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Bibliometric Analysis of the Cittaslow (Slow City) Concept

Cittaslow (Yavaş Şehir) Kavramının Bibliyometrik Analizi

Orkun Mustafa Kurtay[a*] Şirin Gülcen Eren[b]

[a] Master Student. Süleyman Demirel University, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, City and Regional Planning Program, Isparta, Türkiye. ORCID: 0009-0009-2434-2551

[b] Assoc. Prof. Dr., Süleyman Demirel University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of City and Regional Planning, Isparta, Türkiye. ORCID: 0000-0002-2038-3905

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Corresponding Author/ Sorumlu Yazar

O.M. Kurtay
okurtay06@gmail.com

www.gpt-studios.org

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Abstract / Öz

The Cittaslow (Slow City) concept emerged in 1999 as an initiative aimed at preserving the local identity, quality of life, and sustainability of several cities. Over time, it evolved into an international movement and a global network of member cities. Today, it is regarded as an alternative urban development model addressing the homogenizing effects of globalization on cities. This study aims to examine the position of the Cittaslow concept within the discipline of city planning and its development in the academic literature through a bibliometric analysis based on the Web of Science (WoS) database. VOSviewer and Bibliometrix were employed to map and evaluate the intellectual structure of the research field. A total of 103 academic publications retrieved using the keyword "cittaslow" for the period 2008–2025 and selected according to the scope and inclusion criteria of the study were analyzed in terms of publication year, citation structure, keyword relationships, author collaboration networks, country-based scientific productivity, and disciplinary distribution. In addition, the scope of the Cittaslow literature, its related concepts, and its geographical distribution were evaluated. The findings indicate a literature predominantly centered on the themes of sustainability, tourism, and local identity. Keyword occurrence analysis and network visualizations reveal limited representation of urban planning in the literature, while the keyword "city planning" is absent from all publications analyzed. This study represents the first comprehensive bibliometric assessment of the Cittaslow literature from a city planning perspective and demonstrates that the planning dimension of Cittaslow remains fragmented and insufficiently theorized.

Cittaslow (Yavaş Şehir) kavramı, 1999 yılında bazı şehirlerin yerel kimliğini, yaşam kalitesini ve sürdürülebilirliğini korumayı amaçlayan bir girişim olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Kavram, zamanla uluslararası bir harekete ve üye kentlerden oluşan küresel bir ağa dönüşmüştür. Günümüzde, küreselleşmenin şehirler üzerindeki tek tipleştirici etkilerine karşı geliştirilen alternatif bir kentsel gelişme modeli olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu araştırma, Web of Science (WoS) veri tabanı temel alınarak Cittaslow kavramının şehir planlama disiplini içerisindeki konumunu ve akademik literatürdeki gelişimini bibliyometrik analiz yöntemiyle incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırma alanının entelektüel yapısını haritalamak ve değerlendirmek amacıyla VOSviewer ve Bibliometrix kullanılmıştır. 2008–2025 döneminde "cittaslow" anahtar sözcüğü kullanılarak elde edilen ve çalışmanın kapsamı ile dâhil etme ölçütlerine göre seçilen toplam 103 akademik yayın; yayın yılı, atıf yapısı, anahtar sözcük ilişkileri, yazar iş birliği ağları, ülke bazında bilimsel üretkenlik ve disiplinlere göre dağılım açısından analiz edilmiştir. Ayrıca, Cittaslow literatürünün kapsamı, ilişkili kavramları ve coğrafi dağılımı değerlendirilmiştir. Bulgular, literatürün büyük ölçüde sürdürülebilirlik, turizm ve yerel kimlik temaları etrafında yoğunlaştığını göstermektedir. Anahtar sözcüklerin sıklık analizi ve ağ görselleştirmeleri, literatürde şehir planlamaya sınırlı düzeyde yer verildiğini, "city planning" anahtar sözcüğünün ise, incelenen yayınların hiçbirinde bulunmadığını ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışma, Cittaslow literatürünü şehir planlama perspektifinden değerlendiren ilk kapsamlı bibliyometrik tahmini olup, Cittaslow'un planlama boyutunun literatürde parçalı olduğunu ve yeterince kuramsallaştırılmadığını göstermektedir.

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1. Introduction

The rapid urbanization and insufficient urbanism associated with globalization have increased the risk of cities losing their distinctive cultural and historical characteristics (Aslan, 2021; Ergüven, 2011; Schubert, 2019; Üstün Topal et al., 2016). The preservation of urban identity formed by the fabric, and unique cultural and social values has emerged as

a concern in contemporary city planning, urbanization, and development processes (Hayta, 2016). The Cittaslow approach has emerged as a reactive urban development approach in response to the pressures of spatial concentration, environmental degradation, and cultural homogenization imposed on settlements by globalization (Mayer & Knox, 2006). Ward (2010), in examining the relationship between globalization and localization, states that movements such as Cittaslow can be considered local responses to processes of globalization.

The Cittaslow approach is widely recognized as a key component of sustainable urbanization, encompassing planning principles supporting local economic development, environmental sustainability, and human-scale urban environments (Pink, 2008; Semmens & Freeman, 2012). Within this framework, the adverse effects of globalization on small historical cities are mitigated through the conservation of local identity, cultural heritage, and place-specific characteristics (Knox & Mayer, 2009; Mayer & Knox, 2006). Aslan (2021) emphasized the changing conditions and the increasingly intense pace of urban life as key factors in the emergence and development of the Cittaslow approach. Its overarching objectives are to foster livablity while safeguarding environmental quality, preserving cultural and physical heritage, and promoting social well-being (Cittaslow, 2026). More than a local initiative, the Cittaslow approach constitutes a holistic urban governance and planning model. A balance between economic vitality, environmental protection, cultural continuity, and quality of life constitutes a fundamental principle of the model.

The Cittaslow concept has evolved into an international urban movement across different geographical and cultural contexts. The international expansion of the Cittaslow concept led to a Movement which has been accompanied by a growing body of literature examining its conceptual foundations, governance structure, and implications for local development (Pink & Servon, 2013; Çiçek et al., 2019). A common governance framework and a standardized set of criteria have also been developed for member cities (Radstrom, 2011; Blazy, 2016; Servon & Pink, 2015; Grzelak-Kostulska et al., 2011). Cittaslow membership is held by municipalities, which represent the respective settlements within the network, rather than by the settlements themselves (Cittaslow International, 2025).

Cittaslow concept is used to safeguard the distinctive cultural, social, and environmental qualities of cities while enhancing local sustainability and sustaining branded cities (Knox, 2005; Mayer & Knox, 2006). The simultaneous pursuit of globalization-driven development strategies and resistance to the homogenizing effects of globalization constitutes a fundamental contradiction within the Cittaslow model (Knox & Mayer, 2009; Nilsson et al., 2011; Pink, 2008; Servon & Pink, 2015).

According to Aksöz and Can (2022), the Cittaslow approach has advantages. Cities, as members of international movements, benefit from these advantages (Sanetra & Szarek-Iwaniuk, 2020). The use of the Cittaslow logo, the exposure and recognition of local economic and cultural values, and increased national and global visibility are among these benefits (Bekar et al., 2015; Presenza et al., 2015; Yalçın, 2019). Kuşay and Kotan Türkden (2021) identify the Cittaslow title as a branding criterion. Contrary to the original objectives of the Cittaslow approach, many Cittaslow cities have increasingly evolved into tourism-oriented destinations. Increasing tourism demand has encouraged branding strategies and the expansion of competetive tourism capacity in Cittaslow settlements.

The Cittaslow philosophy is also systematically integrated into statutory spatial planning and sustainable urban development processes. The spatial expansion associated with this development may compromise the integrity of the city's macroform (Akpınar & Pektaş, 2019), while simultaneously transforming its built environment and reshaping its social and demographic structure. The city becomes a tourism hub, a focal point for new settlers due to its tranquil structure, and its population increases due to internal and/or external migration. Population growth has posed a risk to their Cittaslow status (Mayer & Knox, 2006) as a result of physical planning and tourism services. The planning principles constituting the identity of a Cittaslow are also insufficiently reflected in physical planning practices, limiting their long-term implementation, protection, and monitoring. Implementation of new physical plans is accompanied by changes in land use and population growth.

The capacity of physical plans to guide urban development, manage urbanization, and prevent informal development has diminished (Hall, 2014; Healey, 1997). Compliance with the Cittaslow membership is primarily assessed through population thresholds and less attention is paid to evaluating the continuity of planning principles, spatial quality, and governance practices after designation. These issues raise concerns regarding the long-term preservation of Cittaslow (local) values and the effectiveness of the approach as a reference for sustainable urbanization and urbanism (Knox, 2005; Mayer & Knox, 2006; Pink & Lewis, 2014; Radstrom, 2011; Semmens & Freeman, 2012).

Knox (2005) also evaluates the Cittaslow Movement as a social movement and a local-scale governance model. This model of local development is centered on quality of life, environmental responsibility, and the preservation of place-specific characteristics, and local identity (Blazy, 2016; Knox, 2005; Mayer & Knox, 2006; Özmen &). Differences in the institutional capacity of local authorities, insufficient financial resources, and flexibility in implementation criteria make

it difficult to implement the model equally in different cittaslow settlements (Pink, 2008; Semmens & Freeman, 2012). Therefore, increasing emphasis has been placed on considering Cittaslow as a certification system, with principles, continuous monitoring, periodic revision, long-term physical planning, sustainable tourism management, and policy modelling constituting its fundamental components (Pink, 2008; Semmens & Freeman, 2012).

Several bibliometric studies have examined the scientific development of the Cittaslow literature using different datasets and analytical techniques (Burkut, 2023; Dural & Aytuğ, 2026; Ongun & Çuhadar, 2024; Özer Altundağ, 2025; Pamukçu & Türkoğlu, 2023). Their analyses primarily focused on publication trends, citation structures, prolific authors, countries, institutions, and keyword networks, revealing the interdisciplinary development of Cittaslow research (Burkut, 2023; Ongun & Çuhadar, 2024). However, these studies largely emphasized tourism, sustainability, and general bibliometric characteristics, while the representation of the Cittaslow concept within the city planning discipline received relatively limited attention. Analyses addressing the relationship between Cittaslow and planning-related research themes, disciplinary representation, and the contribution of planning studies remain limited. Accordingly, the present study extends previous bibliometric research by examining the Cittaslow literature from a city planning perspective and by evaluating its relationship with sustainability and other disciplinary fields through a comprehensive bibliometric analysis.

A preliminary literature review is conducted. This research presented us the limited scope and number of studies on the concept and its effectiveness in urbanism practices. It is determined that the Cittaslow concept remains relatively underexplored in spatial planning analyses and Cittaslow status designation and monitoring processes. Cittaslow has evolved into a field of research extending beyond its practical implementation and warranting further examination from the perspective of specific disciplinary fields, including city planning (Servon & Pink, 2015; Pink & Servon, 2013). Previous studies have examined its contribution to place authenticity, local economic development, and the attractiveness of small-sized cities (Çiçek et al., 2019; Nilsson et al., 2011). Preliminary research indicates a range of positive and negative outcomes associated with the implementation of the Cittaslow approach.

Research on Cittaslow from a city planning perspective highlights the need for greater scholarly attention to the topic and points to an existing research gap (Ekinci, 2014; Knox, 2005; Mayer & Knox, 2006; Pink, 2008; Semmens & Freeman, 2012). Accordingly, the primary research question of this study is as follows: What is the relationship between the Cittaslow concept, movement, and approach and the disciplines of city planning and sustainability? Based on the stated problem area and the research question, the aim of the study is to systematically evaluate the place of the Cittaslow concept within city planning discipline and to determine its relationship to other disciplines. By examining its conceptualization, thematic orientation, and planning-related discourse, the study has the obejctive to identify prevailing research trends, reveal existing knowledge gaps, and provide a foundation for future theoretical and practical developments to achieve sustainablity and to protect local identity. The other objective of the study is to quantitatively assess the extent of academic publications addressing the Cittaslow concept.

In short, the study examines the position of the Cittaslow concept within the city planning academic literature through an analysis of publication characteristics and thematic coverage. Furthermore, the developmental trends, intellectual structure, and evolving research dynamics shaping scholarly inquiry in this field are also searched. In this context, this article first presents the conceptual framework of the Cittaslow concept. The relationship between Cittaslow, city planning, and urbanization concepts is examined. Secondly, the methodology of the study is given. The following section is about the bibliometric analysis findings, and finally, a general evaluation of the findings is made.

1.1. Conceptual Framework

The Cittaslow concept, movement and approach means and its relationship with the city planning discipline and sustainability are stated in this section. How the concept emerged, and its aims and scope are given. This conceptual framework also explains why Cittaslow cities should be given greater prominence within the disciplines of city planning and sustainability.

1.1.1. The Cittaslow Concept and the Cittaslow Movement

The Cittaslow concept offers a development perspective with its economic, environmental, and social dimensions. Cittaslow is considered as an international urban development and governance framework and a holistic sustainability movement embodying the fundamental principles of Cittaslow, Slow Tourism, and Slow Food at the city scale (Parkins & Craig, 2006). According to Honoré (2004), Öztürk (2012) and Pink (2009), the intellectual foundation of the Slow Food movement, which emerged in Italy in the mid-1980s (Petrini, 2001), paved the way for a re-examination of the concept of slowness.

Rooted in the philosophy of the Slow Food movement, Slow Tourism emerged as a response to the homogenization

and acceleration of mass tourism. Inspired by the principles established for Slow Food approach, The Slow Tourism approach was developed to encourage travellers to engage with local cultures, traditional gastronomy, and regional heritage, thereby promoting meaningful and sustainable travel experiences rather than emphasizing speed, quantity, or mass tourism (Dickinson & Lumsdon, 2010; Fullagar et al., 2012; Slow Food, 2026). Building upon the principles of the Slow Tourism approach, a third and final manifestation of the slowness philosophy, Cittaslow, emerged in the context of conserving settlements.

There is a strong conceptual relationship between Cittaslow and slow tourism, although the two are not synonymous. While Cittaslow is an urban model enhancing residents' quality of life through environmental sustainability, local identity, cultural heritage conservation, and participatory governance, slow tourism covers meaningful travel experiences, longer stays, engagement with local communities, and environmentally responsible mobility. In relation to this the principles promoted by Cittaslow support the environmental, social, cultural, and spatial conditions creating slow tourism.

Rather than serving as a tourism promotion strategy, many Cittaslow cities have naturally emerged as slow tourism destinations due to their distinctive local character, traditional lifestyles, gastronomy, and cultural heritage. These qualities closely reflect the core principles of slow tourism, making tourism a complementary outcome of the Cittaslow approach rather than its primary objective (Dickinson & Lumsdon, 2010; Fullagar et al., 2012; Knox, 2005; Mayer & Knox, 2006; Nilsson et al., 2011).

Cittaslow approach is implemented to achieve sustainable, human-scale, and place-based development by enhancing the quality of life in small cities (Burkut,2023). The Cittaslow movement centers human values and supports a high-quality, meaningful lifestyle (Pink, 2008). While the movement contributes to sustainable local development, place identity, and quality of life, it may also lead to unintended consequences, such as increased tourism-related pressures, commercialization of local identity, socio-spatial transformation, and rising property values (Knox, 2005; Mayer & Knox, 2006; Pink & Lewis, 2014; Semmens & Freeman, 2012).

The Cittaslow concept was founded by Paolo Saturnini (Mayor of Greve-in Chianti), Stefano Cimicchi (Mayor of Orvieto), Francesca Guida (Mayor of Bra), Domenico Marrone (Mayor of Positano), and Carlo Petrin (founder and president of Slow Food) (Radstrom, 2011). The concept was first introduced in Italy in 1999 (Knox, 2005). The term Cittaslow is derived from the Italian word "citta" (city) and the English word "slow." The concept has gained attention and a movement based on the concept of "slowness" has expanded.

The term *"slow"* within the Cittaslow concept is frequently misunderstood and often entails negative connotations, being incorrectly associated with stagnation, resistance to change, or limited economic development (Bayraktar, 2023). Accordingly, Cittaslow does not advocate freezing cities in time, preserving their physical form unchanged, or prohibiting contemporary interventions.

Pink (2008) defines this concept as a method for cities to question their unique and valuable aspects and to develop strategies to preserve these qualities. According to Mayer and Knox (2006), the Cittaslow concept is presented as an alternative to speed-oriented global urban models, emphasizing urban development while preserving unique identities, social structures, and environmental values. The goal here is for the city's fabric, color, music, and story to be experienced holistically and enjoyably by both residents and visitors at a pace that reflects their overall character.

Cittaslow movement became an internationally operating network open to participation from small-sized or medium sized cities with populations ranging from approximately 1,500 to 50,000 (Arslan, 2020). This movement advocates for individuals and societies to use time consciously and to re-emphasize locality, and quality of life (Parkins & Craig, 2006). Honoré (2004) states that the movement is a critical alternative to the speed-, efficiency-, and consumption-oriented lifestyles of modern societies. Through this movement, cities are reorganized in terms of spatial quality, urban life rhythm, and social relations (Radstrom, 2011). The movement promotes social spaces for easy communication, fosters sustainability and self-sufficiency, preserves handicrafts, traditions, and nature, addresses infrastructure problems, encourages the use of renewable energy sources, and utilizes the conveniences of technology (Cittaslow Türkiye, 2026).

Rather than emphasizing rapid economic growth or interurban competition, this approach integrates environmental stewardship, local economic resilience, cultural heritage conservation, social cohesion, and participatory governance into local planning and decision-making. The Cittaslow approach promotes local products, traditional gastronomy, and place-specific cultural assets. The conservation of local values and geographical indication schemes are encouraged, while supporting human-scale, pedestrian-oriented city planning, sustainable mobility, and the reduction of private motor vehicle dependence (Cittaslow International, 2026; Mayer & Knox, 2006; Radstrom, 2011).

Through a comprehensive set of policy criteria, the Cittaslow approach encourages municipalities to preserve local identity while addressing contemporary environmental, social, and economic challenges in line with the principles of sustainable development. Today, Cittaslow is widely recognized as a planning framework that translates the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN, 2015) into locally responsive urban policies and planning practices (Knox, 2005; Mayer & Knox, 2006; Radstrom, 2011; Semmens & Freeman, 2012).

Implementation of these criteria has resulted in an international network of certified cities operating under a common system. The certification system is based on sustainable local development, quality of life, and the preservation of local identity (Cittaslow International, 2026). Through its certification criteria, the Cittaslow movement establishes quality standards improving urban life for both residents and visitors (Cittaslow International, 2026; Radstrom, 2011).

A Cittaslow is defined through several principles: Since the major revision of the International Cittaslow Charter in 2021, the certification system consists of 72 criteria organized under seven main policy categories: (1) Energy and Environmental Policies, (2) Infrastructure Policies, (3) Quality of Urban Life Policies, (4) Agricultural, Touristic and Artisan Policies, (5) Policies for Hospitality, Awareness and Training, (6) Social Cohesion, and (7) Partnerships. Candidate local authorities (municipalities) with populations below 50,000 are required to complete a detailed self-assessment and demonstrate compliance with these criteria through documentary evidence, strategic plans, municipal regulations, and implemented projects.

The evaluation process is conducted by national Cittaslow organizations and verified by the Cittaslow International through document review, site inspections where necessary, and periodic reassessments to ensure continued compliance. Membership is therefore not permanent. Cittaslow certified cities are expected to maintain and improve their performance through continuous monitoring and renewal procedures. Rather than functioning as a simple branding mechanism, the Cittaslow certification process operates as a governance and quality-management framework encouraging local authorities to integrate sustainability, local identity, participatory governance, and resilience into long-term planning and urban management (Cittaslow International, 2026; Nilsson at al., 2011; Pink & Servon, 2013).

1.1.2. The relationship between Cittaslow, City Planning, and Sustainability

As the concept has gradually evolved into a global movement (Cittaslow, 2026), it has become a research topic within the city planning discipline.

Within the Cittaslow concept, the preservation of local identity, the continuity of cultural heritage, and the improvement of daily quality of life are prioritized in planning processes, without limiting sustainability to environmental performance indicators (Pink, 2008). The social and cultural dimensions of sustainability are emphasized within the Cittaslow approach, providing a valuable framework for their integration into city planning. Recent studies indicate the effective incorporation of these dimensions into city planning and decision-making through the Cittaslow approach (Özcan Alp, 2024).

A practical planning framework for sustainable urban development is offered through the Cittaslow approach (Eren, 2021; Jaszczak et al., 2024). In contemporary city planning, sustainability can be translated into locally responsive planning policies and practices through the Cittaslow approach (Carvalho & Figueiredo, 2016).

The unique position of Cittaslow within the discipline of city planning lies in its prioritization of the human scale. The Cittaslow approach is associated with urban environments characterized by low-rise and context-sensitive development, walkable neighbourhoods, accessible public spaces, and mixed land uses supporting everyday life and social interaction. Rather than intensive and high-density urban expansion, development respecting the existing urban fabric, local identity, and environmental context while maintaining a built form proportionate to human perception and use is promoted. Emphasis on people-oriented planning rather than automobile-oriented development and excessive vertical growth contributes to the creation of livable, sustainable, and resilient urban environments, enhancing residents' quality of life (Senetra & Szarek-Iwaniuk, 2020; Zagroba et al., 2021).

The Cittaslow approach acknowledges environmental limits. It also promotes development based on local assets, cultural identity, and place-specific potentials, thereby offering an alternative to planning paradigms primarily driven by economic growth, competitiveness, and continuous urban expansion (Bernat & Flaga, 2022). Land-use decisions be considered not only through spatial arrangements but also in accordance with multi-dimensional criteria such as environmental carrying capacity, local economic structure, and social cohesion (Brodzinski & Kurowska, 2021)

Sustainability constitutes one of the fundamental principles linking the Cittaslow movement with the discipline of city planning (Eren, 2021; Radstrom, 2011). The Cittaslow movement provides a planning and governance framework enabling local governments to manage urban development through context-sensitive and place-based planning while

safeguarding local identity and environmental and cultural resources. By adopting a holistic understanding of sustainability, it integrates environmental, economic, social, and cultural dimensions into local planning and governance (Knox, 2005)

Sustainability has become a priority issue on a broad scale, from countries to local governments, especially in terms of planning processes (Eren, 2021). Sustainable cities offer quality of life, space and services, advanced relationship systems, structured smart infrastructure, and a low carbon footprint (Eren, 2019). A sustainable city is also a habitat where there is a positive relationship between economy and ecology creating sustainable development (Üstün Topal et al., 2016).

Within the Cittaslow concept, an alternative approach to sustainable urban development is established through the integration of environmental protection, local economic development, human-scale mobility, and cultural heritage conservation into city planning and governance. Within this approach, place-based development strategies enhance quality of life while preserving local identity and environmental values (Semmens & Freeman, 2012; Mayer & Knox, 2006; Radstrom, 2011). Therefore, the Cittaslow concept is recognized in the sustainability and city planning literature as a planning framework translating the normative principles of sustainability into locally responsive planning policies and practices (Aydoğan Köse & Akşit, 2024).

In settlements within the Cittaslow framework, planning processes are largely carried out in accordance with participatory planning principles. And, the inclusion of local people in decision-making mechanisms is encouraged (Miele, 2008). The participatory public management approach strengthens the social dimension of sustainability and contributes to making city planning decisions more aligned with local needs (Radstrom, 2011). Studies in this regard show the participatory structure increasing the feasibility and social acceptance of physical plans of a Cittaslow (Akgiş İlhan et al., 2020).

One of the effects of the Cittaslow concept on city planning is the re-evaluation of planning context and scale (Mayer & Knox, 2006). The relationship between city planning, Cittaslow, and small cities is grounded in the recognition of settlement scale as a significant factor influencing the implementation of sustainable planning principles. In small cities, distinctive physical, social, and cultural characteristics enable the more effective implementation of planning approaches based on human scale, walkability, local identity, and community participation than in larger metropolitan areas (Jaszczak et al., 2024). In this respect, the Cittaslow concept should be understood not merely as a certification scheme for small cities, but as a city planning and urbanism approach for translating the principles of sustainable development into locally responsive planning policies and practices. Within this approach, spatial orientation is directed towards slowing the pace of urban life, reducing urban sprawl, increasing the use of public spaces in daily life (Pink, 2008), and improving the existing urban fabric (Paksoy & Özdemir, 2014).

Having established the conceptual framework of the Cittaslow movement and its relationship with city planning and sustainability, the subsequent section presents the research design, including the data source, data collection process, and bibliometric methods employed in the study. This methodological framework provides the basis for systematically examining the intellectual structure and evolution of the literature. The findings of the bibliometric analysis are then presented to identify major research themes, publication trends, influential contributions, and emerging directions in the studies on Cittaslow, city planning, and sustainability.

2. Method and Data

The study analyzes the temporal distribution, publication trends, citation structure, prominent keywords, and author and institutional collaboration networks of relevant publications using bibliometric techniques. Furthermore, the position, development patterns, and thematic orientations of the Cittaslow literature are examined, and existing research gaps are identified through an evaluation of the knowledge production structure in the related fields. The findings are expected to provide a conceptual and methodological basis for future studies and contribute to interdisciplinary research.

This study employed a bibliometric research approach. Bibliometric analysis was conducted to systematically examine the academic literature on the Cittaslow concept and to identify publication trends, citation patterns, collaboration networks, and thematic developments within the field. In addition, a review of the relevant literature was undertaken to support the interpretation of the bibliometric findings and to provide a broader understanding of the evolution of Cittaslow research.

VOSviewer is a bibliometric analysis software designed to handle large datasets and facilitate a wide range of analytical approaches (Gözgeç-Mutlu, 2025). The literature on the topic of Cittaslow was determined by searching for articles in the Web of Science database. Journals were not examined based on Q1-Q4 classifications. Bibliographic data retrieved

through a search using the keyword *"cittaslow"* were analyzed using the VOSviewer and Bibliometrix applications, and the findings were mapped through graphical representations. The relationship between the city planning discipline and the concept of cittaslow, and the effectiveness of the literature containing the concept, were determined. Although Turkish-language publications were not included in the Web of Science search, no publications in Turkish using the keyword *"cittaslow"* were identified.

WOS core data base sources are searched between January 2008 and December 2025. The analysis period begins in 2008, corresponding to the publication year of the earliest Web of Science–indexed publication containing the term *"cittaslow"*, despite the establishment of the Cittaslow movement in 1999. Therefore, the study period (2008–2025) was determined based on the availability of bibliographic records in this database.

A total of 123 documents were identified through a literature search using the keyword *"cittaslow"* between 2008 and March 2026. A second filtering process was applied to this cloud, focusing solely on scientific articles based on WoS Document Types. In addition to selecting "Article (scientific article)," data from 2026 was excluded from the WoS filter. The year 2026 was excluded because articles published during that year had not yet been fully indexed in the Web of Science database. This limitation was implemented to prevent incomplete findings from misleading other academic studies. As a result of the second filtering, 103 articles were identified that used the keyword "cittaslow."

In this research, the concept of "cittaslow" was searched in the Web of Science database using the keywords "urban planning," "city planning," "urbanism," and "urbanization" with the "AND" method. The results were evaluated within the context of the city planning discipline. Due to the limited number of academic publications available, tables, graphs, and mapping representations used in the analyses have not been included.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the initial keyword search using the term *"cittaslow"*. In the second stage, an article type filter was applied, which narrowed the dataset to 106 articles by excluding non-article publications. In the third stage, a year-based filter (2008–2025) was implemented, resulting in a final dataset of 103 articles included in the analysis. In the final stage, the refined dataset was subjected to bibliometric analysis using VOSviewer and Bibliometrix software to map and evaluate the scientific structure of the field.



Figure 1. *Flowchart of the data collection process*

The following research questions were also addressed through bibliometric analysis:

- Number of annual publications containing the concept of "cittaslow",
- Sources where the concept was published,
- Country-based productivity frequency of the concept,
- Keywords related to the concept,
- Cloud and tree distribution of keywords.
- Disciplinary disributions.

The findings of the research were evaluated and discussed from a critical perspective.

3. Findings

The findings from the bibliometric analysis, conducted to reveal the structural characteristics and developmental trends of academic output related to the Cittaslow concept, are presented and evaluated within a systematic framework in this section.

This section presents the characteristics of publications containing the keyword "cittaslow" along with keyword relationship maps, cloud and tree graphs illustrating their relationships with different concepts, a breakdown of publication numbers by year, a Three-Field Plot, a numerical breakdown by article (scientific article), keyword usage frequency, and country-based productivity frequency. The reason for filtering by article is to ensure more scientifically sound and reliable comparisons. Table 1 shows the overall data obtained from the first-query search using the keyword "cittaslow." The results for 103 academic studies using this keyword are presented in the table.

Table 1. *General Information about the Keyword Subject to the Research*

DESCRIPTIONS	RESULTS
Publication Year Range	2008-2025
Number of References in Publications	72
Articles	103
Annual Growth Rate %	6,68
Average Age of Documents	6,72
Average Citations Per Document	14,35
References	4050
Keywords	304
Number of Authors	207
Authors of Single-Authored Documents	25
Single-Author Articles	30
Co-authorship per document	2,31
International Co-authorship Percentage (%)	16,67

Figure 2 shows the frequency of use and interrelationships of the keywords used in the articles examined in the study. The keyword “Cittaslow” is central. While the concept establishes strong connections with the concepts of “sustainability”, “slow food”, “sustainable tourism”, and “slow tourism”, the concept of “urban planning” is in a small cluster in this graph and shows weak connection relationships. When the relationship map is examined, it is determined that the keywords “degrowth”, “small towns”, “cittaslow networks”, “slow cities”, “rural development”, and “slow city” establish stronger connections with each other and with other concepts within the network compared to the keyword “urban planning”. In addition, the keyword "urban planning" was found to be directly associated with the concepts of *"slow cities," "sustainability,"* and *"degrowth,"* while the keyword *"Türkiye"* was also identified within the network.

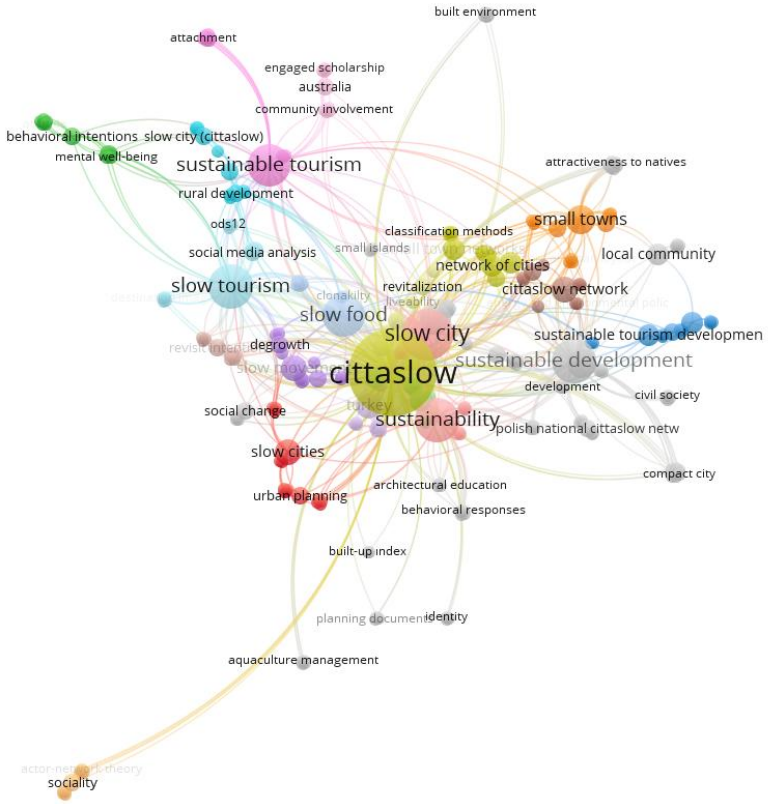


Figure 2. *Relationship map of VOSviewer keywords subject to the study (2008-2025 inclusive)*

Figures 3 and 4 show the frequency of keyword usage in the articles examined, similar to Figure 2. The size of the keywords shown in the cloud graph indicates their frequency of use. Cloud graph (Figure 3) reveals that “cittaslow”, “places”, “sustainability”, “slow cities”, “slow city”, “sustainable development”, and “sustainable tourism” are the common keywords used. Concepts related to the discipline of city planning, such as “urban planning” and “city planning”, are excluded from the cloud and tree graph representations. The findings identify a research gap in the city planning dimension of the Cittaslow literature.

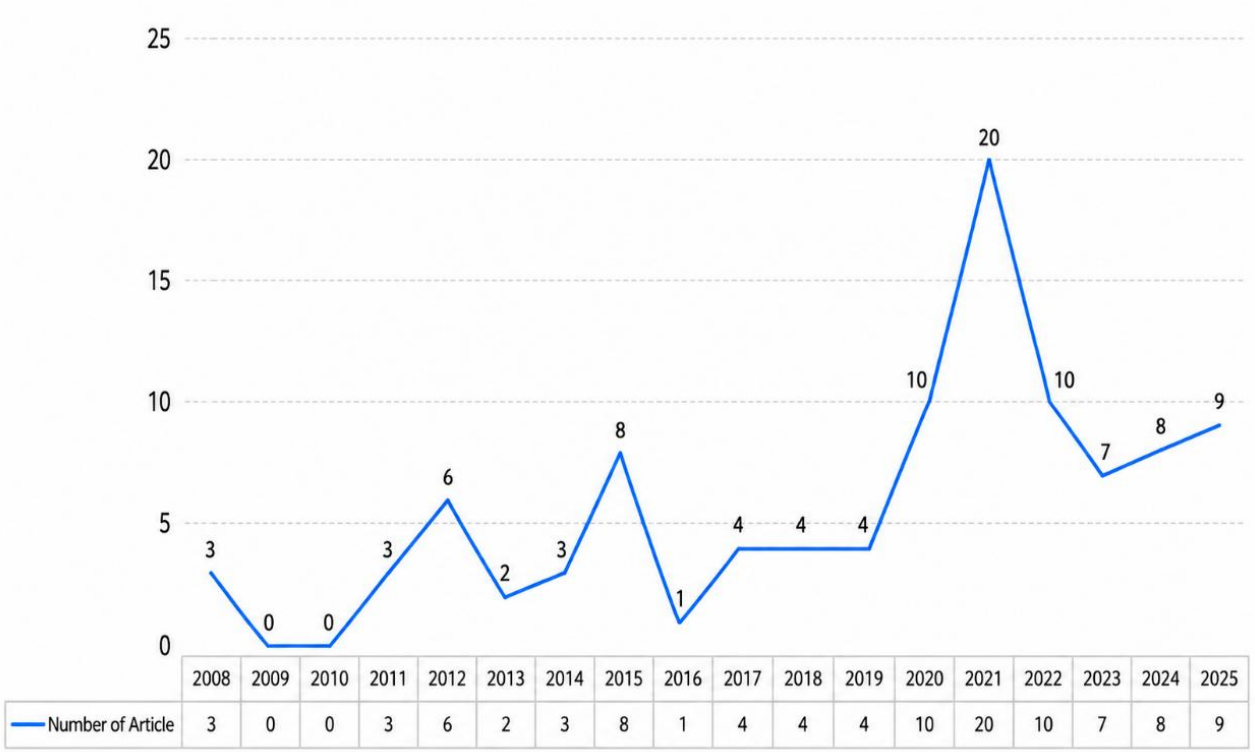


Figure 3. *Bibliometric cloud graph of the Cittaslow related keywords (2008-2025)*



Figure 4. *Tree graph of the research keywords (2008-2025)*

The annual distribution of academic publications on the Cittaslow concept is illustrated in Figure 5. An increase in the number of published articles occurred between 2020 and 2022, followed by a decline between 2022 and 2025. These temporal changes indicate fluctuations in scholarly attention to the Cittaslow concept over the study period. The average annual number of publications between 2008 and 2019 was 3.16.



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of Article	3	0	0	3	6	2	3	8	1	4	4	4	10	20	10	7	8	9

Figure 5. *Annual Publication Counts for the Cittaslow Concept (2008–2025)*

Figure 6 presents three field graphs illustrating the relationships between cited sources (CR), authors (AU), and keywords (KW). As shown in Figure 6, the links connecting sources, authors, and keywords reveal strong relationships among frequently cited studies, active researchers, and prominent research themes. These studies are predominantly associated with the keywords “cittaslow”, “slow cities”, “slow city”, “sustainable development”, and “sustainable tourism” in relation to sources and authors. Furthermore, an examination of the keyword distribution reveals a strong focus on themes of sustainability, tourism, quality of life, and local identity.

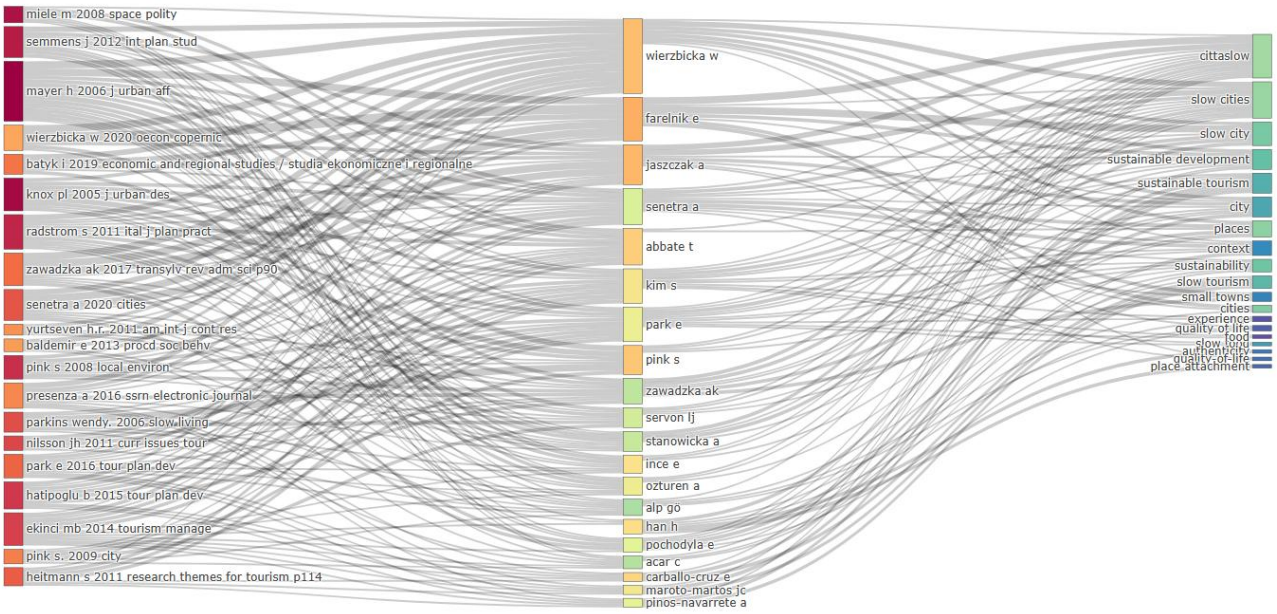


Figure 6. *A three-field plot (2008-2025)*

Figure 7 presents the distribution of the journals publishing the 103 Cittaslow-related articles. The figure also shows the journals in which the keyword *Cittaslow* appears most frequently. The ten most productive journals published a total of 32 articles. According to the graph, the journals "sustainability" and "tourism planning & development" are the leading academic resources in the Cittaslow field. The same figure also indicates that the Cittaslow concept has received limited attention in journals related to the city planning discipline. The remaining journals are not presented in this figure because each published only a small number of articles. These include *ICONARP International Journal of Architecture and Planning* (2), *International Journal of Tourism Cities* (2), *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management* (2), *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* (2), *Milli Folklor* (2), *Oeconomia Copernicana* (2), *Regional Studies, Regional Science* (2), and *Space & Form* (2). The figure also excludes 55 additional journals, each of which contributed a single publication, accounting for a total of 55 articles.

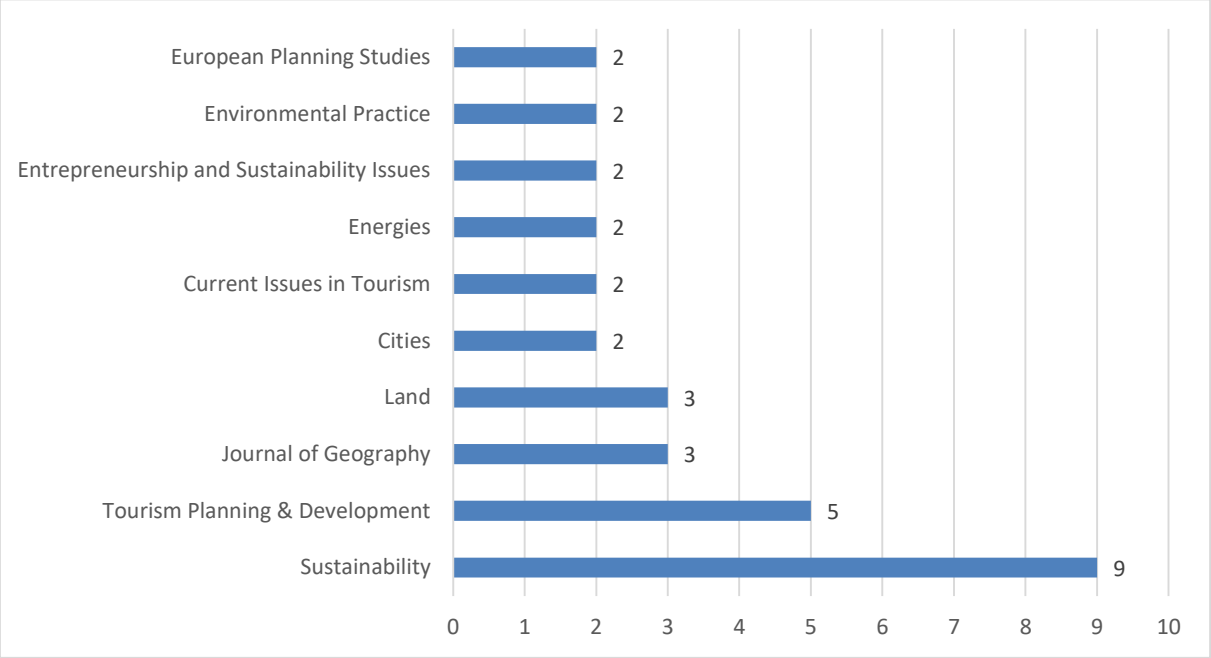


Figure 7. *Journals Publishing Articles with the Keyword "Cittaslow" and Their Publication Counts (2008-2025)*

Figure 8 shows the number of keywords associated with the Cittaslow concept. The keywords used in the articles are “cittaslow”, “slow cities”, “place”, and “cities”. According to the graph, the most frequently used keyword in the articles is “cittaslow”, appearing 53 times. This is followed by “slow cities” with 21 appearances, “places” with 20 appearances, “cities” with 18 appearances, “slow city” with 16 appearances, both “sustainability” and “sustainable development” with 15 appearances each, both “slow tourism” and “sustainable tourism” with 12 appearances each, and “city” with 11 appearances.

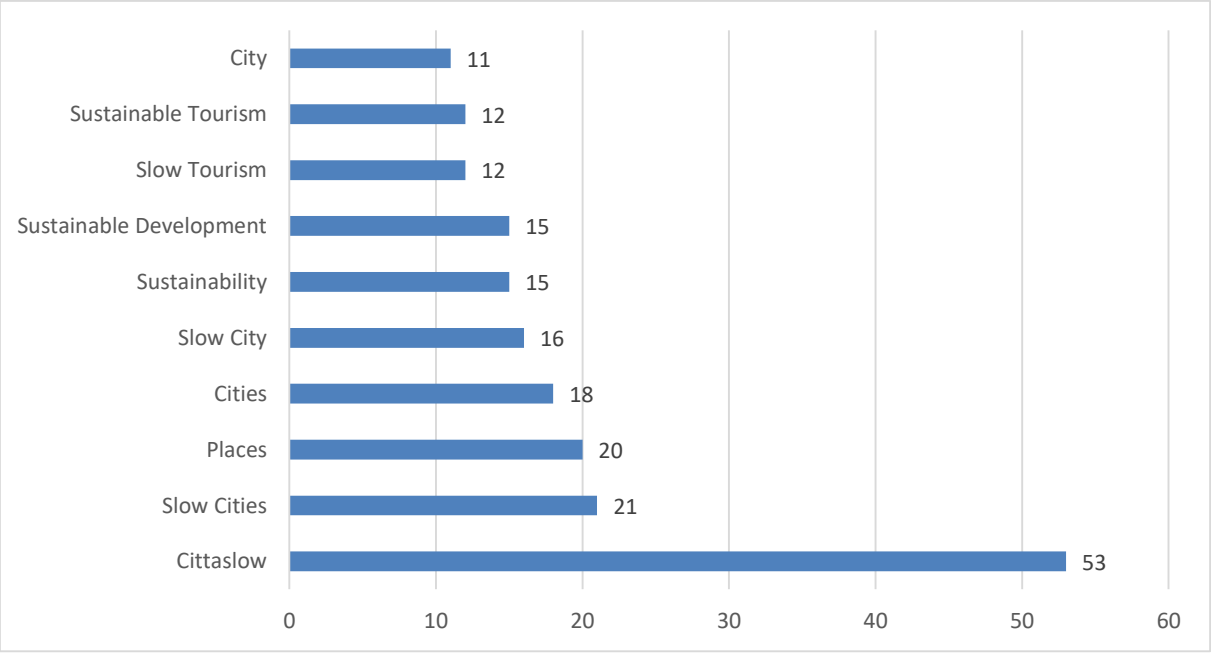


Figure 8. *Keyword Frequency Distribution in the Articles (2008–2025)*

There are currently 28 Cittaslow member cities in Türkiye (Cittaslow Türkiye, 2026). At the time of the research, the number of Cittaslow member cities was 27. As can be seen in Table 2 and Figure 9, 44 articles originating from Türkiye have been published. Poland has 37 Cittaslow cities. The same table shows that 31 articles on this subject have been published. Australia has 3 Cittaslow cities with 10 articles. China has 18 Cittaslow cities and 10 articles. England has 1 Cittaslow city with 9 published articles. Italy has 90 Cittaslow cities, but only 7 publications have been made. The USA has 2 Cittaslow cities and 7 articles. South Korea has 15 Cittaslow cities with 6 articles. Sweden has 1 Cittaslow city with 4 publications, while Vietnam has no Cittaslow cities, but 3 publications have been made. By 2026, the countries with the largest number of Cittaslow-designated cities also produced the highest number of publications. This pattern indicates limited research attention in countries without Cittaslow designation.

Table 2. *Comparison of publication output and number of cittaslow cities by country*

Country	Number of Articles	Number of Cittaslow Cities
Türkiye	44	28
Poland	31	37
Australia	12	3
China	10	18
United Kingdom	9	1
İtaly	7	90
U.S.A.	7	2
South Korea	6	15
Sweden	4	1
Vietnam	3	0

Although the dataset comprises 103 academic publications, the total country output is 153. This difference arises because Biblioshiny assigns publications to countries according to the institutional affiliations of all authors. Consequently, internationally co-authored publications are counted for each contributing country, resulting in a total country frequency that exceeds the number of publications.

The comparison between the number of publications and the number of Cittaslow cities is given in Table 2 and presented in Figure 9. This figure illustrates the relationship between the number of Cittaslow cities and the academic publications on the Cittaslow concept across countries. From a bibliometric perspective, this comparison reveals the extent to which the practical diffusion of the movement corresponds to its visibility in the scientific literature. Furthermore, it highlights the similarities and differences between the practical implementation of the Cittaslow movement and the level of academic interest across countries, thereby contributing to the interpretation of national research trends. Consequently, evaluating the movement's practical diffusion alongside its scientific visibility provides a more comprehensive understanding of its representation in the literature. Despite the increasing number of Cittaslow cities, publication output within the city planning discipline remains limited.

The analysis was structured around the countries represented in the Cittaslow network and the bibliometric dataset. The countries included in the publication records were identified and matched with the corresponding countries represented in the Cittaslow network. For each country, the number of publications and Cittaslow cities was then compiled from the respective datasets. The two measures were subsequently organized on a country-by-country basis to establish a common dataset. Each country was represented by its corresponding publication count and number of Cittaslow cities. The compiled data were then arranged in a comparable format for presentation in Figure 9. This structure enabled the two measures to be presented consistently across the countries included in the analysis. The resulting country-level dataset was used to construct Figure 9, where the number of publications and Cittaslow cities are presented together.

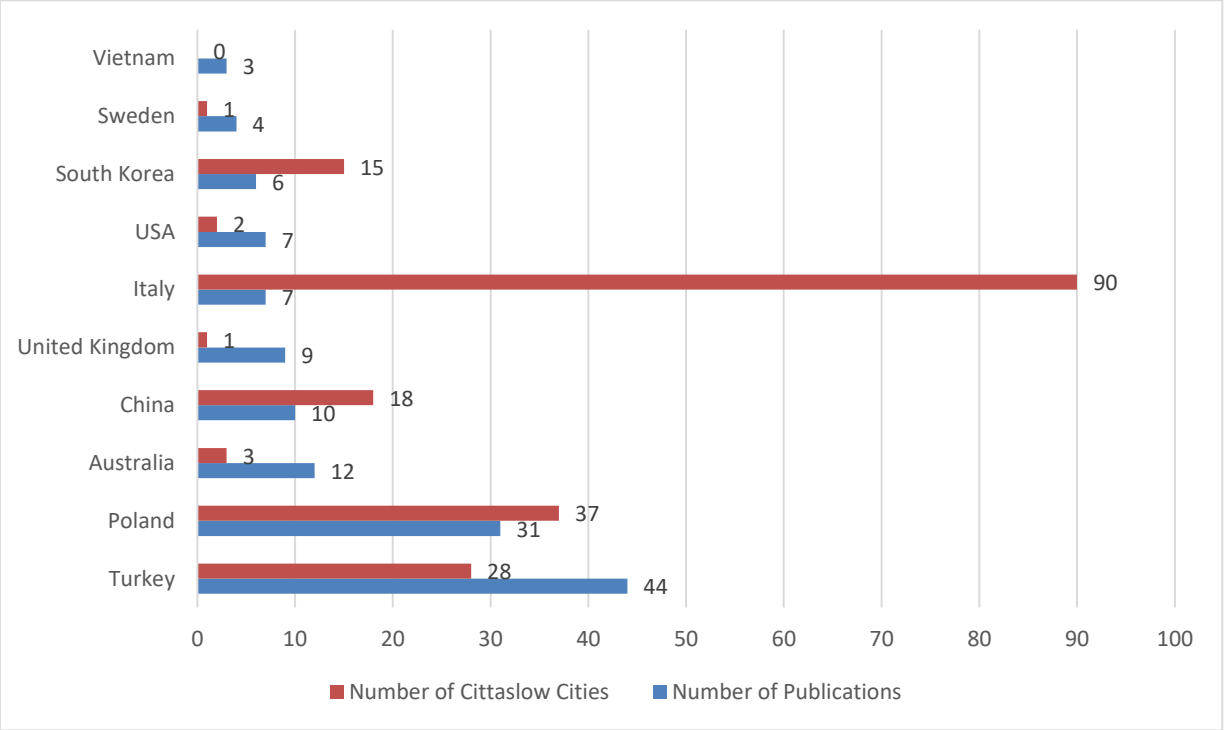


Figure 9. *Comparison of Publication Output and Number of Cittaslow Cities by Country (2008-2025)*

Figures 10 and 11 show the number of publications made by countries on the subject of Cittaslow. In Figure 10, the frequency of publications is shown with a blue color scale, decreasing from dark blue to light blue. As can be seen from these Figures, the productive countries in terms of publications are, respectively; Türkiye (44), Poland (31), Australia (12), China (10), England (United Kingdom) (10), Italy (7), United States (7), South Korea (6), Sweden (4) and Vietnam (3). The two countries shown in dark blue in Figure 10 are Türkiye and Poland where the highest number of cittaslow is. This refers to the paralelism of the number of publications and Cittaslow cities.

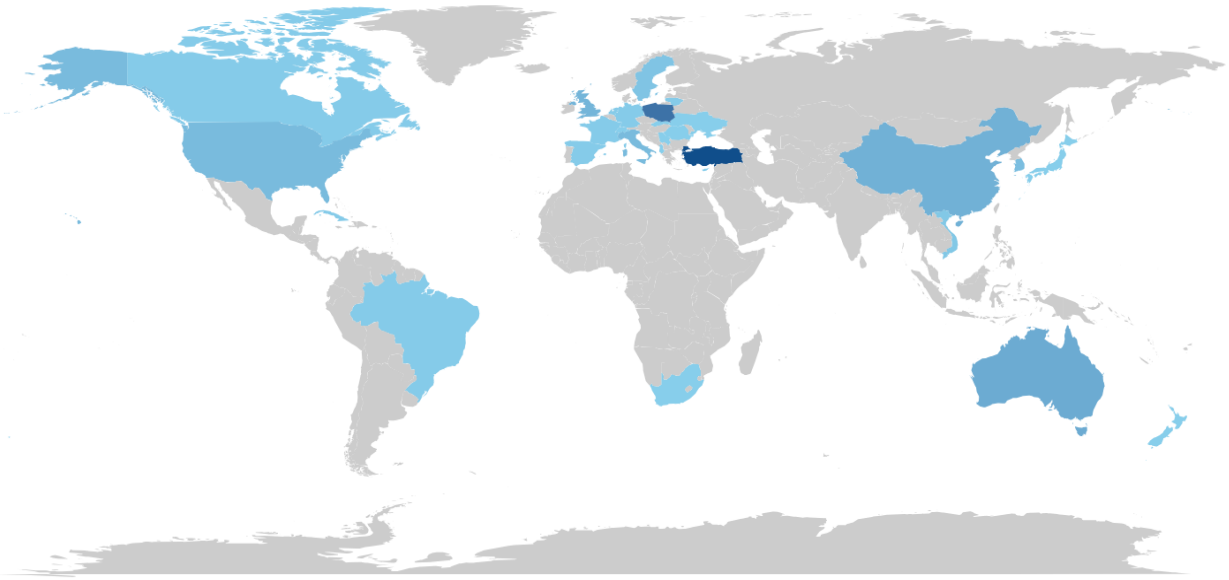


Figure 10. *Country-based productivity frequency (2008-2025)*

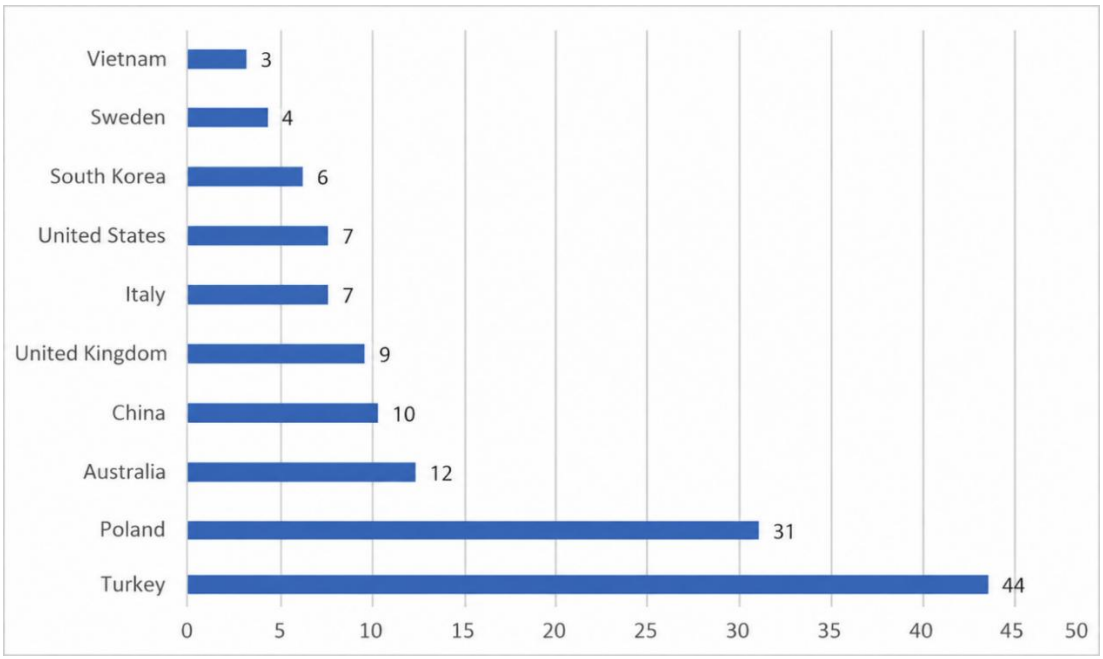


Figure 11. *Annual Article Counts on the Cittaslow Concept (2008–2025)*

The disciplinary distribution of publications was analyzed to identify the principal research fields contributing to the Cittaslow literature. As illustrated in Figure 12, Tourism Studies emerged as the leading disciplinary field in the Cittaslow literature with 33 publications, followed by Sociology and Social Sciences (17), Economics and Business (16), Architecture and the Built Environment (16), Urban and Regional Planning (11), and Geography (10). The disciplinary structure of the literature was examined through both WoS category classifications WC (Web of Science Categories) and authors' institutional affiliations C1 (Author Affiliations). The WC analysis revealed that a substantial proportion of publications are concentrated within the Hospitality, Leisure, Sport and Tourism category, followed by Geography, Regional and Urban Planning, Urban Studies, Architecture, Economics, and various social science categories. This distribution highlights the inherently interdisciplinary nature of Cittaslow research.

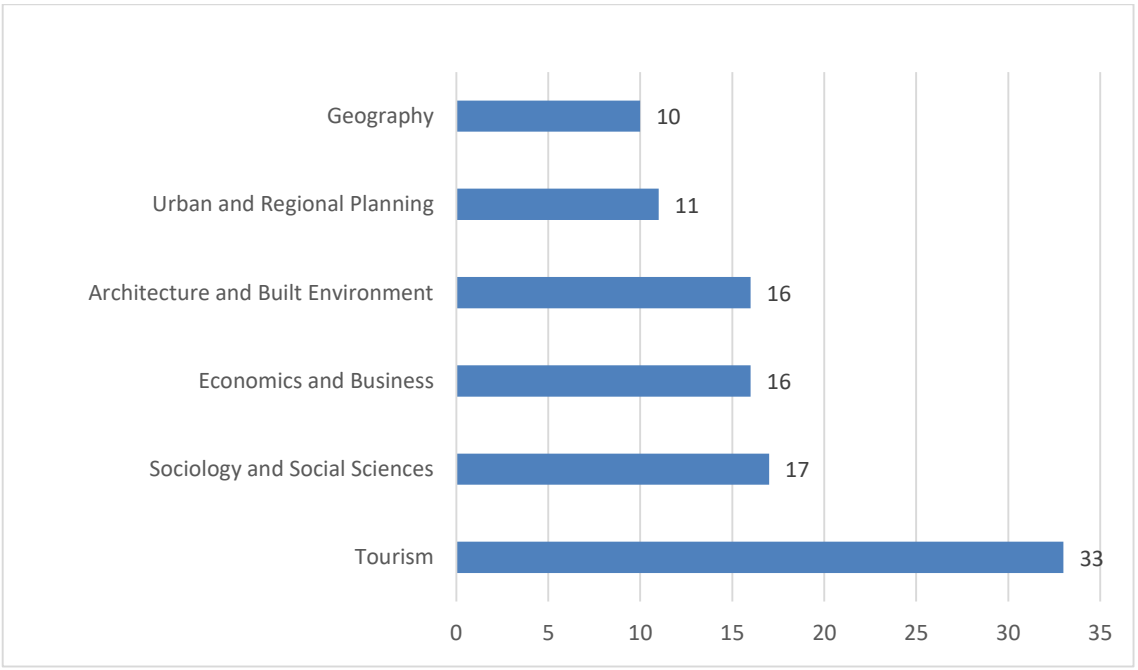


Figure 12. *The interdisciplinary nature of the Cittaslow concept* (2008-2025)

However, disciplinary production cannot be adequately assessed solely through WoS categories, as these classifications primarily reflect the thematic orientation of publications. Therefore, authors' institutional affiliations C1 were further analysed and reclassified according to disciplinary fields. As shown in Figure 12, publications were predominantly produced within Tourism Studies, accounting for 32.0% of the total sample. This field was followed by Sociology and Social Sciences (16.5%), Economics and Business (15.5%), and Architecture and the Built Environment (15.5%). Urban and Regional Planning accounted for 10.7% of the total publications and geography makes 9,7%.

These findings indicate that although the Cittaslow concept is closely associated with themes related to urban development and city planning, the scholarly production of the field has been largely driven by tourism, social science, and business-related disciplines. Accordingly, the limited visibility of terms such as “urban planning” or “city planning” in the keyword analyses should not be interpreted as evidence of a complete absence of engagement from the city planning discipline. Nevertheless, when the findings derived from both WC and C1 analyses are considered together, Cittaslow research appears to have received comparatively limited attention within the city and regional planning discipline. This finding points to a notable research gap and underscores the need for a more comprehensive engagement with the Cittaslow concept from spatial planning and urban development perspectives.

Countries with the largest number of Cittaslow-designated cities also produced the highest publication output. This pattern indicates relatively limited research attention in countries without Cittaslow designation. However, Italy, where the Cittaslow movement originated, exhibits relatively low publication output. One possible explanation is that country-level scientific production is attributed to authors' institutional affiliations rather than their nationality. In addition, Italian researchers may be affiliated with institutions in other countries, while many Italian local journals are not indexed in Web of Science or other major bibliographic databases. These factors may contribute to Italy's comparatively low publication output. 18 countries with a publication frequency of less than 3 have not been included in the table. These countries are; Brazil (2), Canada (2), Cuba (2), France (2), Germany (2), Lithuania (2), Netherlands (2), Spain (2), Albania (1), Cyprus (1), Japan (1), New Zealand (1), Romania (1), Serbia (1), Slovakia (1), South Africa (1), Switzerland (1) and Ukraine (1).

In the second WoS search query, a multi-concept search was conducted using the concepts "cittaslow" and "urban planning," resulting in 3 academic articles. In the third WoS search query, searching with the concepts "cittaslow" and "city planning" yielded no academic articles. The fourth query used the keywords "cittaslow" and "urbanism," and this search identified 1 academic article. The fifth query, containing the keywords "cittaslow" and "urbanization," resulted in 4 academic articles. This search, conducted using the concepts "urban planning," "city planning," "urbanism," and "urbanization," all directly related to the discipline of city planning, resulted in a total of 8 academic articles.

The analytical findings, visual maps, and tabular data generated within the scope of this bibliometric study reveal the position of the Cittaslow concept in the academic literature and its limited interaction with the discipline of city planning. According to the findings presented in Table 1, a total of 103 articles were published on the subject between 2008 and 2025 after applying the selected filters. An average of 14.35 citations per document indicates a considerable level of academic interest in the topic. In addition, the data presented in Table 1 demonstrate that academic production has been conducted by local and relatively small research groups rather than extensive international research networks, as reflected by an average of 2.31 authors per document and a low international collaboration rate of 16.67%.

The keyword network illustrated in Figure 2 shows the Cittaslow concept occupying the central position with strong links to sustainability, Slow Food, and tourism, whereas city planning remains outside the main network and appears only within a weakly connected cluster. Similarly, the word cloud, treemap, and bar charts presented in Figures 3, 4, and 8 indicate that Cittaslow, places, sustainability, slow cities, and sustainable tourism constitute the dominant concepts in the literature. The absence of city planning terminology from these visualisations further highlights the theoretical gap within the planning discipline.

Figure 5, presenting the annual distribution of publications, indicates that academic interest reached its highest level between 2020 and 2022 before entering a declining trend. This pattern suggests a need for renewed scholarly attention to the subject. The three-field plot shown in Figure 6, illustrating the relationships among sources, authors, and keywords, together with the numerical distribution of journals presented in Figure 7, demonstrates that the Cittaslow literature has largely been dominated by sustainability- and tourism-oriented journals and researchers, whereas journals representing the city planning discipline remain underrepresented.

Table 2 and the maps and graphs presented in Figures 9, 10, and 11 compare country-based scientific productivity with the number of Cittaslow cities. The findings indicate that Türkiye and Poland, possessing the highest numbers of Cittaslow-designated towns, also lead scientific publication output by a considerable margin. This relationship confirms a strong association between academic production and the geographical distribution of local Cittaslow implementations.

Figure 12 and the underlying dataset present the disciplinary distribution of the Cittaslow literature. During the analysis, Web of Science (WoS) subject categories (WC) were examined together with authors' institutional affiliations (C1), enabling a systematic mapping of academic production across disciplines. Although the Cittaslow concept has clear conceptual links with urban development, quality of life, and spatial sustainability, the WoS-based analysis

presented in Figure 12 identifies tourism studies as the dominant discipline, accounting for 33 publications (32%). Tourism Studies is followed by Sociology and Social Sciences with 17 publications (16.5%), Economics and Business with 16 publications (15.5%), and Architecture and the Built Environment with 16 publications (15.5%). City planning, expected to play a central role in integrating the fundamental principles of Cittaslow into the physical environment, accounts for only 11 publications, representing 10.7% of total academic output. Geography ranks last with 10 publications and a share of 9.7%.

This disciplinary distribution indicates that the Cittaslow movement has primarily been examined as a tourism-oriented and socially driven branding strategy rather than as a planning model protecting the human-scale, the traditional and historical architecture, promoting environmental protection, harmony with nature, traffic reduction, and the development of pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure. The findings presented in Figure 12 provide quantitative support for the absence of city planning terminology identified in the keyword analyses and emphasise a significant research gap regarding the integration of the Cittaslow concept into urban development and spatial planning perspectives.

4. Conclusion and Discussion

This study examined the Web of Science (WoS) literature on the Cittaslow concept from the perspective of the city planning discipline, with particular emphasis on the relationship between city planning and sustainability. Using a bibliometric research method, this study investigated the position of the Cittaslow concept within city planning and across other academic disciplines. The bibliometric analysis highlights the underrepresentation of the Cittaslow concept in planning literature. To the best of the authors' knowledge, this is the first comprehensive bibliometric study to evaluate the Cittaslow literature from the perspective of the city planning discipline.

The findings indicate that the Cittaslow concept has a limited presence in the city planning literature, while the majority of academic publications have focused on tourism, food, and local identity. To enhance the role of the concept in spatial planning processes, the Cittaslow criteria should be further developed and extended beyond their current function as a local branding instrument or vision statement. Integrating these criteria into land-use planning decisions and urban design standards would facilitate their transformation into effective planning tools.

Beyond identifying publication trends, this study also provides evidence of a structural imbalance within the existing Cittaslow literature. Although the movement originated as a planning-oriented response to the spatial, environmental, and socio-cultural consequences of globalization, academic knowledge production has gradually become concentrated around tourism, destination branding, and sustainability-related themes. The planning dimension of the Cittaslow concept has remained fragmented and insufficiently theorized. The limited presence of planning-related terminology in the keyword networks, together with the relatively small proportion of publications produced within city and regional planning departments, suggests that Cittaslow has not yet been fully conceptualized as a planning framework. This finding indicates that future research should focus not only on the outcomes of Cittaslow designation but also on the planning mechanisms, spatial governance models, and regulatory instruments needed to implement and sustain its principles.

From a broader perspective, the findings demonstrate that the future development of the Cittaslow concept depends on its capacity to evolve beyond a certification and branding system into an evidence-based planning approach. Integrating Cittaslow principles into statutory planning processes, urban design guidelines, land-use policies, resilience strategies, and monitoring frameworks would strengthen both the theoretical foundations and practical applicability of the concept. Cittaslow member municipalities are expected to apply these principles. In this respect, the present study contributes to the literature by identifying an overlooked research agenda at the intersection of Cittaslow, sustainability, and city planning. It is anticipated that this bibliometric assessment will provide a valuable reference for future interdisciplinary research and encourage a stronger integration of planning theory and practice.

Future studies should move beyond approaches that primarily advocate the Cittaslow concept and instead undertake critical case studies that objectively evaluate spatial transformations in the development plans of designated Cittaslow cities and identify shortcomings in planning practice. Furthermore, to establish a stronger theoretical foundation for the concept within the planning discipline, research should not be confined to conservation practices in small settlements. Instead, the applicability of Cittaslow principles should be investigated at broader spatial scales, including regional planning frameworks, metropolitan governance structures, and large urban systems.

This study is expected to contribute to strengthening the position of the Cittaslow concept within the city planning discipline. Rather than being regarded solely as an approach or movement centred on local identity, tourism, and place and destination marketing, the concept should be integrated into spatial planning decisions and principles, urban development processes, and regional planning policies. Such an approach would facilitate the practical implementation of the Cittaslow philosophy while enhancing both the competitiveness and liveability of cities.

Moreover, such research could facilitate a more systematic assessment of the effects of Cittaslow practices on city planning, providing greater clarity regarding the concept's strengths and limitations in planning practice. Extending the scope of research to settlements of different sizes would further enable an assessment of the applicability of Cittaslow principles across varying urban scales and strengthen the interdisciplinary discussion in the literature.

Ethics Committee Permission/Etik Kurul İzni:

This study does not require approval from an ethics committee permission.

Bu çalışmada etik kurul izni gerekmemektedir.

GenAI and AI Usage / Üretken Yapay Zeka ve Yapay Zeka Kullanımı

During the preparation of this manuscript, [Chatgpt, Gemini] was/were used as generative AI or AI-assisted tool(s) for [The article was created with the aim of using a style closer to academic language; the sections in Biblioshiny, the loading and expansion of ranges in tables and intervals, gaps in the literature, and suggestions for sections were used to help with the article purposes.] The GenAI/AI outputs were checked and verified by the author(s). The author(s) bear full scientific, ethical, and legal responsibility for the final content of the manuscript.

Bu makalenin hazırlanma sürecinde [Chatgpt, Gemini], [makaleyi oluşturuken akademik dile daha yakın üsluplar için iyileştirme yapıldı, Biblioshiny içerisinde oluşturulan tablo ve grafiklerdeki kısaltmaların anlamları ve açılımları, literatürde eksik kalınan noktalar ve bölümler için öneri makaleler için yardım] amacıyla üretken yapay zekâ veya yapay zekâ destekli araç(lar) olarak kullanılmıştır. ÜYZ/YZ çıktıları yazar(lar) tarafından kontrol edilmiş ve doğrulanmıştır. Çalışmanın nihai içeriğine ilişkin tüm bilimsel, etik ve hukuki sorumluluk yazar (lar)a aittir.

Data Availability Statement / Veri Erişilebilirliği Beyanı

Bu makalenin sonuçlarını destekleyen ham veriler, geçerli bir kısıtlama bulunmadığı sürece yazarlar tarafından erişime sunulacaktır.

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

Conflict of Interest/ Çıkar Çatışması

The authors declare that they have no conflicting interest.

Authors' contribution/ Yazar katkısı

Idea/Concept – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Design and Design – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Auditing/Consultancy – Ş.G.E..; Sources – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Data Collection and/or Processing; O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Analysis and/or Interpretation – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Literature Review - O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Writing O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Critical Review – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..

Fikir/Kavram – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Tasarım ve Dizayn – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Denetleme/Danışmanlık – Ş.G.E..; Kaynaklar – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Veri Toplama ve/veya İşleme – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Analiz ve/veya Yorum – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Literatür Taraması – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Yazı Yazan – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..; Eleştirel İnceleme – O.M.K.,Ş.G.E..

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