

MAPPING TRENDS AND DIRECTIONS IN ECONOMIC RESILIENCE RESEARCH: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS FROM 2000 TO 2024

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Abstract

Economic resilience is a crucial concept for addressing the challenges posed by global crises, economic uncertainty, and social disruption. This study analyzes the development trends in literature on resilient economies, community-based economies, and resilient livelihoods from 2000 to 2024 using a bibliometric approach. The analysis, conducted with VOSviewer software, maps publication trends, collaboration networks, and major thematic clusters in this field. Results indicate a significant spike in publications after 2010, peaking in 2019. Dominant topics include regional economic resilience, climate change adaptation, food security, and disaster risk reduction. Network visualization reveals nine major clusters, highlighting the close interconnectedness of economic resilience with social, environmental, and digitalization aspects. Furthermore, a comparison between the Scopus and Google Scholar databases indicates that research on resilient economies has a broader influence within the Google Scholar ecosystem. These findings emphasize the importance of synergy among government actors, local communities, and the private sector in building inclusive and sustainable economic resilience. Investments in human capital, technology-based innovation, and strengthening social capital are key factors in addressing future global challenges. This research provides an evidence-based foundation for developing adaptive and resilient economic development policies and programs.

Keywords: bibliometrics, community-based economy, economic resilience, research trends, resilient livelihood, VOSviewer

INTRODUCTION

The concept of a resilient economy has emerged as a central topic in discussions of sustainable development, particularly in light of the complex global crises we face today, such as the Covid-19 pandemic, climate change, and geopolitical conflicts. These crises disrupt macroeconomic stability and directly affect people's lives, especially those in vulnerable groups. A resilient economy emphasizes the capacity of the economic system to survive, adapt, and recover from shocks, ensuring that sustainable development is upheld and its benefits are experienced by all levels of society (Febriyanti et al., 2021; Folke et al., 2002).

The Covid-19 pandemic has tested the resilience of various economic sectors, particularly the informal sector and MSMEs that form the backbone of the local economy. Additionally, climate change, which causes natural disasters to occur more frequently, along with global geopolitical tensions, underscores the urgency of building a resilient economy. A resilient economy involves not only post-crisis recovery but also preparedness to face future risks through adaptation and sustainable economic transformation (Akbar, 2024; Saptadi, 2024). The simultaneous global crisis demands collaboration among the government, private sector, and local communities to design effective policies and programs. For instance, the Indonesian government has introduced various incentives for renewable energy development and has

accelerated the digitalization of MSMEs to enhance national economic competitiveness. This digital transformation, which connects millions of MSMEs to digital platforms, is a crucial foundation for maintaining economic resilience amid global uncertainty (Akbar, 2024; Saptadi, 2024).

Sustainable development requires a balance among economic growth, environmental conservation, and social welfare. This concept emphasizes that economic growth must occur without harming ecosystems while ensuring an equitable distribution of benefits across generations. A resilient economy is essential to sustainable development, as it enables the efficient and responsible management of resources (Ratih & Nugraha, 2024).

The community-based economy approach has emerged as a vital strategy for enhancing local economic resilience. This approach positions the community as the primary actor in managing resources and developing local businesses, including micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDesa). By empowering the community, this strategy not only boosts economic capacity but also strengthens social networks, which serve as crucial social capital in times of economic and social challenges (Romarina, 2016).

Strengthening resilient livelihoods is a crucial strategy for building local economic resilience. Resilient livelihoods enable communities to maintain diverse and flexible income sources, reducing the risk of income loss due to economic crises, natural disasters, or climate change. This diversification accelerates the recovery process and helps sustain lives, particularly in areas vulnerable to external shocks (Febriyanti et al., 2021).

Local economic resilience, fostered through community-based economic approaches and the strengthening of livelihoods, contributes significantly to social stability and poverty reduction. By diversifying income sources and developing new economic sectors, communities can lessen their dependence on a single, shock-vulnerable income stream. Critical to the success of this strategy are training, capital, and infrastructure support. Education and training play a vital role in enhancing the adaptive and innovative capacities of communities. Those that develop new skills and utilize digital technology will be better equipped to withstand changing economic and environmental conditions. Therefore, investing in human resources is a priority for building a resilient, community-based economy (Dinh & Pearson, 2015; Febriyanti et al., 2021).

Challenges in implementing resilient economies and community-based approaches require attention, particularly concerning limited access to resources, markets, and managerial skills. The government's role as a facilitator and regulator is essential for creating a conducive environment for resilient and sustainable local economic development. Collaboration among various stakeholders is key to successfully building an inclusive and sustainable resilient economy (Saptadi, 2024).

A bibliometric analysis of the themes of resilient economy, community-based economy, and resilient livelihood is essential for understanding research trends, scientific collaboration, and concept development in this field. This approach allows for the identification of publication patterns, citations, and research networks, which can inform evidence-based development policies and programs. Ultimately, it aims to enhance the effectiveness of interventions aimed at strengthening local and national economic resilience (BNPB, 2024). Additionally, the development of the creative economy is a vital component of a resilient economic strategy, particularly in the context of globalization and market uncertainty. This sector provides opportunities for economic diversification, which can enhance both local and national economic resilience by increasing the added value of local products and boosting competitiveness. Therefore, the creative economy is a strategic sector that fosters inclusive and sustainable economic growth (Romarina, 2016).

A resilient economy, combined with a community-based economic approach and strengthened livelihoods, is key to building local economic resilience capable of facing various

global crises. This strategy not only enhances the economy's ability to withstand shocks but also supports the achievement of sustainable development goals through inclusive, adaptive, and environmentally friendly economic growth.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION

Economic Resilience

Economic resilience is a dynamic and comprehensive concept that has attracted attention across various disciplines, including economics, sociology, and environmental studies. It refers to the capacity of an economic system to withstand and recover from external shocks, such as economic downturns, natural disasters, or other disruptions. This response aims to delineate the overarching theory of economic resilience by synthesizing perspectives from multiple research studies. Economic resilience is characterized by three main components: resistance, recovery, and adaptability. Resistance refers to an economy's ability to endure shocks without significant disruption. Recovery describes the speed and effectiveness of regaining stability after a disruption, while adaptability emphasizes the capacity of economic systems to evolve and adjust to new conditions following such shocks (Briguglio et al., 2009; Hu et al., 2022; Okafor et al., 2022). Research into the tourism sector has shown that areas with robust policy responses can recover from crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, more effectively. This underscores the relationship between economic resilience and strategic policymaking (Hu et al., 2022; Liao et al., 2025).

Furthermore, the concept of economic resilience is multidimensional and interdisciplinary, drawing insights from various fields. For instance, studies emphasize the importance of localized factors, such as governance, market efficiency, and social capital, in fostering resilience (Cellini & and Torrasi, 2014; Rose, 2017; Slocum & and Kline, 2014). Entrepreneurship is a vital component that fosters innovation and economic adaptation, allowing economies to navigate crises more effectively (Khuan, 2024; Rocchetta, 2024). The integration of digital technologies into economic frameworks enhances resilience, particularly evident during the COVID-19 pandemic, where technological adaptation proved crucial (Gu & Liu, 2024; Zou, 2024). As economies face increasingly complex challenges, the conceptual frameworks designed to measure and analyze economic resilience become essential. These frameworks typically incorporate both qualitative and quantitative assessments that examine various components and their interrelationships (Cimellaro et al., 2016; Kou et al., 2024; Vugrin et al., 2011). For instance, the PEOPLES framework includes both direct and indirect factors that influence resilience, which is essential for developing policies that promote sustainable economic recovery (Cimellaro et al., 2016; Kou et al., 2024). This comprehensive evaluation enables policymakers to enhance resilience through targeted interventions (Rao et al., 2023).

Community – Based Economy

The concept of a community-based economy is an emerging framework that integrates various dimensions of social cooperation, resource sharing, and sustainability into contemporary economic practices. This theoretical synthesis aims to define the foundational aspects of community-based economies and their implications for sustainable development. Community-based economies often rely on social capital as a crucial element in fostering communal wealth and sustainability. According to Robani et al., (2020) the role of social capital in enhancing the community economy is particularly evident in the case study of Muhammadiyah Boarding School in Sleman, Yogyakarta. Here, community ties foster collaborative efforts that contribute to economic vitality and sustainability. This underscores a broader understanding that economic activities are intertwined with local cultures and social structures, confirming that social capital can serve as a catalyst for economic development.

Moreover, integrating information and communications technology (ICT) into community-based economic frameworks has proven effective in enhancing local welfare. Joni et al., (2024) illustrate how the adoption of ICT can synergize with microfinance to foster microenterprises, thereby supporting the development of resilient local economies. This technological integration enhances connectivity and information flow among community members while equipping them with the tools necessary for collective economic initiatives.

In examining the theoretical foundations of community economies, it is essential to recognize the multifaceted nature of these ecosystems. Geissinger et al., (2020) propose that the community-based economy is deeply interwoven with the access economy—where resources are utilized without the transfer of ownership—and the platform economy, which facilitates digitally enabled exchanges. This typology emphasizes that community economies do not exist in isolation; rather, they operate within a larger framework that includes various collaborative and participatory economic practices.

Strategically, community economies can be viewed through the lens of assemblage theory, as suggested by Turker & Murphy, (2019). This approach facilitates an analysis of the dynamic relationships, resources, and processes that sustain these economies. Their framework emphasizes that community economies are not static; they continuously evolve through interactions among local actors, resources, and external influences. This perspective is essential for developing strategies that enhance resilience and sustainability in community-based economies.

Resilient Livelihood

The grand theory of resilient livelihoods synthesizes resilience principles within the context of social-ecological systems (SES). It emphasizes the strategies and capacities that enable communities to withstand, adapt to, and recover from various stressors and shocks. This theoretical framework acknowledges that livelihoods are embedded in a complex web of socio-political and environmental interactions, requiring a multifaceted approach to resilience.

A core tenet of this theory is the understanding that resilience encompasses not only the ability to bounce back from disturbances but also the capacity to adapt and innovate in response to ongoing changes and challenges. Olsson et al., (2015) define resilience in human communities as their capacity to endure external shocks ranging from environmental disasters to socio-economic upheavals while maintaining essential functions and structures. This notion aligns with the findings of Liu et al., (2020), who emphasize that resilience includes the ability for self-organization and learning within social groups, enabling them to adjust effectively to perturbations. The role of indigenous knowledge and local capacities is crucial in enhancing resilience. Boillat & Berkes, (2013) highlight how Quechua farmers in Bolivia employ traditional ecological knowledge to address not only climate change but also a broader range of shocks. Their holistic approach reinforces the idea that indigenous practices provide valuable strategies for adapting to environmental variability, thereby fostering sustainable livelihoods capable of withstanding various forms of stress.

Moreover, the influence of social capital comprised of networks, relationships, and trust among community members significantly enhances livelihood resilience. Sallu et al., (2010) illustrate through qualitative assessments in Botswana that communities with strong social networks are better positioned to respond to environmental changes and economic challenges. These findings underscore the interconnectedness of social dynamics and adaptive strategies, suggesting that building social capital is crucial for developing resilient livelihoods.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a bibliometric approach to analyze the development of research in resilience economics. This approach enables an exploration and understanding of the

literature related to the topic through a quantitative analysis of scientific publications and their citations. The bibliometric analysis is conducted using VOSviewer software to identify publication trends, inter-researcher collaborations, and key thematic clusters within this field.

The methodological stages of the research include data source identification, data collection, data processing, and data analysis. First, data sources will be identified through scientific databases such as Scopus and Google Scholar, using the keywords "economic resilience," "community-based economy," and "resilient livelihood" for the period from 2000 to 2024. Second, relevant scientific publication data will be collected, encompassing information on the title, year of publication, journal or conference of publication, and citations received. Third, the data will be processed to extract bibliometric metrics, including the number of publications per year and the number of citations per article. Additionally, network visualization will be employed to map the relationships between emerging concepts in resilience economics studies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The trend in publications on economic resilience has shown a significant increase, particularly since 2010. Before that year, the number of publications was relatively stable but low, with a fragmented research focus limited to case studies or sectoral analyses. However, post-2010, there has been a sharp rise in the number of articles published on this topic, reflecting heightened interest likely driven by global crises, such as the 2008 economic downturn and the increasingly evident impacts of climate change in various regions. Figure 1 illustrates the development of publications on economic resilience from 2000 to 2024.

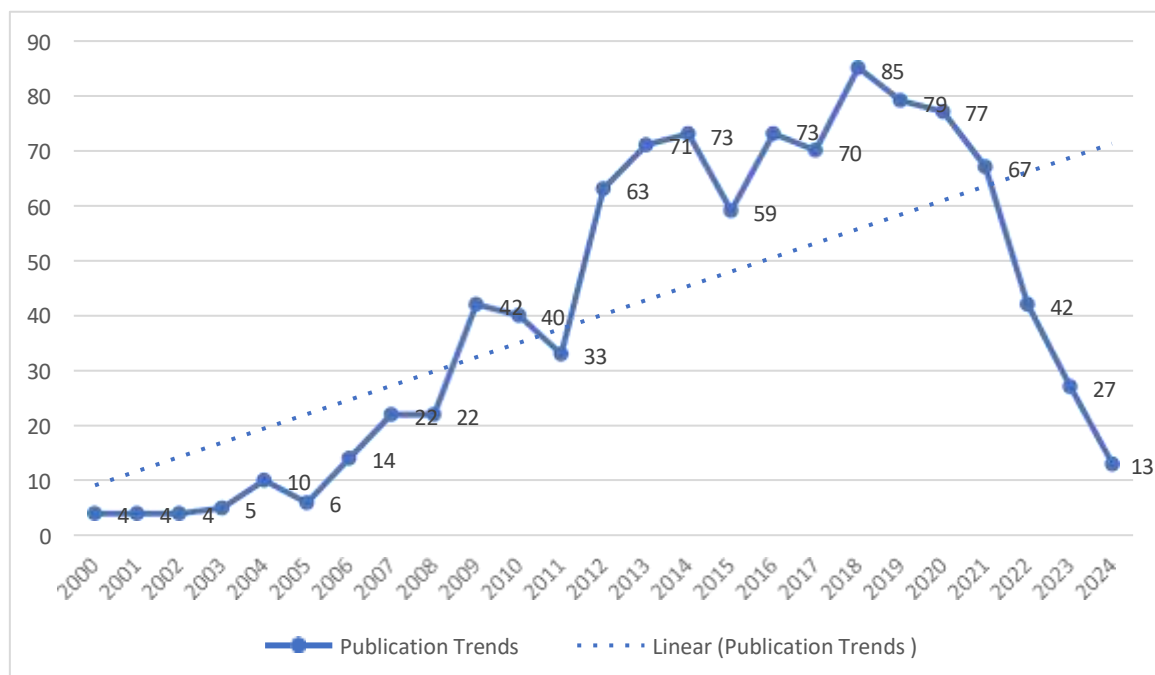


Figure 1. Publication Trends

Based on Figure 1, which illustrates the trends in economic resilience research publications, the results are quite significant for each year. From 2000 to 2006, the number of publications was relatively low and stable, ranging from 4 to 10 per year. This indicates that interest in economic resilience research was limited during the early 2000s. However, from 2007 to 2012, there was a notable increase in publications, with an initial peak occurring in 2009-2010, reaching approximately 40 to 42 publications. This spike was likely triggered by the 2008 global economic crisis, which garnered increased attention to the issue of economic

resilience. From 2013 to 2019, the number of publications continued to rise sharply, culminating in a peak of around 79 publications in 2019. This period represents a golden age for economic resilience research, driven by the growing complexity of global economic challenges, climate change, and national economic resilience issues in various countries. Although the number of publications remains high, a slight decline has begun to emerge.

In 2020-2021, the COVID-19 pandemic maintained the relevance of this topic among researchers. However, from 2022 to 2024, there was a sharp decline in the number of publications. By 2024, the number of publications had returned to early 2000s levels, around 13 publications.

This drastic decline may be attributed to several factors, including a shift in research focus to other issues, topic saturation, or changes in research funding policies.

Table 1. Research Data Metrics

No.	Metrics Data	Scopus	Google Scholar
1.	Publication years	2012 – 2024	2000 – 2024
2.	Citation years	13 (2012 – 2025)	25 (2000 – 2025)
3.	Papers	8	1000
4.	Citations	193	242014
5.	Cites/year	14.85	9680.56
6.	Cites/paper	24.13	242.01
7.	Cites/author	193.00	120945.98
8.	Papers/author	8.00	467.05
9.	Authors/paper	1.00	2.94
10.	h-index	5	233
11.	g-index	8	452
12.	hI, norm	5	156
13.	hI, annual	0.38	6.24
14.	hA, index	4	66

Source: Output Publish or Perish, 2025

Based on the data metrics presented in Table 1, significant differences exist between the research related to economic resilience in the Scopus database and Google Scholar. The research published in Scopus spans the years 2012 to 2024 (12 years) and includes only 8 papers. In contrast, Google Scholar covers a longer period from 2000 to 2024 (24 years) and has published more than 1,000 papers. Another notable difference is in the number of citations; the average citations per paper in Scopus is 24.13, which is significantly lower than Google Scholar's average of 242.01 citations per paper. The average annual citations are also telling: Scopus reports 14.85 citations per year, while Google Scholar reports an impressive 9,680.56 citations per year. This data indicates that research on economic resilience has considerably greater impact and visibility on Google Scholar.

In terms of author metrics, the h-index, g-index, and normalized hI reveal stark contrasts: Scopus has an h-index of only 5, while Google Scholar boasts an h-index of 233; Scopus's g-index is 8 compared to Google Scholar's 452; and the normalized hI for Scopus is just 5, whereas Google Scholar's normalized hI is 156. These substantial differences suggest that economic resilience research has a significant scientific impact according to Google Scholar, with many papers frequently cited. Regarding author collaboration patterns, the average number of authors per paper in Scopus is 1 (indicating individual research), while in Google Scholar, the average is 2.94 authors per paper. This indicates that economic resilience research on Google Scholar involves greater collaboration among researchers than that in Scopus. In the bibliometric analysis of economic resilience literature from 2000 to 2024, some of the most cited articles are detailed in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Most Cited Articles

Citations	Author and Year	Title
7889	Adger, (2000)	Social and Ecological Resilience: Are They Related?
7156	Norris et al., (2008)	Community Resilience as a Metaphor, Theory, Set of Capacities, and Strategy for Disaster Readiness.
5824	Cutter et al., (2008)	A Place Based Model for Understanding Community Resilience to Natural Disasters
3873	Adger et al., (2005)	Social Ecological Resilience to Coastal Disasters
3352	Blakely & Leigh, (2013)	Planning Local Economic Development
3176	Scoones, (2009)	Livelihoods Perspectives and Rural Development

Citations	Author and Year	Title
3034	Nelson et al., (2007)	Adaptation to Environmental Change: Contributions of A Resilience Framework
2834	Davoudi et al., (2012)	Resilience: A Bridging Concept or a Dead End? "Reframing" Resilience: Challenges for Planning Theory and Practice Interacting Traps: Resilience Assessment of a Pasture Management System in Northern Afghanistan Urban Resilience: What Does it Mean in Planning Practice? Resilience as a Useful Concept for Climate Change Adaptation? The Politics of Resilience for Planning: A Cautionary Note
2687	Pelling, (2012)	The Vulnerability of Cities Natural Disasters and Social Resilience
2674	Manyena, (2006)	The Concept of Resilience Revisited

Source: Output Publish or Perish, 2025

Table 2 reveals that the article "Social and Ecological Resilience: Are They Related?" by Adger, (2000) is the most influential publication in the field of economic resilience, with 7,889 citations. It is followed by "Community Resilience as a Metaphor, Theory, Set of Capacities, and Strategy for Disaster Readiness" Norris et al., (2008) which has 7,156 citations. The citation pattern indicates that articles published between 2000 and 2008 dominate the list of the most influential publications, highlighting this period as crucial for establishing the conceptual foundations of resilience studies. The top three articles Adger, (2000); Cutter et al., (2008); Norris et al., (2008) collectively have over 20,000 citations, demonstrating the significant impact of these seminal works on the academic discourse surrounding economic resilience.

Bibliometric network visualizations illustrate the relationships between articles, authors, or keywords in economic resilience research through nodes and links, indicating the frequency of collaboration or topic connections. The size of the nodes typically represents how often an element appears, while the thickness of the lines signifies the strength of the relationships between elements. In this context, the visualization reveals several clusters representing areas of intensive research, while the connections between clusters indicate the integration of concepts across fields.

Terms such as "disaster risk reduction," "climate-resilient livelihood," "natural resource management," and "resilient cities" emerged. This reflects an effort to integrate resilience concepts into urban planning and natural resource management to mitigate disaster risk and enhance community livelihoods.

- c). Yellow (2018): The rise of topics like "regional economic resilience," "urban resilience," "food insecurity," "poverty," and "COVID" highlights more contemporary economic challenges. This indicates an increasing focus on economic inequality, food insecurity, and the impact of pandemics on economic resilience at regional and urban levels

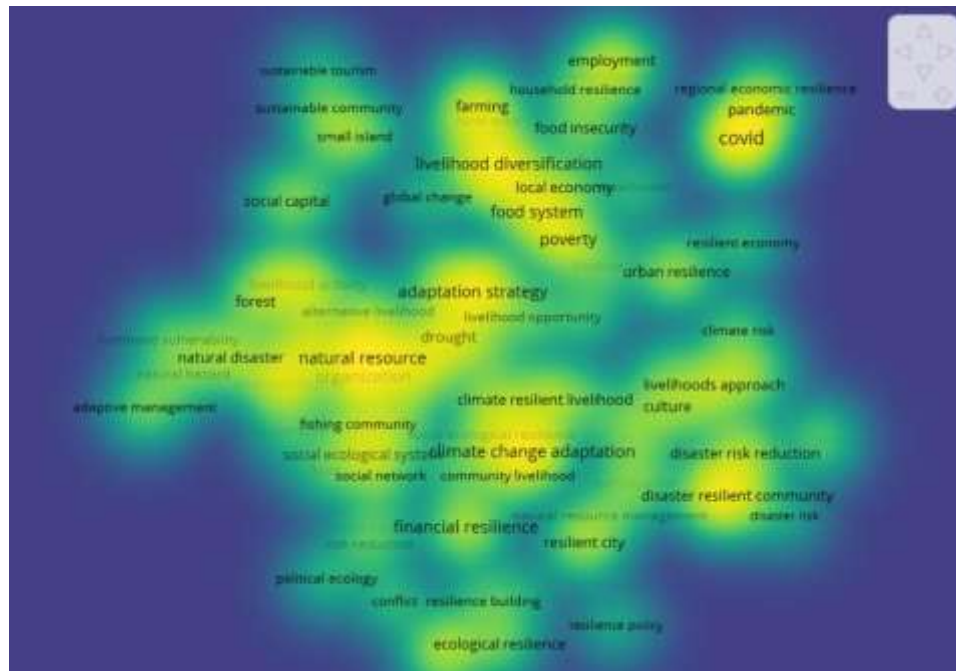


Figure 4. Density Visualization

The density visualization highlights the most researched areas or topics in the field of economic resilience. Brighter colors (yellow) indicate higher research density, while darker colors (blue) represent lower density.

- a). Highest Density Areas: The most populated topics include "COVID," "pandemic," "regional economic resilience," "urban resilience," "poverty," "food insecurity," "climate change adaptation," "disaster risk reduction," and "livelihoods approach." This indicates that economic resilience research is heavily focused on the pandemic's impact on regional and urban economies, as well as strategies to reduce poverty, food insecurity, and disaster risk through sustainable and climate-adaptive livelihoods approaches.
- b). Medium Density Area: The medium-density area encompasses topics such as "adaptation strategies," "livelihood diversification," "natural resource management," "social capital," "financial resilience," and "ecological resilience." This demonstrates that research also emphasizes the significance of adaptation strategies, livelihood diversification, sustainable natural resource management, social capital, and financial resilience in fostering holistic economic resilience.
- c). Low-Density Areas: The low-density area includes topics such as "sustainable tourism," "small islands," "political ecology," and "conflict resilience building." This suggests that these subjects may have garnered less attention in economic resilience research compared to more central topics.

An in-depth understanding of economic resilience research trends and foci can provide a crucial foundation for policymakers and practitioners to formulate effective strategies that

enhance economic resilience at various levels, from households to regions and urban areas. By identifying the main research clusters such as regional economic resilience, natural resource management, climate change adaptation, sustainable livelihoods, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic policies can be directed to address specific issues like poverty, food insecurity, and disaster risk reduction in a more integrated and evidence-based manner.

The bibliometric results emphasize the importance of interdisciplinary approaches and cross-sector collaboration in building sustainable economic resilience. Integrating social, environmental, financial, and policy aspects demonstrates that strengthening social capital, diversifying livelihoods, and developing adaptive resilience policies are essential. Consequently, there is a practical implication for building human resource capacity through education and training, along with the implementation of innovative policies that promote innovation, productivity, and economic inclusiveness, particularly in the face of global challenges such as climate change and pandemics.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the bibliometric analysis, research on economic resilience has significantly increased since 2010, primarily driven by the 2008 global economic crisis and various global challenges, including climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. This trend indicates that the concept of economic resilience has shifted from a focus on post-crisis recovery to a more adaptive and sustainable approach that incorporates social, ecological, and financial factors while enhancing the capacity of local communities. The bibliometric network visualization reveals that the emphasis of research has transitioned from theoretical frameworks to practical adaptation strategies, such as disaster risk reduction, livelihood diversification, and community-based economic development.

These findings highlight that building a resilient economy requires a multidimensional approach that fosters synergies between government, local communities, the private sector, and academia. Strengthening the people's economy through community-based initiatives, enhancing livelihood assets, diversifying businesses, and promoting digital technology-based innovations is essential for bolstering economic resilience in the face of global uncertainty. The findings highlight the necessity for ongoing investment in education, adaptive skills training, and the development of community social capital to enhance resilience against economic, social, and environmental shocks. Therefore, this research significantly contributes to the creation of evidence-based sustainable development policies that are responsive to future challenges.

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