
 of locals against tourists, 58–59
 of tourists against locals, 58–59
 of tourists and foreigners against
 tourists, 58–59
Crisis management, 78, 199, 201, 221
Cultural differences, 175–176
 methodology, 176
 results, 176–190
Cultural risks, 6
Culturalist tradition, 105
Culture, 66–67

Dark tourism, 107–108, 146
Data collection methods, 233–234
Demand determinant, 219
Demographic school, 3
Depersonalization, 137
 of tourism, 252
Destination, 63–64, 69–70

- competitiveness, 25
- risk, 228
- Diaspora tourists, 143
- Digital content, 201
- Disabilities, 230
- Discourses on tourism and war, 119–120
- Dissatisfied tourists, 143
- Dreaded risks, 38

- E-products, 247
- Ebola outbreak, 197
- Economicism, 126–127
- Emotional exhaustion, 137
- Emotions, 136
- Environmental constraints, 232
- Eudaimonia, 134

- False risk assessment, 136–137
- Financial risk, 228
- Followership theory, 134–135, 137
- Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), 166
- Functional risk, 228

- Geopolitics of security, 108–109
- Global risks, 77–78
- Globalization, 197–198
- Gross domestic product (GDP), 196
- Guest visual impairments, 231–232
 - methods, 232–234
 - results analysis, 234–236
- Guests with disabilities, 230

- Harassment, 164
- Hard products, 247
- Health hazards, 166
- Hofstede's model, 179–180, 189
- Hong Kong Flu, 197
- Hospitality, 2–3, 103–104
 - risk perception in fields of, 3–5
 - sector, 231
- Hostile spots, 108–109
- Hot Spot Theory, 63
- Hotels, 231–232
- Human factor, 127–129
- Human-made risks, 167

- Hygiene and health risks, 196
 - climate change, competitiveness and sustainability, 201–203
 - communication and digital content, 201
 - crisis management, 199–201
 - globalization, 197–198
 - opportunity to redesign future, 203–204
 - risk perception, 198–199
 - trends and outlook, 204–206

- Ideology, 4–5
- Impairments, 230
- In-depth interviews, 232–233
- Injuries, 161–164
- Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), 228
- Interactive constraints, 232
- International Institute for Peace through Tourism (IIPT), 118
- International tourism, 175–176
- International tourists, 175–176
- Interstate war, 117–118
- Intrinsic constraints, 232

- Last-minute concept, 205
- Leisure spots, 103–104
- Liminality, 144
- Literature review of physical risk perception, 160, 162–163, 166
- Loneliness, 139–141

- Markets, 77–78
- Mass media, 108–109
- Memory, 145
- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), 46, 197
- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 123–124
- Mixed risks, 167–168
- Moral disengagement, 135, 143, 145
- Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD), 118

- Mystical trends, 252–253
- Nationality, 66–67
- Natural hazards, 6–7, 165–166, 218
 and demand determinant, 219
 implications, 221–222
 and supply determinant, 219–220
 tourism ancillary segments and,
 220–221
- Natural landscapes, 218
- Natural risks, 168
- NBA All-Star Game, 66
- Network visualization, 19
- Nonviolent resistance, 121
- Numbers to stochastic models, 252
- Objective risks, 161–164
- Olympic Games in London, 67
- Online transactions, 205
- Online travel reviews, 136
- Organizational risks, 7, 227, 230
- Our Common Future (*see* Brundtland Report)
- Pacifism, 121
- Pandemics, 248
- Peace, 120–121
 and sustainable development,
 122–126
- People with disabilities (PwD),
 229–231
- Perceived risks, 59–61, 161, 228
 of crime and violence in tourism,
 64–70
- Perceived safety and security, 12–13
- Performance analysis (*see also*
 Bibliometric analysis),
 15–18
 cited journals, 16–17
 cited publications in journals, 17
 publications and citations by
 author, 17–18
 publications by journal, 16
 publications per year, 15–16
- Personal achievement, loss of, 137
- Personal happiness, 246
- Physical risk perception, 160
 literature review, 160, 162–163, 166
 schematic representation, 166–168
- Physical risks, 6, 160–161, 228
- Physical-equipment risk, 228
- Place attachment theory, 141–143
- Place detachment, 135
- Pleasure travels, 2–3
- Political instability, 165
- Positive psychology, 134
- Post-conflict tourism, 107–108
- Postmodern terrorism, 108–109
- Pre-trip, 134
- Priming theory, 136–137
- Probabilist-tradition, 105
- Psycho-sociological school, 3–4
- Psychological risks, 6, 134, 228
 false risk assessment, 136–137
 moral disengagement, 143–145
 place attachment theory,
 141–143
 risk of rumination, 145–147
 in tourism, 135
 tourists' loneliness, 139–141
 travel burnout, 137–139
- Psychological well-being, 134
- Qualitative analysis (*see also*
 Performance analysis), 176
 of literature on cultural differences,
 tourism and risk, 181–182,
 188, 190
- Qualitative insights, 248–249
- Quantitative insights, 248–249
- Race, 66–67
- Rape, 164
- Referential theory, 136
- Resilience, 140
- Rio 'Earth Summit' (1992), 123
- Rio Declaration, 123
- Risk dimensions, 32–33
 findings, 39–50
 literature review, 33–36
 methodology, 37–39
 Slovic's, 33–34

- updated typology of risk based on correspondence analysis results, 42–49
- Risk perceptions, 32–33, 82–83, 160–161, 175–176, 198–199, 229–230
 - critical perspective, 4–5
 - in fields of tourism and hospitality, 3–5
 - theory, 2–3, 107–108
- Risks, 59, 104, 176, 228
 - nature, 104–106
 - of rumination, 145–147
 - in tourism, 2–3, 160
 - in tourist markets, 78
 - types affecting tourism industry, 5–7
 - typology, 42–49
- Robbing of tourists, 63
- Rumination, 135
 - risk, 145–147
- Safety, 196
 - destination, 20–21
 - in tourism, 2–3
- Science mapping, 18–24
 - co-authorship analysis, 21–24
 - co-word analysis, 19–21
- Secure destination, 14
- Security, 57–58
- Self-determination theory, 141
- Self-esteem, 139
- September 11 attacks, 12
- Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), 46, 166, 197
 - in Hong Kong, 35
- Sexual offenses, 164
- Sexual violence, 146
- Situational risk, 228
- Slovic's risk dimensions, 33–34
- Slum tourism, 129
- Social action, 118
- Social media, 140
- Social risk, 228
- Sociology of risk, 105
- Spanish flu, 197
- Stockholm Conference (1972), 122–123
- Supply determinant, 219–220
- Sustainability, 122, 124, 201, 203
- Sustainable development, 119, 122, 126
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 122, 124
 - SDG 16, 118–119, 125
- Terroredia, 112
- Terrorism, 78–79, 103–104, 164–165
 - as danger, 111–112
 - and evolution, 79–81
 - mediatic and deadly terrorism attacks, 84–97
 - risk, 6, 78
 - risks, threats and worries, 110–112
 - targeting tourism, 83
 - and tourism, 6, 107, 110
 - tourism and, 81–83
 - as worry, 112
- Terrorist groups, 107
- Theories and methods in tourism research, 2–3
- Threats, 110–112
- Tourism, 2–3, 31–32, 57–58, 103–104, 118, 126, 129, 134, 196, 218
 - activity, 159
 - actual risk of crime and violence in, 59–64
 - ancillary segments, 220–221
 - challenges, 7
 - depersonalization, 252
 - disabled people and risks, 230–231
 - discourses on tourism and war, 119–120
 - experience, 177–178
 - history, 120–121
 - industry, 248
 - issue of quantitative vs. qualitative data in tourism science, 249–250, 252
 - new models for tourism industry, 252–253
 - and peace, 120
 - peace and sustainable development, 122–126

- perceived risk of crime and violence
 - in, 64–70
- preliminary clarifications, 119–122
- products, 77–78
- risk perception in fields of, 3–5
- risk types affecting tourism
 - industry, 5–7
- safety and security, 12–13, 107–108
- and terrorism, 81, 83, 107, 110
- tourism-peace nexus, 121–122
- tourism-related crime, 58
- and war, 120
- Tourists, 57–59, 61–62, 64, 68, 164, 205
 - attitudes, 182–188
 - destinations, 103–104
 - loneliness, 139–141
 - practices, 118
 - risk, 12
 - security, 12
- Trauma porn, 129
- Travel, 32, 134
 - burnout, 137–139
 - career ladder, 67
 - safety, 12
 - stress studies, 134
 - travel-related risks, 60
- Travel Alert Reports, 109–110
- Travel Alert System, 4–5
- Travel risks, 12, 34–35, 46, 228
 - and evolution over time, 35–36
 - higher-level dimensions, 50
 - higher-order dimensions, 36–37
 - places and destinations, 35
 - study, 37
 - typology, 36–37
- Traveling risks, 232
- Travellers, 34–35, 137
- Trends and outlook of hygiene and health risks, 204–206
- Trip, 62, 68–69
- Uncanny Valley theory, 141
- United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), 123
- United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 166
- Unknown risks, 38
- Vacation risk, 228
- Victimization, 62
- Violence, 59, 146, 164
 - and tourism, 79
- Visual impairment, 230
- VOSviewer, 176
- War, 120
- Wild and safe destinations, 108–109
- Work-travel border, 138
- World Tourism Organization (WTO), 120
- World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), 230
- Worries, 110–112