

Supplementary Materials: Approach to the literature review search

Background and Theoretical Basis

In 2022, I accepted an offer to edit a Special Issue on “The Continuing Relevance of Vulnerability and Resilience Study: Advances in Disaster Management” for the *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* [98]. I was interested in focusing attention on disaster management, specifically on recognizing the potential that existed for new knowledge in resilience and vulnerability. As a companion to this Special Issue editing effort, I had a desire to take a snapshot of research in this area to identify research trends given the frankly overwhelming amount of research that was being produced on resilience.

That there is scholarly interest in resilience goes without saying at this point. As of August 13, 2023, a search of Google Scholar returns about 4,250,000 results. The term is perhaps excessively malleable, being applied in a host of contexts and disciplines; this has been helped along by the COVID-19 pandemic, as the number of hits in Google Scholar for resilience totaled only 2,210,000 as of 2019. But with all of this malleability and application, there is a distinct chance that larger lessons of resilience and trends in major areas of resilience study are being missed. Some have pointed out that even with all the research, resilience in public policy disaster management is still under-investigated [99].

Disaster management may be seen as inextricably linked with resilience. Resilience itself is the major focus of disaster management [100] and important to its study, with disaster management and public administration and policy being two of three main strands of resilience research [99]. Related to resilience and disaster management in practice is the idea of mitigation [101] and preparedness, one of the most vital components of resilience [102]. This entry is in the context of related works on resilience and vulnerability [103], but because it is focused on new research, it does not include a comprehensive review of the terms, aside from some introductory material.

A review of the search term returns on Google Scholar [103] follows in this table. Note that there are apparent anomalies in the search totals; all information on the search is from Google Scholar-provided totals and offered for the sake of transparency.

Table 1. A review of the search term returns on Google Scholar.

Search Term	Custom range search		Total
	"Year Blank" to 2019	2020 to "Year Blank"	
vulnerability	2,780,000	726,000	5,870,000
resilience	2,210,000	568,000	4,250,000
mitigation	2,320,000	598,000	3,710,000
"public policy"	894,000	185,000	2,440,000
preparedness	612,000	145,000	1,610,000
"disaster management"	198,000	30,200	480,000

Research Basis: A research question for guiding the literature review is: *What do articles published in 2022 that include the selected keywords tell us about trends in the study of resilience and vulnerability, specifically in public spaces and disaster management?*

Search Strategy: This entry is thus based upon a search of the literature conducted on February 15, 2023; the ExLibris CDI database at the University of West Florida was consulted. The search parameters were “Any field contains resilience AND Any field contains vulnerability AND Any field contains “disaster management” AND Any field contains “public policy” AND Any field contains preparedness AND Any field contains mitigation.” Articles were limited to those in the English language, with publication dates between January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022. The rationale for including only the 2022 publication year was a desire to only consider the most recent publications in resilience and vulnerability, as a snapshot of current research so that recent trends might be noted. The targeted search returned 77 articles included here, some of which were not available online and had to be requested via interlibrary loan. No article included in this group was excluded from the formation of topics. While this literature review is database-driven, it is not a standard systematic literature review, given the above limitations.

Data Extraction/Synthesis/Analysis: WordStat 2022 was employed as a text analysis tool to draw out initial impressions of the article collection from a thematic perspective. WordStat 2022 is a text mining and content analysis application, allowing for theme extraction as a means of identifying common elements of papers and deducing trends in research. The application also allows for close reading of identified thematic elements through keyword-in-context. The resultant themes were interpreted and formed the basis of the major sections of this entry.

Table 2. Topics with keywords: WordStat 2022 and author's interpretation.

No	Topic	Keywords	Coherence (Npmi)	Eigen value
2	Role of Government	Government; local; management; decision; public; making; disaster; emergency; community health; COVID; pandemic;	0.336	5.22
5	COVID-19	public; countries; mental; middle; income	0.362	3.13
6	Rural Areas: Smallholder Resilience	Cape; South; Africa; smallholder; drought; northern; livestock; agricultural; farmers; province; farming; food farmers; adaptation; CBO; adoption; CBOS;	0.552	2.90
8	Floods/Rural Areas	participation; strategies; flood; higher; significantly; positive	0.460	2.56
9	Extreme Events	disasters; events; natural; extreme; impacts; hazards; floods; risks	0.360	2.54
11	Social Capital	capital; social; bonding; linking; ties; individual; strong	0.447	2.39
13	Migration and Displacement	migration; climate; internal; change; migrants; displacement; rights; Bangladesh; development; induced	0.463	2.30

Table 3. Major thematic phrases: WordStat 2022 analysis of 77 article corpus.

	Frequency	No. Cases	% Cases	Length	TF • IDF
Climate change	1148	62	79.49%	2	114.5
Disaster risk	867	64	82.05%	2	74.5
Disaster management	742	72	92.31%	2	25.8
Flood risk	519	26	33.33%	2	247.6
Public health	481	44	56.41%	2	119.6
Disaster risk reduction	456	53	67.95%	3	76.5
Social capital	451	22	28.21%	2	247.9
Risk management	446	52	66.67%	2	78.5
COVID pandemic	399	34	43.59%	2	143.9

Emergency management	352	34	43.59%	2	126.9
Natural hazards	305	50	64.10%	2	58.9

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