Journal of Tourism Quarterly Research Article
ISSN 2689-2294 (Online) 2026, 8 (4), 233-248

A Bibliometric Investigation of 'Destination Social Responsibility': Mapping Progress and Trends

Dr. Aaqib Bashir [1], **Muneer Ahmad Kashkari** [2], **Dr. Reyaz Ahmad Qureshi**[3] **and** Dr**. Aijaz Ahmad Khaki**[4]

[1] Lecturer, Department of Tourism & and Travel Management Government Degree College (GDC) Kulgam, University of Kashmir, Jammu & Kashmir, India, Email: aaqibbashir.scholar@kashmiruniversity.net

[2] Research Scholar, Department of Tourism, Hospitality & Leisure Studies, University of Kashmir, Jammu & Kashmir, India, Email: muneerahmad111.ma@gmail.com

[3] Associate Professor, Department of Tourism, Hospitality & Leisure Studies, University of Kashmir, Jammu & Kashmir, India, Email: drqureshi@uok.edu.in

[4] Associate Professor, Department of Tourism, Hospitality & Leisure Studies, University of Kashmir Jammu & Kashmir, India, Email: khaki.aijaz@gmail.com

Abstract

Destination Social Responsibility is an ethical framework that suggests an entity, whether an organization or an individual, will act for the greater good of society. The idea of Destination Social Responsibility surfaced in the Cape Town Declaration 2002 prompting scholars to investigate the association between tourism and social responsibility through a meticulous analysis of Destination Social Responsibility terminology. The progression of knowledge in all scientific fields is acknowledged to be a result of the contributions made by researchers over a prolonged period. Therefore, it is imperative to thoroughly review the accumulated knowledge to assess the subject's current status. In contrast to previous studies, this paper employs VOS viewer software to create bibliometric maps of destination social responsibility. The main objective of the proposed research project is to fully and completely identify and explain the numerous and varied research trends in the vast and extensive literature that relates to destination social responsibility. The VOS viewer software was used to evaluate 155 documents in total which were published in the Scopus indexed journals. Findings of the study reveal that developed and expanding economies are currently working on the growth and development of DSR and calls for more exploration of the phenomenon.

Keywords: Destination social responsibility, DSR, Citation, Journal, Author.

1. Introduction

Tourism is a medium for interacting with novel people and gaining access to multiple advantages and experiences (Atsiz et al., 2022). Tourism is an activity-based phenomenon with positive and adverse impacts on a destination. These negative effects can be caused by either the growth of a destination or the attitude of tourists towards it. Researchers and practitioners attempt to develop a framework to restrict or eliminate these unsustainable behaviours and advancement. "Destination Social Responsibility" (DSR) is an ethical framework that suggests an entity, whether an organization or an individual, must act for the greater good of society (He et al., 2022). Despite the growing importance of DSR for destinations, research methods still need to be integrated. This paper examines existing conceptualizations and follows up with a systematic review.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has always concerned the voluntary social, environmental, and ethical actions of individual companies in addition to those that are legally required (Mares, 2010). Destination Social Responsibility (DSR) takes this idea to the collective level of the tourism destination. CSR normally applies to the actions of one organization (e.g. hotels, airlines or tourism companies), but DSR is the joint and coordinated actions of various social responsibility of various stakeholders in a destination such as local communities, tourism businesses, government authorities, residents and tourists. As has been observed in literature done previously, CSR has concentrated a lot on what individual organizations should do, whereas DSR acknowledges that the effects of tourism are felt at the destination level using the collective employments of the involved parties (Khaki et al., 2023).

Moreover, despite the fact that sustainable tourism and responsible tourism have similar normative objectives, including environmental preservation, social-cultural preservation, and financial sustainability, they are different prototypes used to develop tourism. Sustainable tourism is more concerned with the long-term equilibrium of the environmental, economic and social aspect, whereas responsible tourism is more concerned with ethical conduct and responsibility of the stakeholders in the tourism activities (Mihalic, 2016). Conversely, DSR explicitly applies these principles to the destination governance and stakeholder collaboration level and emphasizes the presence of coordinated initiatives that can promote the community welfare, environmental stewardship, and economic sustainability (Lee, et al., 2025).

In the aftermath of the 2002 "Cape Town Declaration" (RTP, 2002), the idea of DSR surfaced, prompting scholars to investigate the association between tourism and social responsibility through a careful analysis of DSR terminology. Since then, a plethora of extensive research has been done on DSR. For instance, researchers have delved into the influence of Destination Social Responsibility on the environmentally responsible conduct of

tourists (Su et al., 2017). Destination residents' perspective on destination social responsibility (Su et al., 2018). Analysing the relationship between Destination Social Responsibility and the pro-tourism behaviours of residents (Hu et al., 2019). How the destination is impacted by the interplay between DSR motive attribution and its reputation (Su et al., 2020). Destination social responsibility's impact on holidaymakers' trust, perception and return intention (Hassan et al., 2021). How DSR impacts visitors' citizenship at cultural heritage sites (Zhang et al., 2022), and how signalling theory and emotional solidarity theory improve resident quality of life through destination social responsibility (Su et al., 2023), among others. These studies have generated a wealth of knowledge about Destination Social Responsibility in the field of tourism, thereby necessitating a review of the same.

The progression of knowledge in all scientific fields is acknowledged to be a result of the contributions made by researchers over a prolonged period. Therefore, it is imperative to thoroughly review the accumulated knowledge to assess the subject's current status (Li et al., 2020). The contemporary examination aims to review papers on Destination Social Responsibility using a bibliometric approach. In contrast to previous studies, this paper employs VOS viewer software to create bibliometric maps of Destination Social Responsibility, a relatively under-researched topic—the present study endeavours to address this gap.

This study can be of great significance to researchers conducting DSR research as it can assist in determining scientific production's characteristics, such as how, who, what, where and how it was examined. This research is advantageous for scholars engaged in Destination Social Responsibility, as it can aid in identifying the attributes of scientific production, including the manner, individuals, objects, locations and analysis techniques employed (Fauzi 2023; Caisheng et al., 2022). Hence, this investigation offers essential theoretical contributions to the academic field by uncovering the most widely studied concepts related to Destination Social Responsibility and identifying the significant contributors, nations, journals and organizations involved. Within the context of this study, our research can provide valuable guidance to researchers who are either exploring or initiating research on Destination Social Responsibility. Bibliometrics, as proposed by Pritchard (1969), is an indispensable tool in the tourism industry. In contemporary times, a considerable number of tourism scholars opt for the bibliometric approach, contributing to the emergence of a plethora of bibliometric studies in the tourism domain (Ülker et al., 2023; Suban, 2022; Atabay & Güzeller, 2021; Johnson & Samakovlis, 2019).

Within the ambit of this approach, "Destination Social Responsibility" literature is examined through a "bibliometric approach" in this study. Bibliometrics is a statistical method for categorizing data such as keywords, references, affiliations, areas addressed and procedures used in scientific publications to evaluate and track the development of a particular field (Feenstra & Delgado 2022). Data for bibliometric studies can be conveniently

collected from databases like Web of Science, the Scopus database and Google Scholar (Caputo & Kargina, 2022). Considering its proven efficacy in a multitude of academic investigations and ease of use, the VOS viewer was deemed the optimal software tool. Furthermore, it is the software tool most frequently employed in studying tourism and other disciplines (Nandiyanto & Husaeni, 2022; Mavric et al., 2021).

2. Literature Review (Bibliometric Analysis and Methods)

The main goal of the bibliometric study is to methodically find and recognise any potential and probable research gaps and deficits within the body of current knowledge and literature. By critically analysing the complete corpus of empirical literature that has previously been produced, disseminated and published, it further seeks to emphasise the limits, peripheries and boundaries of knowledge (Fahimnia *et al.,* 2015). The practice of bibliometric analysis is a methodological framework that involves data classification using quantitative methodologies. This analytical technique makes it easier for researchers to investigate and evaluate the success of scholarly publications, organisations, authors and the specific qualities of research themes. It is widely recognised as a powerful instrument for monitoring and assessing the productivity and impact of research output across a wide range of disciplines (Li *et al.*, 2020). The main objective of the proposed research project is to fully and completely identify and explain the numerous and varied research trends in the vast and extensive literature that relates to Destination Social Responsibility. The investigation, assessment, and evaluation of the authors', sources' and nations' growth, development and contributions to the intricate and varied field of DSR are additional goals of the study. Data for the study was carefully and methodically gathered and compiled from a vast body of publications that were accessible through the Scopus database, and which were published from 2002 to 2022. The only source used to obtain data was Scopus to avoid the risk of data redundancy. The document search feature was used to search, with the phrase *"Destination Social Responsibility" OR "Corporate Social Responsibility" AND "Tourism"* was entered as the search string. For our research, we used the Scopus database and ran a search using the criteria "topic, title, abstract, keywords". This was a result of the fact that Scopus is a widely used database in the academic setting, gathering a sizable amount of data and generating statistics based on bibliometric indicators. A total of 382 documents were obtained during the initial screening of the Scopus database, covering a wide range of editorial content, reviews and articles. Only the 226 documents that contained the keywords "Tourist destination", "Corporate social responsibility", "Tourism", "Ecotourism", "Sustainability", "Tourism Development", "Destination social responsibility", "Sustainable development", "Sustainable Tourism", or "Social responsibility" were kept from the initial pool of 382 documents. The process of further editing documents, limited to the fields of social science, business management and accounting, concluded in the stage of final publication, with the language restriction of English and the exclusion of sources

other than journals and documents other than articles. The decision to exclude documents published in language other than English was ensured to maintain consistency and to avoid the translation bias. Additionally, the proceedings from the conferences, editorial content and reviews were omitted due to their tendency to present preliminary results and lack of comprehensive peer-review process in comparison to journal articles. Following this process of refinement, the VOS viewer software was used to evaluate 155 documents in total.

The following four parameters were taken into account when looking at the retrieved data:

I. The yearly increase in the number of publications.

II. Most contributing countries.

III. Most cited articles.

IV. Top contributing Journals.

The use of data visualisation techniques to map data via the application of scientific mapping analysis was the focus of the current study. The use of bibliometric maps was the main focus of the investigation to show the organisation and links among authors, journals and countries. The study's investigation dug into the nuanced evaluation of author co-occurring keywords, which involves the skill of identifying said keywords. Bibliographic coupling, which happens when two publications cite the same third article, as well as co-citation analysis, which is defined as the act of citing a single article in two distinct publications was also looked into. These types of analyses were chosen due to their widespread use.

3. Methodology & Results

3.1 Annual publications

Up until the year 2014, there were just a few research studies published that discussed the idea of "Destination Social Responsibility" since the year 2002. However, as seen in **Figure 1**, there has been a gradual rise in the number of research papers on this subject since 2014. The year 2019 saw the highest number of research published, with a total of 23 papers. The growth in the published literature could be attributed to the global emphasis on the sustainable and responsible tourism practices. It could be said that UN's adoption of Sustainable Development Goal in 2015 intensified the scholarly focus towards, 'how responsible and sustainable practices and policies could be upheld'. These global sustainable agendas encouraged researchers to examine the responsibility not only at corporate level but also at the broader destination level.

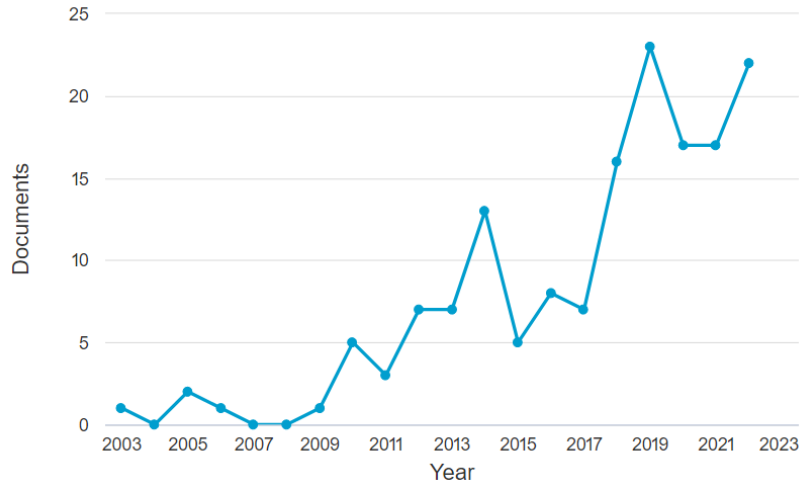

Figure 1: Annual Number of Publications

Source: Scopus Database

3.2 Most Contributing Countries

Figure 2 shows the depiction identifying the nations that have written at least five articles. With a total of twenty-four articles submitted, the United States of America leads the other countries in terms of quantity, followed closely by the United Kingdom with twenty-one, China with twenty, Spain with nineteen, Australia with eighteen, South Korea with ten and South Africa with eight. The higher publication trend was found among those countries which have well-established research universities supported by substantial research funding. In addition to that, these countries have globally influential tourism markets providing extensive empirical contexts for investigating responsible practices.

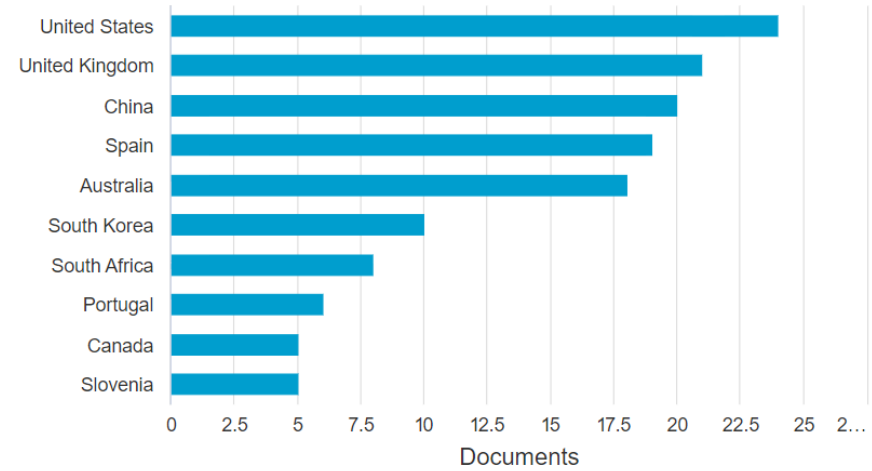

Figure 2: Most Productive Countries

Source: Scopus Database

3.3 Most Cited Articles

The papers with the most citations up until the year 2022 are listed in **Table 1.** The material made available demonstrates that two of the top five articles have been published in the academic journal "Tourism Management". A highly regarded work by Garay and Font (2012) has acquired an impressive total of 302 citations, titled "Doing good to do well? Corporate social responsibility reasons, practices and impacts in small and medium accommodation enterprises" by the 'International Journal of Hospitality Management'. This paper significantly advances understanding of how small and medium-sized lodging businesses (SMAEs) in a developed tourist area assume responsibility for sustainable management and whether this has any bearing on their financial performance. The paper fills a gap in the literature by looking at CSR practises in the service industry, specifically in SMAEs. Evidence of the beneficial impact of environmental cost savings on financial performance further bolsters the company's "resource-based view". The paper concludes by stating that additional CSR practises must be implemented in order for competitive advantages to be fully realised. The second-most cited article by Mihalic (2016), with 237 citations offered a well-thought-out, three-stage integrated sustainability-responsibility approach that includes awareness, an agenda and action. Adding to the discussion of sustainability indicators and offering suggestions on how to keep putting the sustainability idea into practise, transforming tourism from market-value-driven and environmentally irresponsible to more environmentally and socially responsible tourism, examining the usage of the current sustainability and responsibility nomenclatures, bringing up-to-date insights on how sustainability and accountability are currently understood in terms of European and UNWTO practises, introducing the word "responsible tourism" to combine two already-used terms and highlight how the idea of sustainable tourism serves as the foundation for the way responsible tourism is now understood. The third most cited article titled "The effect of destination social responsibility on tourist environmentally responsible behaviour: Compared analysis of first-time and repeat tourists" by Su & Swanson (2017), with 211 citations was aimed to comprehend the processes that affect the growth of tourists' environmentally conscious behaviours. The study takes a comprehensive approach to looking at social responsibility-based projects. The focus of this study was on the environment because a destination that emphasises that a degraded environment is not conducive to the growth of environmental and cultural resources. This study made use of the Stimulus-Organism-Response (S-O-R) paradigm to analyse the relationship between social responsibility of tourism destinations and environmentally conscious visitor behaviour.

The fourth most cited article published in 'Tourism Management' by Font et al. (2012), "Corporate social responsibility: The disclosure-performance gap" with 210 citations compared the CSR practises and strategies of ten global hotel chains that are particularly significant to the European leisure industry. The study pointed out that

there was a discrepancy between CSR claims and real practise and that corporate systems are not always representative of actual operations. For additional research in this field, the article offered insights into how CSR policies are implemented in the tourism sector.

The fifth most-cited article by Sin (2010), with 178 citations makes a number of important contributions. First, it explores the newly emerging concept of volunteer tourism, which involves visitors volunteering while on vacation in host towns. The research also discusses the moral conundrums that occur while considering volunteer travel. The study also discusses the viewpoints of host communities on volunteer tourism. Furthermore, the paper takes a balanced stance in its consideration of the views of host communities on volunteer tourism, both positive and negative. The paper also takes a geographical stance, beginning with a survey of the body of research on the geographies of responsibility and care.

Table 1: Most Cited Articles

Year	Author(s)	Citations	Journal	Title
2012	Garay; Font	302	*'International Journal of Hospitality Management'*	"Doing good to do well? Corporate social responsibility reasons, practices and impacts in small and medium accommodation enterprises"
2016	Mihalic, T.	237	*'Journal of Cleaner Production'*	"Sustainable-responsible tourism discourse -Towards 'responsustable' tourism"
2017	Su; Swanson	211	*'Tourism Management'*	"The effect of destination social responsibility on tourist environmentally responsible behaviour: Compared analysis of first-time and repeat tourists"
2012	Font; Walmsley; Cogotti; McCombes; Häusler	210	*'Tourism Management'*	"Corporate social responsibility: The disclosure-performance gap"

2010	Sin, H. L.	178	*'Geoforum'*	"Who are we responsible to? Locals' tales of volunteer tourism"

Top Contributing Journals

Figure 3, a data visualisation, provides a thorough overview of the top 5 journals that between the years of 2002 and 2022 significantly added to the body of knowledge on destination social responsibility. It is interesting that the journal *"Sustainability Switzerland"* has published 24 papers, indicating a great degree of interest in this field of study. The "*Journal of Sustainable Tourism*," which has 13 articles, and "*Tourism Management*," which has 11 articles, are closely behind. Additionally, "*Kybernetes*" published six articles, all of which were published in 2014, and "*African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism, and Leisure*" published four articles, all of which show a reasonable degree of contribution to this field of study.

Figure 3: Most Contributing Journals

Source: Scopus Database

3.4 Mapping Analysis

Most Common Keywords

Every keyword that matched the requirement of having a minimum of three occurrences was thoroughly and carefully analysed for this study using the novel Co-occurrence feature of VOS viewer. A total of 560 author

keywords were discovered in the scholarly articles that were taken into account for this study. However, a deeper look at **Figure 4** reveals that only 38 of these keywords showed up at least three times in frequency. As shown in the figure, some of the most frequently used terms were "corporate social responsibility" (48 times), "destination social responsibility" (21), "tourism" (21), "sustainable tourism" (18), "sustainability" (14), "social responsibility" (14), "CSR" (9), "responsible tourism" (9), "environment" (6), and "ecotourism" (5). The figure also shows the distribution of those 38 keywords throughout time.

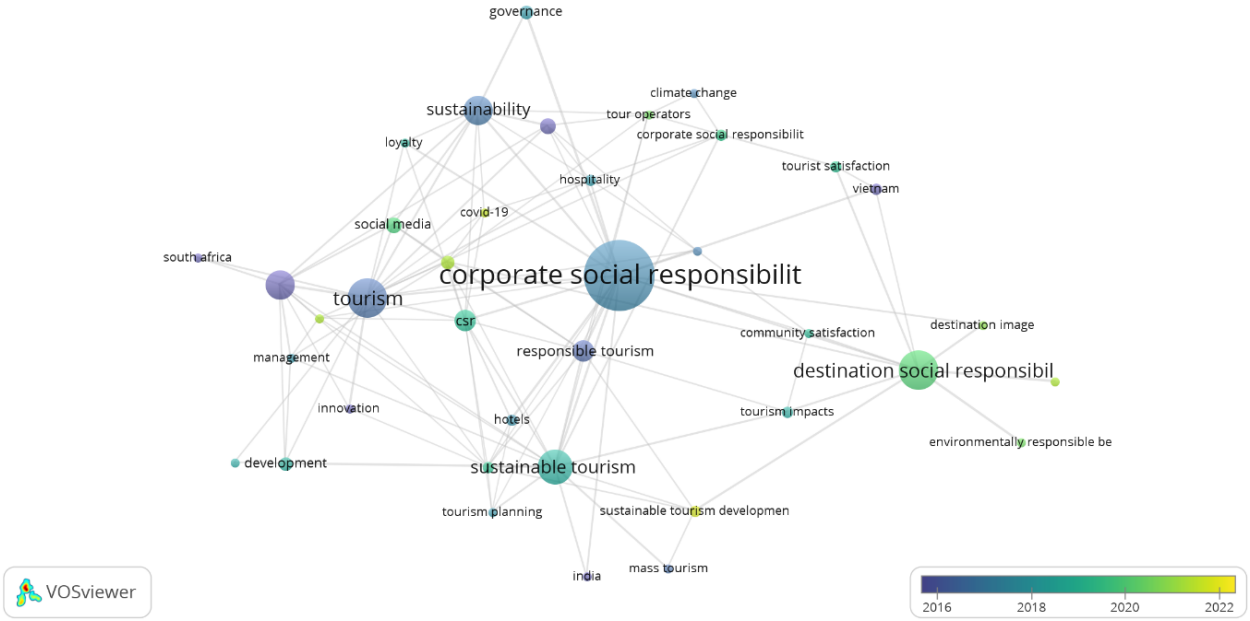

Figure 4: Author Keyword Co-Occurrence Map

3.5 Co-citation Analysis

The process of identifying the academics who have had the biggest influence on the growth and development of the pertinent field of study is made significantly easier by the use of the co-citation analysis approach. The co-citation analysis performed concerning the authors who had adhered to earning at least 20 citations is shown graphically in **Figure 5** to help illustrate the findings. Only 60 authors were able to meet the requirement of having at least 20 citations, although 12206 authors contributed to the corpus of literature under analysis. This demand for analysis, which serves as a yardstick for academic excellence, draws attention to the dearth of authors who have been successful in having a considerable influence on their respective fields of study. Three clusters were identified by the present analysis, and they are symbolised by the colours green, red, and blue. The most well-known authors in the respective clusters were *Lujun Su*, with 158 total citations in the green cluster, *SoJung Lee* with 101 citations in the red cluster and *Dogan Gursoy* with a total of 56 citations represented in the blue cluster.

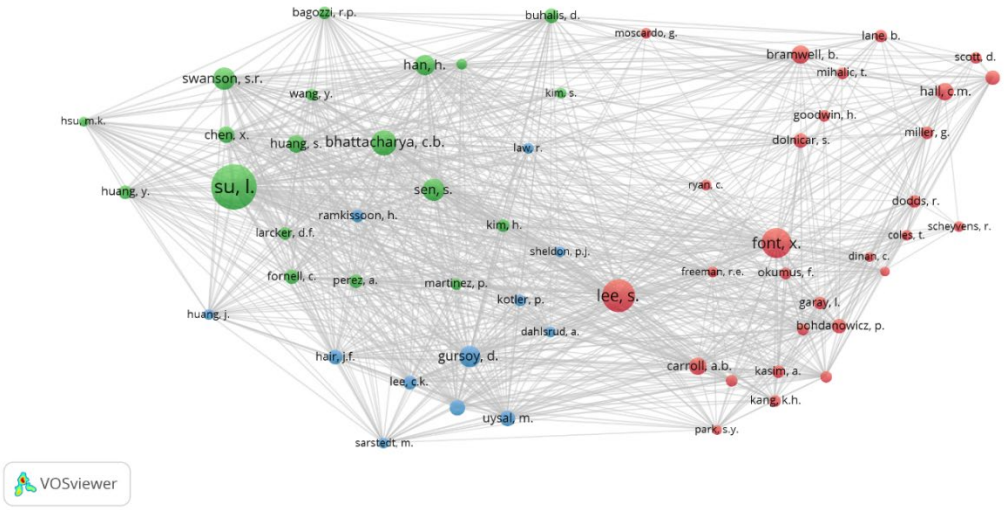

Figure 5: Co-Citation Network of Authors

3.6 *Bibliographic Coupling*

This technique is applied in order to strengthen and broaden the co-citation inquiry. This methodology enables an in-depth comprehension of the scholarly landscape by giving a distinct and well-defined impression of subject. The author-bibliographic coupling relevant to the field of Destination Social Responsibility is depicted visually in **Figure 6**. This particular relationship was discovered to be highly constrained to only those writers who had produced two articles and received minimum 20 citations. Only 16 authors out of 379 authors satisfied the criteria, and *SoJung Lee* tops the list with 11 documents that have 2803 link strength and 681 citations.

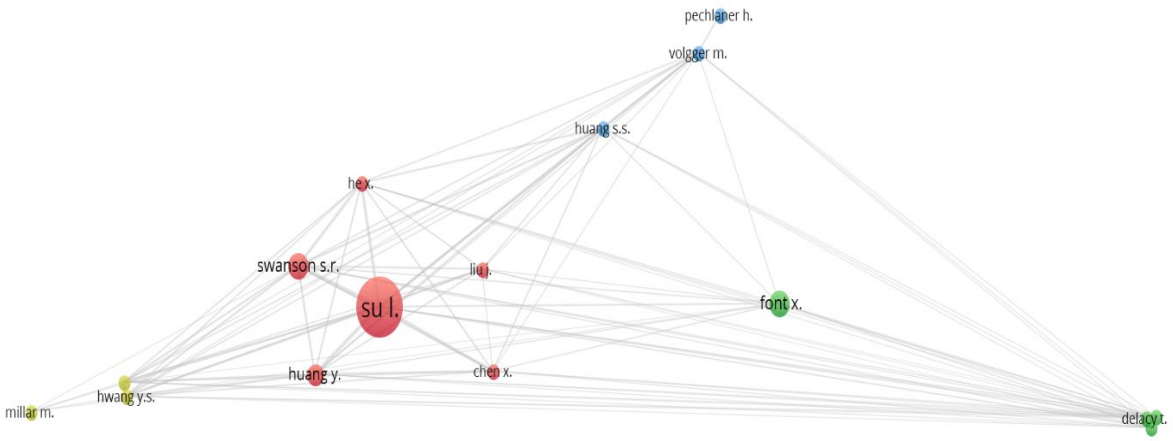

Figure 6: Author Bibliographic Coupling

Figure 7 employs a strict and demanding criterion of no fewer than 5 publications and a minimum of 50 citations to clearly illustrate the elaborate and complex bibliographic coupling of many different countries that have significantly contributed to the extensive and fascinating literature on the captivating and thought-provoking subject of Destination Social Responsibility. Only 10 of 60 countries could fulfil the criteria. The network depicted on the map reveals that the United States has the largest network, with 24 publications and 4564 as link strength. The United States of America stands out as the most productive country in this area, according to the body of literature that has already been written about the idea of "destination social responsibility". According to their respective article counts of 20 and link strengths of 4445 and 1629, China and the United Kingdom both have a major position in the discourse. When compared to the UK, Spain and Australia both have more articles—19 and 18, respectively—that have stronger links. Consequently, the findings corroborate those shown in Figure 2's findings.

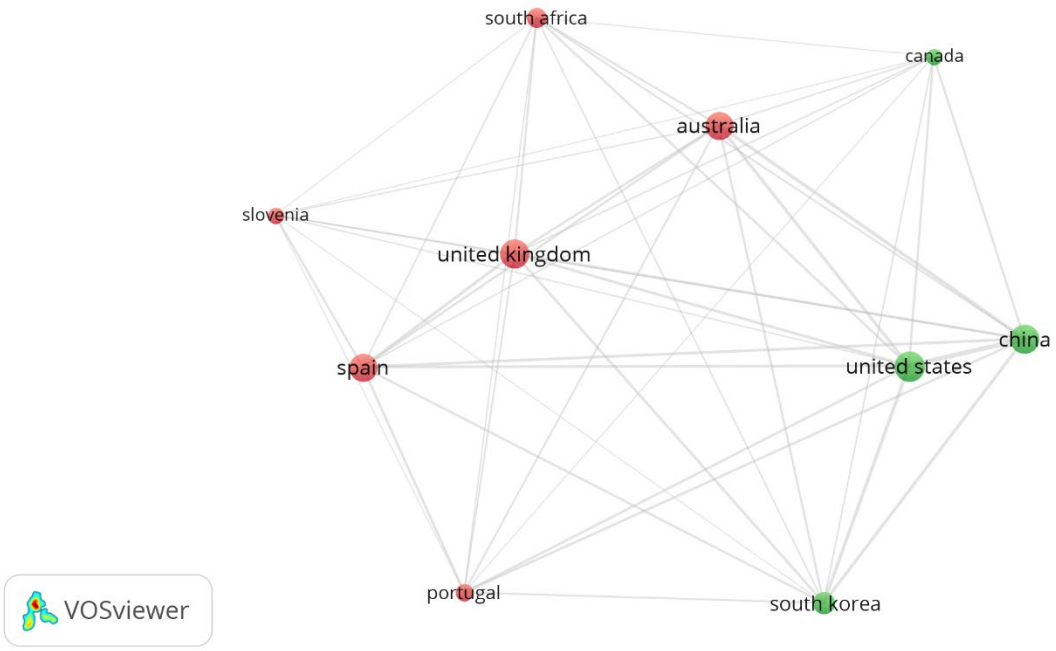

Figure 7: Nation's Bibliographic Coupling

4. Discussions and Conclusion

In order to provide a methodical summary and evaluation of the academic publications related to Destination Social Responsibility published in the journals indexed by Scopus between the years of 2002 and 2022, this inquiry used bibliometric assessment. The current study conducted a thorough examination and evaluation of 155 scholarly papers using the VOS viewer software. Our bibliometric investigation on DSR has conclusively shown

that there has been a noticeable increase in scholarly interest in this area starting about 2014. Additionally, it was found that in terms of publications, the year 2019 was the most productive. In terms of geographical dissemination, the United States ranks first with 24 publications, followed by the United Kingdom and China, both of which have 20 publications. However, their ranks are split based on link strengths. Garay and Font (2012) study in the *"International Journal of Hospitality Management"*, which has received 302 citations as of 2022, makes a significant contribution to our understanding of how small and medium-sized lodging businesses (SMAEs) in a developed tourist area assume responsibility for sustainable management and whether this has any impact on their financial performance. Several more widely cited papers were also analysed and provided many novel findings such as provided three-stage integrated sustainability-responsibility approach, Stimulus-Organism-Response (S-O-R) paradigm to examine how social responsibility of tourism sites affects the behaviour of environmentally concerned tourists and insights into how CSR policies are implemented in the tourism sector.

To identify the keywords that are most commonly used in the study description, a keyword analysis was performed. Destination Social Responsibility is unquestionably linked to sustainable and responsible activities, as evidenced by the keywords that come up in research the most frequently. The keywords that were used the most frequently were were "corporate social responsibility" (48 times), "destination social responsibility" (21), "tourism" (21), "sustainable tourism" (18), "sustainability" (14), "social responsibility" (14), "CSR" (9), "responsible tourism" (9), "environment" (6), and "ecotourism" (5). The higher frequency of Corporate Social Responsibility keyword in comparison to the Destination Social Responsibility can be ascribed to the extensive and well-established framework within the tourism literature. Corporate Social Responsibility has historically functioned as theoretical underpinning for ethical and responsible practices within tourism (Garay & Font, 2012). As a result, numerous tourism research endeavours persist in using the CSR as principal keyword, thereby to its enhanced representation in keyword mapping. The mapping turned out to be a useful tool in highlighting the important authors and journals that made a significant contribution to the field of literature during the co-citation analysis of the documents and sources. The article investigated the bibliographic coupling of authors and countries. Bibliographic coupling is useful because it allows researchers to identify the similarity or relatedness of studies. SoJung Lee is the author with the most prominence, according to his 11 documents with a link strength of 2803 and 681 citations. With a link strength of 4564, the United States claimed to have the largest network on the world map. China and the United Kingdom came right after, with link strengths of 1629 and 4445, respectively.

This study advances the existing body of literature regarding destination social responsibility (DSR) by providing a comprehensive bibliometric mapping of the domain. In contrast to prior narrative reviews, the current analysis

utilizes quantitative bibliometric framework, publication patterns and thematic evolution of DSR. By synthesizing and visualizing the knowledge structure of DSR, this study provides a clearer understanding of field's developmental path and establishes an empirical basis for future academic enquiries.

Finally, the findings also suggest potential directions for further research. In developed and expanding economies, research is currently being done on the growth and development of DSR. However, it is clear that the results of this study call for more explanation. The inclusion of more keywords, the addition of further criteria like organisational contributions, and the use of scientific mapping for co-authorship analysis of countries, organisations, and researchers are all possible in future investigations.

REFERENCES

Atabay, E., & Güzeller, C. O. (2021). A bibliometric study on eye-tracking research in tourism. *Tourism: An International Interdisciplinary Journal*, *69*(4), 595-610.

Atsız, O., Ramkissoon, H., & Öğretmenoğlu, M. (2023). Yoga travellers' experiences in guided tours: a multiple case study approach. *Current Issues in Tourism*, *26*(2), 177-183.

Caisheng, L., & Xinze, Z. (2022, September). The research status of international tourism big data: Visual analysis based on citespace and VOSviewer. In *2022 International Conference on Algorithms, Data Mining, and Information Technology (ADMIT)* (pp. 202-208). IEEE.

Caputo, A., & Kargina, M. (2022). A user-friendly method to merge Scopus and Web of Science data during bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Marketing Analytics*, *10*(1), 82- 88.

Fahimnia, B., Sarkis, J., & Davarzani, H. (2015). Green supply chain management: A review and bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Production Economics*, *162*, 101- 114.

Fauzi, M. A. (2023). A bibliometric review on knowledge management in tourism and hospitality: past, present and future trends. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, *35*(6), 2178-2201.

Feenstra, R. A., & Delgado López-Cózar, E. (2022). Philosophers' appraisals of bibliometric indicators and their use in evaluation: from recognition to knee-jerk rejection. *Scientometrics*, *127*(4), 2085-2103.

Font, X., Walmsley, A., Cogotti, S., McCombes, L., & Häusler, N. (2012). Corporate social responsibility: The disclosure–performance gap. *Tourism Management*, *33*(6), 1544- 1553.

Garay, L., & Font, X. (2012). Doing good to do well? Corporate social responsibility reasons, practices and impacts in small and medium accommodation enterprises. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, *31*(2), 329-337.

Hassan, S. B., & Soliman, M. (2021). COVID-19 and repeat visitation: Assessing the role of destination social responsibility, destination reputation, holidaymakers' trust and fear arousal. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, *19*, 100495.

He, X., Cheng, J., Swanson, S. R., Su, L., & Hu, D. (2022). The effect of destination employee service quality on tourist environmentally responsible behavior: A moderated mediation model incorporating environmental commitment, destination social responsibility and motive attributions. *Tourism Management*, *90*, 104470.

Hu, B., Tuou, Y., & Liu, J. (2019). How does destination social responsibility impact residents' pro-tourism behaviors? The mediating role of place attachment. *Sustainability*, *11*(12), 3373.

Johnson, A. G., & Samakovlis, I. (2019). A bibliometric analysis of knowledge development in smart tourism research. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology*, *10*(4), 600-623.

Khaki, A. A., Bashir, A., Shaban, R., & Makhdoomi, A. (2023). Unveiling the Path to Destination Excellence: Exploring the Nexus of Destination Social Responsibility and Destination Personality. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 12*(4), 1557-1574.

Li, Z. C., Huang, H. J., & Yang, H. (2020). Fifty years of the bottleneck model: A bibliometric review and future research directions. *Transportation research part B: methodological*, *139*, 311-342

Mares, R. (2010). Global corporate social responsibility, human rights and law: An interactive regulatory perspective on the voluntary-mandatory dichotomy. *Transnational Legal Theory*, *1*(2), 221-285.

Mavric, B., Öğretmenoğlu, M., & Akova, O. (2021). Bibliometric analysis of slow tourism. *Advances in Hospitality and Tourism Research (AHTR)*, *9*(1), 157-178.

Mihalic, T. (2016). Sustainable-responsible tourism discourse–Towards 'responsustable' tourism. *Journal of cleaner production*, *111*, 461-470.

Nandiyanto, A. B. D., & Al Husaeni, D. F. (2022). Bibliometric analysis of engineering research using vosviewer indexed by google scholar. *Journal of Engineering Science and Technology*, *17*(2), 883-894.

Pritchard, A. (1969). Statistical bibliography or bibliometrics?, *Journal of Documentation*, *25*(4), 348–349.

RTP. (2002). The Cape Town declaration. Responsible Tourism Partnership. https://responsibletourismpartnership.org/cape-town-declaration-on-responsible tourism/

Sin, H. L. (2010). Who are we responsible to? Locals' tales of volunteer tourism. *Geoforum*, *41*(6), 983-992.

Suban, S. A. (2022). Bibliometric analysis on wellness tourism–citation and co-citation analysis. *International Hospitality Review*, (ahead-of-print).

Su, L., Huang, S. S., & Pearce, J. (2018). How does destination social responsibility contribute to environmentally responsible behaviour? A destination resident perspective. *Journal of Business Research*, *86*, 179-189.

Su, L., Lian, Q., & Huang, Y. (2020). How do tourists' attribution of destination social responsibility motives impact trust and intention to visit? The moderating role of destination reputation. *Tourism Management*, *77*, 103970.

Su, L., & Swanson, S. R. (2017). The effect of destination social responsibility on tourist environmentally responsible behavior: Compared analysis of first-time and repeat tourists. *Tourism Management*, *60*, 308-321.

Su, L., Tang, B., & Nawijn, J. (2023). How destination social responsibility shapes resident emotional solidarity and quality of life: Moderating roles of disclosure tone and visual messaging. *Journal of Travel Research*, *62*(1), 105-120.

Ülker, P., Ülker, M., & Karamustafa, K. (2023). Bibliometric analysis of bibliometric studies in the field of tourism and hospitality. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Insights*, *6*(2), 797-818.

Zhang, H., Cheng, Z., & Chen, X. (2022). How destination social responsibility affects tourist citizenship behavior at cultural heritage sites? Mediating roles of destination reputation and destination identification. *Sustainability*, *14*(11), 6772.