

BIBLIOGRAFÍA TEMÁTICA:

TURISMO Y COVID-19

La expansión del virus SARS-CoV-2, que provoca la enfermedad COVID-19, ha mostrado la necesidad de compartir conocimiento científico e investigación para mejorar la respuesta de todos los países. El conjunto de la comunidad científica ha mostrado su afán de compartir los datos de sus investigaciones sobre la enfermedad, relativas a muy diversos campos, entre ellos, el turismo, y los editores y distribuidores de revistas y bases de datos han abierto sus contenidos relativos a la COVID-19.

El Centro de Documentación Turística (CDTE), en su actividad bibliográfica habitual, ha considerado la necesidad de elaborar una bibliografía temática sobre turismo y COVID-19. Una selección bibliográfica que se irá ampliando en el catálogo del CDTE,

donde se ha creado una colección específica para los documentos sobre la COVID-19, que incluye legislación, artículos especializados, documentos de trabajo, normas y recomendaciones, etc.

Dado el enorme impacto que la COVID-19 está teniendo y tendrá sobre el turismo, desde el CDTE nos planteamos la necesidad de incluir aquí una bibliografía inicial con los artículos, notas, etc., que se han ido publicando desde el inicio de la epidemia a principios de 2020. Estos registros se muestran en formato APA y se incluye, cuando es posible, el *abstract* o resumen de los documentos, además de su enlace a la descripción del catálogo del CDTE y su DOI (en formato acortado) si existe.

BAKAR, N. A., & ROSBI, S. (2020). Effect of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) to tourism industry. *International Journal of Advanced Engineering Research and Science*, 7(4), 189-193. doi: <http://doi.org/dwm2>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2800*

Abstract

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a new pandemic that spreads primarily through contact with an infected person when they cough or sneeze. The outbreak of COVID-19 is starting in China then spreading to worldwide that contributes to large number of deaths (40,598 deaths, 1st April 2020). The COVID-19 is a disease causes respiratory illness with symptoms such as a cough, fever, and in more severe cases, difficulty breathing. To preventing spreading of this pandemic, many countries implementing lockdown procedure to stopping the chain of infection for this new disease. The government-ordered lockdowns have disrupted life for billions and in the same time creates economic collapse scenario. The country with the most COVID-19 infections reported a record surge in unemployment. Therefore, this research calculates the effect of COVID-19 to tourism industry for affected countries in the worldwide. This study evaluated the impact using supply and demand curve to detect the economic changes in tourism industry. The result shows COVID-19 CREATES panic among public that contributes to

lower demand in tourism industry. This is one of effect because of disease spreading including lockdown approach that implemented in current situation. This scenario, contributes to lower demand price by customer. Therefore, according to market equilibrium of supply-demand theory, the price of tourism sector is keep decreasing parallel with decrement in demand. The finding of this study is very important to government in preventing and stopping decrement demand in tourism industry. The government need to introduce a mechanism that economy and in the same time developing anti-virus for COVIC-19. If the action of prevention is not mange properly, the tourism industry will face more decremental effects that creates economic collapse.

DOLNICAR, S., & ZARE, S. (2020, March 18). Coronavirus and Airbnb—disrupting the disruptor. doi: <http://doi.org/dwmw>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2803*

Abstract

Has coronavirus disrupted the disruptor? We argue that this is indeed the case, and that this disruption will affect the growth of Airbnb on the long term. The first premise of our prediction is that coronavirus is representative of any kind of major shock that has the potential to affect the tourism industry. The second premise is that the consequences of this super-shock are asymmetric. Different types of hosts

will face different types of challenges as a consequence of the sudden and unexpected drop in demand. Investors who are in the business of short term rental to make commercial profits will find themselves in a situation where they still have expenses, but no more income. Some of these investors will re-assess the risk of short-term rental and never return to Airbnb. As a consequence, the supply of Airbnb properties will limit Airbnb growth in future.

FONG, L. H. N., LAW, R., & YE, B. H. (2020). Outlook of tourism recovery amid an epidemic: Importance of outbreak control by the government. *Annals of Tourism Research*. doi: <http://doi.org/dxcr>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2809*

Abstract

The recent decades have witnessed various epidemics. This year, COVID-19 has severely hit the global tourism industry, especially in destinations that largely depend on tourists from Mainland China. While the government should prioritize the curbing of epidemics, minimal attention has been paid to residents' positive outlook of tourism recovery, which affects public engagement during the recovery stage. Through an online survey conducted with 228 Macao residents in the early phase of epidemic, this study found that residents anticipate quick

tourism recovery when they are satisfied with the government's performance in dealing with epidemic, because of their self-efficacy in avoiding infection and government efficacy in tourism recovery, but not relief of emotional concern. Implications for government at destination are also discussed.

GÖSSLING, S., SCOTT, D., & HALL, C. M. (2020). Pandemics, tourism and global change: a rapid assessment of COVID-19. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 1-20. doi: <http://doi.org/dwm5>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2806*

Abstract

The novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is challenging the world. With no vaccine and limited medical capacity to treat the disease, nonpharmaceutical interventions (NPI) are the main strategy to contain the pandemic. Unprecedented global travel restrictions and stay-at-home orders are causing the most severe disruption of the global economy since World War II. With international travel bans affecting over 90% of the world population and wide-spread restrictions on public gatherings and community mobility, tourism largely ceased in March 2020. Early evidence on impacts on air travel, cruises, and accommodations have been devastating. While highly uncertain, early projections from UNWTO for 2020 suggest international arrivals could

decline by 20 to 30% relative to 2019. Tourism is especially susceptible to measures to counteract pandemics because of restricted mobility and social distancing. The paper compares the impacts of COVID-19 to previous epidemic/pandemics and other types of global crises and explores how the pandemic may change society, the economy, and tourism. It discusses why COVID-19 is an analogue to the ongoing climate crisis, and why there is a need to question the volume growth tourism model advocated by UNWTO, ICAO, CLIA, WTTC and other tourism organizations.

GRETZEL, U., ET AL. (2020). e Tourism beyond COVID 19: a call for transformative research. *Information Technology & Tourism*. doi: <http://doi.org/dxhn>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2817*

Abstract

This viewpoint article argues that the impacts of the novel coronavirus COVID-19 call for transformative e-Tourism research. We are at a crossroads where one road takes us to e-Tourism as it was before the crisis, whereas the other holds the potential to transform e-Tourism. To realize this potential, e-Tourism research needs to challenge existing paradigms and critically evaluate its ontological and epistemological foundations. In light of the paramount importance to rethink contemporary science, growth, and tech-

nology paradigms, we present six pillars to guide scholars in their efforts to transform e-Tourism through their research, including historicity, reflexivity, equity, transparency, plurality, and creativity. We conclude the paper with a call to the e-Tourism research community to embrace transformative research.

HALL, C. M., SCOTT, D., & GÖSSLING, S. (2020). Pandemics, transformations and tourism: be careful what you wish for. *Tourism Geographies*, 1-22. doi: <http://doi.org/dwm6>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2811*

Abstract

Disease outbreaks and pandemics have long played a role in societal and economic change. However, the nature of such change is selective, meaning that it is sometimes minimal and, at other times, and change or transformation may be unexpected, potentially even reinforcing contemporary paradigms. A comprehensive overview of pandemics and their effects is provided. This is used to help contextualise the COVID-19 pandemic, its impact on tourism and government, industry and consumer response. Drawing on the available literature, factors that will affect tourism and destination recovery are then identified. Some measures will continue or even expand present growth orientations in tourism while others may contribute to sustainability. It is conclu-

ded that that the selective nature of the effects of COVID-19 and the measures to contain it may lead to reorientation of tourism in some cases, but in others will contribute to policies reflecting the selfish nationalism of some countries. However, the response to planetary limits and sustainable tourism requires a global approach. Despite clear evidence of this necessity, the possibility for a comprehensive transformation of the tourism system remains extremely limited without a fundamental transformation of the entire planet.

HAYWOOD, K. M. (2020). A post-COVID future: tourism community re-imagined and enabled. *Tourism Geographies*, 1-11. doi: <http://doi.org/dwm7>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2801*

Abstract

The urgent demands of the present necessitate an interrogation – a re-exploration and a re-envisioning of the future of tourism – of what has to change (and remain constant). Despite the crippling effects of COVID-19, new forms of solidarity are emerging that challenge the prevailing competitiveness ethic. While a transactional economic revival has to remain a top priority, progress will advance, so long as tourism becomes more transformational and transcendent. Discoveries of new methodologies for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and ver-

sions of a Green New Deal, for example, are generating interest, notably ‘mass flourishing’ introduced in ‘anti-fragile’ ways. Utilizing a ‘future-back’ paradigm that demands deep-dive assessments and articulation of purpose, the gaps between ‘what is’ and ‘what could or should be’ are bound to close. Such undertakings represent a ‘coming together’ of all stakeholders, a role that academicians are urged to embrace, especially through action research, curriculum change and creation of ‘daring classrooms’.

HIGGINS-DESBIOLLES, F. (2020). Socialising tourism for social and ecological justice after COVID-19. *Tourism Geographies*, 1-14. doi: <http://doi.org/dxcx>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2813*

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic of 2019–2020 has the potential to transform the tourism industry as well as the context in which it operates. This global crisis in which travel, tourism, hospitality and events have been shut down in many parts of the world, provides an opportunity to uncover the possibilities in this historic transformative moment. A critical tourism analysis of these events briefly uncovers the ways in which tourism has supported neoliberal injustices and exploitation. The COVID-19 pandemic crisis may offer a rare and invaluable opportunity to rethink and reset tourism toward a

better pathway for the future. ‘Responsible’ approaches to tourism alone, however, will not offer sufficient capacity to enable such a reset. Instead, such a vision requires a community-centred tourism framework that redefines and reorients tourism based on the rights and interests of local communities and local peoples. Theoretically, such an approach includes a way tourism could be ‘socialised’ by being recentred on the public good. This is essential for tourism to be made accountable to social and ecological limits of the planet.

HU, M. R., & LEE, A. D. (2020). Airbnb, COVID-19 Risk and Lockdowns: Global Evidence. doi: <http://doi.org/dwm9>

Signatura CDTE: DIG-2802

Abstract

We study the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on Airbnb travel activities from three aspects: the initial Wuhan lockdown, number of COVID-19 cases in individual Airbnb markets and local lockdowns. Using reviews and host cancellations as proxies for travel booking activity on Airbnb, we find significant effects across all three, with local lockdowns being the most pronounced. In dollar terms, we estimate the immediate aftermath of the Wuhan lockdown on global Airbnb bookings to be -\$879 million in Q1 2020. Subsampling by region, we find all regions are affected by new

local COVID-19 cases. Asia is hit hardest by Wuhan lockdown with a fall of 52% in reviews, potentially due to physical proximity, while all other regions (except North America) were unaffected by it. While the average local lockdown results in a 47.1% fall in travel activities, South America’s lockdown effect is only -23.7%. Our findings suggest that COVID-19’s effects varies by region and recovery of the tourism industry requires reductions in local COVID-19 cases and not just lockdown relaxations.

JAMAL, T., & BUDKE, C. (2020). Tourism in a world with pandemics: local-global responsibility and action. *Journal of Tourism Futures*. doi: <http://doi.org/dxcz>

Signatura CDTE: DIG-2815

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to provide a swift perspective to JTF readers on the novel coronavirus outbreak that commenced in Wuhan, China in December 2019 and is currently ongoing. The study situates the current outbreak within prior pandemics and offers some directions for research and practice. Swift attention is needed to this event and the future of travel and tourism in a world where disease outbreaks and pandemics will become increasingly frequent due to increased travel and ease of access to destinations worldwide...

JONES, P., & COMFORT, D. (2020). The COVID-19 Crisis, Tourism and Sustainable Development. *Athens Journal of Tourism*, 7(2), 75-86.

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2816*

Abstract

This paper explores some of the relationships between tourism and sustainable development through the lens of the COVID-19 crisis. The paper provides an outline of the COVID-19 crisis, and explores some of the relationships between tourism and sustainable development as illuminated by the COVID-19 crisis. The paper suggests that the COVID-19 crisis has not only posed a range of major challenges for the tourist industry but that it has also signaled some environmental changes that may be central to the transition to a more sustainable future, highlighted some of the inherent contradictions and complexities within the concept of sustainable development, and suggested some radical solutions to the challenges of sustainability. This is not an empirical paper rather it rehearses some of the arguments about the relationships between the tourism industry and sustainability and draws on the views and opinions of a number of authorities on sustainable development within the industry. As such, the paper offers an accessible review of some of the relationships between tourism and sustainable development at a very testing time for the industry

LAPOINTE, D. (2020). Reconnecting tourism after COVID-19: the paradox of alterity in tourism areas. *Tourism Geographies*, 1-6. doi: <http://doi.org/dxct>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2812*

Abstract

One of the transformations induced by the almost complete halt of tourism due to the COVID-19 pandemic has been a turning of the tourism sectors to a greater orientation towards their host communities. The enclavic tendencies of tourism areas, along with a multilayered approach to alterity gives insight into ongoing changes in the Quebec, Canada, tourism industry that have been enhanced by the COVID-19 pandemic. These changes points to a relinking of tourism to the needs of the host communities as part of a survival strategy in a time when there are no tourists, and could become, in the long run, a resilience strategy. On the other hand, there is a possibility of a reinforcement of the alterity and a further delinking of tourism in a “6 foot-tourism world” where sanitary safety would be at the core of a closed and controlled tourism development.

MAO, Y., HE, J., MORRISON, A. M., & ANDRES COCA-STEFANIAK, J. (2020). Effects of tourism CSR on employee psychological capital in the COVID-19 crisis: From the perspective of conservation of

resources theory. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 1-19. doi: <http://doi.org/dxqg>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2820*

Abstract

The main purpose of this research was to illustrate how companies contributed to employee psychological capital in tourism during the COVID-19 crisis based on the conservation of resources theory (CoR). Psychological capital including self-efficacy, hope, resilience and optimism is a key source of support at work, especially during challenging events. With threats to health and job security, employee psychological capital was unlikely to recover on its own naturally. However, tourism companies can augment employee psychological capital through corporate social responsibility (CSR). The effects of CSR on employee psychological capital remains unclear. This research examined differing effects of CSR on self-efficacy, hope, resilience and optimism. Based on a survey of 430 employees in tourism in China, the results showed that CSR had positive impacts on employee self-efficacy, hope, resilience and optimism through employee satisfaction with corporate COVID-19 responses. In addition, individual loss orientation strengthened the effects of CSR on employee self-efficacy, hope, resilience and optimism.

MENCHERO SÁNCHEZ, M. (2020). Flujos turísticos, geopolítica y COVID-19:

cuando los turistas internacionales son vectores de transmisión. *Geopolítica(s). Revista De Estudios Sobre Espacio Y Poder*, 11(Especial), 105-114. doi: <http://doi.org/dwng>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2805*

Resumen

El turismo incide en el territorio por medio del movimiento de personas. Las restricciones a los viajes aplicadas para frenar la COVID-19 por casi la totalidad de los países han paralizado prácticamente los flujos internacionales y la actividad turística. Este artículo analiza las medidas realizadas frente a alertas sanitarias previas como la del SARS, MERS o H1N1, y las confronta con las aplicadas ante el nuevo coronavirus. De este modo, se refleja cómo estas últimas pueden alterar el mapa turístico mundial e impactar en los destinos más dependientes, desembocando en un futuro turístico más incierto que nunca.

NANNI, A., & ULQINAKU, A. (2020). Mortality threats and technology effects on tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*. doi: <http://doi.org/dwnh>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2808*

Abstract

Investigates people's responses to tourism during Covid-19 lockdown•Uses an exper-

rimental approach in tourism • Investigates preference for innovative touristic virtual tours in relation to threat and self-esteem • Combines research in psychology (Terror Management Theory) with that in tourism • Discusses practical and research implications and future research avenues for tourism research.

PRIDEAUX, B., THOMPSON, M., & PABEL, A. (2020). Lessons from COVID-19 can prepare global tourism for the economic transformation needed to combat climate change. *Tourism Geographies*, 1-12. doi: <http://doi.org/dxp3>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2818*

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic led to the cessation of almost all international travel in the first half of 2020. A return to pre-pandemic growth patterns will take time and depend on the depth and extent of the recession sparked by COVID-19. The recovery phase will overlap with global efforts to deal with the evolving climate crisis. For the tourism industry to thrive in a future world it must look beyond the temptation of adopting strategies based on a return to the pre-COVID-19 normal of the past and instead seek to understand how it should respond to the emerging transformation of the global economy to carbon neutrality. Many of the lessons that emerged from the pandemic can be applied to strategies to deal with climate

change. Of most interest is the success of strategies such as “flattening the curve”. Application of similar strategies plus adoption of the circular economy model to wind back Green House Gas emissions will help avert the global environmental disaster that will occur if global temperatures continue to increase. These strategies point to what a future carbon-neutral economic production system might look like, the path to which could offer the tourism industry numerous opportunities to transform from the current model that favours a high resource consumption model to one that is environmentally friendly and resource neutral.

ROMAGOSA, F. (2020). The COVID-19 crisis: Opportunities for sustainable and proximity tourism. *Tourism Geographies*, 1-5. doi: <http://doi.org/dxp9>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2819*

STRIELKOWSKI, W. (2020). International Tourism and COVID-19: Recovery Strategies for Tourism Organisations. doi: <http://doi.org/dxcn>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2807*

Abstract

The coronavirus pandemic will deeply affect the tourism and travel sector. It is already clear now that its economic impact would be more severe than in

the case of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in 2002-2003. Although not as deadly as SARS, coronavirus infection has a longer incubation period and leaves about 85% of the infected without any (or with just mild) symptoms which makes it more difficult to track and to contain. Moreover, it appears to be much more contagious than its predecessor. The good news is that most people recover from the disease and develop antibodies that can protect them from getting infected again (natural vaccination). Those cured might become the key element for the post-virus recovery strategies of tourism organisations. People with the acquired immunity to the virus would be capable of travelling freely without spreading the disease. Airlines, hotels and gastronomy should aim at this group offering them discounts and special offers. However, the problem is how to effectively ensure that everyone who claims to be cured from COVID-19 is telling the truth. Health tracking bracelets, apps, and other advanced technological solutions should be put in place. Recent best practices from Hong Kong, mainland China, or India might be applied.

WEN, J., ASTON, J., LIU, X., & YING, T. (2020). Effects of misleading media coverage on public health crisis: A case of the 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak in China. *Anatolia*, 31(2), 331-336. doi: <http://doi.org/ggpw92>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2804*

Abstract

The coronavirus outbreak in Wuhan, China has sparked a global epidemic, which the World Health Organization declared a public health emergency of international concern on 31st January 2020 (Beijing time). This crisis has attracted intense media attention. Recently, some media outlets inappropriately labelled the coronavirus by race, using such headlines as “Chinese virus pandemonium” and even suggesting “China kids stay home.” The biased and misleading coverage presented via Western media channels has incited anger throughout the Chinese community and has placed undue stress upon Chinese individuals living outside China. This post-published review takes a tourism-focused perspective to examine findings from a quantitative study (Rodríguez-Seijas, Stohl, Hasin, & Eaton, 2015) published in 2015 in *JAMA Psychiatry*. The current paper highlights the potential impacts of misleading and biased media coverage on Chinese individuals’ mental health. Specifically, this work considers perceived racial discrimination stemming from coronavirus as a public health crisis and the effects of such discrimination on individuals of Chinese heritage. Similarly imperative are pertinent effects on country image and destination image with respect to tourism marketing and tourist behaviour during times of crisis. By considering racism in the context of the coronavirus outbreak, this paper identifies potential avenues for relevant research in tourism and hospitality.

WEN, J., WANG, C. C., & KOZAK, M. (2020). Post-COVID-19 Chinese domestic tourism market recovery: potential influence of traditional Chinese medicine on tourist behaviour. *Anatolia*, 1-5. doi: <http://doi.org/dxp5>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2810*

YANG, Y., ZHANG, H., & CHEN, X. (2020). Coronavirus pandemic and tourism: Dynamic stochastic general equilibrium modeling of infectious disease outbreak. *Annals of Tourism Research*. doi: <http://doi.org/ggv5cd>

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2799*

Abstract

Highlights • We propose a DSGE model to examine the impact of the coronavirus outbreak on tourism. • The model is generalizable to any epidemic. • The model supports the policy of providing tourism consumption vouchers for residents.

YING, T., WANG, K., LIU, X., WEN, J., & GOH, E. (2020). Rethinking game consumption in tourism: a case of the 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia outbreak in China. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 1-6.

Signatura CDTE: *DIG-2814*

Abstract

This opinion piece highlights a lethal connection between novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP) and wildlife consumption in tourism. While NCP continues to make headlines in the mainstream media, little academic research has considered this illness, especially through the lens of food neophilic tourism. Yet this research stream requires attention, particularly because food is a key motivational factor behind tourists' travel and destination choices. In the case of food neophilic tourism, visitors directly consume wildlife and other exotic cuisine. Unfortunately, this novelty-seeking behavior may pose health risks; wild and exotic animals can carry deadly viruses that have been found to trigger global health epidemics such as SARS, H1N1, bird flu, and NCP. Despite international government agencies' legislative efforts to control wild and exotic animal consumption, demand from food neophilic tourists continues to increase. This paper initiates a dialogue urging tourism scholars to study food tourism and offers practical and theoretical insight to contextualize this perennial and pertinent phenomenon.

