Asma Bashir / Ranjit Singh / Sibi PS

Mapping the Foundation and Trends in Tourism Research: A Bibliometric Review of Literature in Tourism: An International Interdisciplinary Journal

Abstract

Tourism: An International Interdisciplinary Journal is the second oldest journal in tourism, which has grown as one of the most reliable sources of tourism scholarship over the years. This study has adopted a bibliometric literature review approach based on the published articles to emphasize its contribution to tourism scholarship. The study has reviewed 529 publications published between 2002 and 2020 (indexed in Scopus). The study has employed the statistical tool - 'bibliometrix' to conduct evaluative and relational analysis utilizing numerous indices highlighting the journal's growth and its conceptual and collaboration structure. The findings offered are beneficial for both the editors and the scholars in the tourism discipline. Additionally, the implications of the findings, future research gaps, and limitations are discussed.

Keywords: tourism, bibliometric analysis, visualization, co-word analysis, bibliometrix

1. Introduction

Tourism: An International Interdisciplinary Journal is an open-access journal published since 1953. Back then, in June 1953, it was published under the name "Tourism News" under the editorship of M. Barbić (Tokić, 2012). Now, the journal is published quarterly by the Institute for Tourism, Croatia, with the current editorship of Josip Mikulić. Being the second oldest tourism journal in the world, the journal has now transitioned successfully into the 70th year of publishing high-quality articles- the aim and scope of the journal range from addressing various facets of travel and tourism. The journal emphasizes academicians and practitioners who approach the subject and emerging issues in tourism using a critical lens. The journal is indexed in Scopus, Web of Science, EBSCO, CAB abstract, PsycINFO, and many other databases. With a 2.0 Scopus cite score (Scopus, 2021), the journal ranks 66th in Tourism, Leisure, and Hospitality Management. The research articles published in the journal promote interdisciplinary dialogue between tourism and economics, architecture, sociology, psychology, urbanism, etc., thus, enriching the theoretical development of the tourism discipline. The journal has shown a growth in the cite score from 0.2 in 2011 to 2.0 in 2020, indicating that the journal is making impact in the tourism field.

Although there have been two studies, one is citation analysis (Tokić, 2012) and the other is content analysis (Vrdoljak-Šalamon & Čorak, 2012), both the studies were conducted between 2000 and 2011. However, no quantitative research using bibliometrics has been performed on this journal's content. Despite being one of the pioneering sources in tourism, there is a lack of research highlighting its contributions to the tourism discipline in recent times. According to Sigala et al. (2021), the introspective analysis of the journal is ideal for representing its developmental trajectory and its success. When a journal reaches an important milestone, this type of individual journal analysis based on its publishing history is widely prevalent in the tourism academia. Kumar

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et al. (2020) highlighted that it is a customary process in tourism literature. Dant and Lapuka (2008) stress this as well, calling it a mandate for every journal to conduct a review of its intellectual stock to understand its growth and role in developing discourse in the field. Generally, this sort of retrospective analysis uses quantitative methods such as bibliometric analysis, which is statistical and, therefore, a scientific approach to gauge the journals' intellectual and scholarly contributions (Vishwakarma & Mukherjee, 2019). The bibliometric analysis is based on interpreting some of the indicators systematically, which aids in developing an objective understanding of the sourced data making it replicable and reproducible (Celebi et al., 2020). Similar studies have been conducted on numerous tourism and hospitality-related journals to commemorate their achievements and acknowledge their impact on academics (Guzeller & Celiker, 2019; Mulet-Forteza et al., 2019).

Therefore, the present study has performed a bibliometric analysis of the journal utilizing the articles extracted from the Scopus database. A total of 529 research publications retrieved from the database were analyzed using the tool - bibliometrix. Various bibliometric indicators have been used to map the development of the journal between 2002 and 2020. Through the interpretation of these indicators, this research has achieved the following objectives:

1. To reveal the year-wise documents published and citations received by the journal.
2. To enlist the most contributing authors, countries, and institutions.
3. To identify the most influential articles in the journal.
4. To identify the conceptual structure of the journal.
5. To map the collaboration structure of the journal.

2. Methodology

Retrospective analysis of literature is not only essential for any academic discipline, but it also lays the foundation for future research and inspires aspiring researchers. The practice of literature review is essential for those in the quest to understand the critical issues about a topic better and suggest the direction for addressing the existing knowledge gap (Chang & Katrichis, 2016). Scholars have recently shown a growing interest in studying scientific literature due to the easy availability of online data through numerous databases and the software to conduct the objective analysis of such large data sets. The study of multiple publications can uncover the trends and developments in a domain (Aria et al., 2020).

Bibliometric analysis is a quantitative technique that uncovers historical and general innovations of a discipline or topic (Hodak & Krajinović, 2020). The analysis is used in a more objective and reliable approach to carry out basic and advanced analysis based on econometrics and statistics (Baker et al., 2020). Commonly, two approaches are implemented in bibliometric research. The first one is performance analysis, which uses bibliographic data to assess the productivity and popularity of various contributors. The second one is scientific mapping, which highlights the structural and cognitive aspects of the domain (Cobo et al., 2011).

Many studies have been conducted based on the bibliometric analysis of particular tourism and hospitality journal (Lai-Ying et al., 2020; Sharma et al., 2021; Singh et al., 2021). A journal is a fundamental means of disseminating knowledge, and it may be used as an indicator to comprehend the evolution of a particular research field (Aria et al., 2020). According to the authors (Kumar et al., 2020), a bibliometric evaluation of a single journal delivers a comprehensive, multifaceted image of the publication's qualities. The methodology applied includes publication and citation patterns, most prolific contributors, influential articles, and various science mapping analyses such as co-word analysis, collaboration, and co-citation analyses (Martorell Cunill et al., 2019; Merigó et al., 2019).

The Scopus database is utilized to collect data for the study since it is one of the biggest and most comprehensive databases and has been previously used by various researchers who have conducted a bibliometric analysis of individual journals (Kumar et al., 2020). The study queried "Tourism: An International interdisciplinary

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Journal" in the Scopus under Sources by choosing the title. It identified 578 documents, including all publications in the journal. The study selected the data from 2002 to 2020 as the journal was indexed in 2002. This filtration produced 543 publications. Later, editorials and erratum were excluded from the final list used for analysis. Finally, a set of 529 documents were extracted to conduct the bibliometric analysis.

In the literature, various bibliometric tools have been used to perform the analysis. A few of them are VOSViewer, CiteSpace, Bibexcel, and CitNetExplorer. However, many of them do not adhere to the complete recommended work of bibliometrics (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). *Bibliometrix* follows most of the workflows of science mapping. Therefore, the study opted to do analysis using the tool - *bibliometrix*. Previously, it was used in many tourism and hospitality literature cases, particularly for specific journal bibliometric analysis (Sharma et al., 2021; Singh et al., 2021). This tool is designed in R language, one of the most preferred languages for statistical analysis. The preeminent feature of this tool that makes it popular is that it is openly accessed with several functions. These functions can be used for both performance and relational analysis. The study has analyzed publication and citation structure, most prolific contributors in terms of country, author, and institutions, top-cited article, conceptual structure analysis, and collaboration analysis to provide a comprehensive overview of the journal.

3. Results

3.1. Publication and citation structure

Between 2002 and 2020, the journal published 529 publications, with an average of 27 articles per year (see Table 1). The year 2006 reflects the highest number of publications (N=33). The annual growth rate was 0.40. Between the years 2002 and 2010 total of 246 articles were published, with an average of 27 publications each year. In the last decade, between 2011 and 2020, a total of 283 articles have been published, with an average of 28 documents per year. This indicates the journal maintains a steady pace of producing high-quality publications. Table 1 also represents the Mean TC per Article and Mean TC per Year. The year 2006 has the largest Mean TC per Article since papers published in that year garnered the highest number of citations.

Table 1
Publication and citation pattern

Year	N	TC	Mean TC per paper	Mean TC per year
2002	27	211	7.81	0.41
2003	31	120	3.87	0.21
2004	29	337	11.62	0.68
2005	25	139	5.56	0.34
2006	33	724	21.93	1.46
2007	27	322	11.92	0.85
2008	22	175	7.95	0.61
2009	24	266	11.08	0.92
2010	28	259	9.25	0.84
2011	27	288	10.66	1.06
2012	26	284	10.92	1.21
2013	24	161	6.70	0.83
2014	23	121	5.26	0.75
2015	30	220	7.33	1.22
2016	32	158	4.93	0.98
2017	32	191	5.96	1.49
2018	32	141	4.40	1.46
2019	28	66	2.35	1.17
2020	29	60	2.06	2.06

Note: TC: Total citations, N: Number of papers.

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In totality, the 529 published articles have received 4243 citations from reputable sources in tourism and other related fields of study. Within tourism, *Tourism Management* (TM) is the most-cited journal, followed by *Current Issues in Tourism* (CIT) and *Annals of Tourism Research* (ATR). These journals have frequently cited the research produced by the journal, indicating a positive role played by the journal in knowledge dissemination in the tourism discipline. The higher citation by *Tourism Management* reflects that both the journal are interested in the same fundamental topics. The year 2006 has been particularly remarkable for the journal because it has received the highest number of articles as well as the highest citations. On deeper analysis, the higher citations in this year are contributed by the most cited paper (Stone, 2006). The average total citations per year for the period 2000 to 2020 was 223.

The fundamental objective of academic journals is to create and disseminate new knowledge. To that end, the 529 articles published in this journal have referred to 11180 sources to develop their arguments. Given the multidisciplinary nature of tourism, the journal's goal is to develop a critical understanding of tourism. Therefore, the journal has referred to sources ranging from core tourism journals and as well as interdisciplinary ones in order to contribute to the development of tourism theory as well as practice. Among the tourism journals, it has referred to sources that appeared in prominent journals such as TM (1163), ATR (1228), *Journal of Travel Research* (632), *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* (262), and many others. Further, journals in other related fields such as Marketing and Business Management (Journal of Management, Journal of Marketing Research, Journal of Business Research, etc.); Psychology (Journal of Psychology, Psychological Bulletin, Journal of Environmental Psychology, etc.); Economics (Journal of Ecological Economics, Applied Economic et cetera.); and Sociology (Sociology, Social Research, Sociological Review, etc.) have been referred as well. Being some of the top-tier journals in their respective domains, the choice of referred sources implies that the authors maintain the quality and integrity of the journal.

The study noted that Tourism Management was the top journal citing this journal and was the top-cited source as well. Even though Tourism Management is a relatively younger journal than Tourism, there is a link between the two and both have taken a leading role in the development of theory and practice in tourism.

3.2. Most productive authors, countries, and institutions

Tourism, as previously said, is an international journal that receives contributions from researchers from all over the world. Countries from various regions have played a key role in tourism journals. The journal's publications have been published by 869 authors from 66 countries. Table 2 depicts the top ten most active countries. Croatia is the leading country in terms of publication, followed by the USA and Turkey. The UK is the leading country in terms of citations, followed by Australia and the USA. Seven countries often appear in both citations and publications. Croatia's presence as the top country in the total publication may be due to the origin of the journal being in that country. However, in both citations and publication cases, none of the Asian countries was listed. It is interesting to note that Bulgaria, which is not on the list of influential countries, has the highest average citations per publication, with 34.00.

Table 2 also represents the top 10 influential authors in terms of both publications as well as citations. From the data, it can be observed that the top 10 authors published at least four papers. The most prolific authors are Zrinka Marušić and Renata Tomljenović with seven publications each, followed by Mike Peters with six publications and Stanislav Ivanov and Yoel Mansfeld with five publications each. Fractionalized frequency of publications has been mentioned as well in Table 2 to depict the authors based on their actual contribution. Considering the fractional count, Renata Tomljenović stood out with a value of 3.53, followed by Denis Auger (3.50) and Eduard Kušen (3.50). Looking into the value of total citations, the authors' ranking was quite different from that based on the number of publications. Based on the number of citations, Philip R. Stone emerged as the most influential author, with 429 citations. Interestingly, the author has published only

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one article related to dark tourism, and all the 429 citations were attributed to the same article, due to which the ACPP is also the highest for this author.

A total of 481 institutions have published their work in this journal based on the authors' affiliation. Table 2 reflects the top ten most productive institutions based on the authors' affiliation at the time of publication. Institute for Tourism, Croatia, is the most productive institution, followed by the University of Johannesburg and the University of Haifa.

Table 2
Most productive authors, countries, and institutions

Most productive countries								
Rank	Country	TP	%	Rank	Country	TC	%	ACPP
1	Croatia	69	8.93	1	UK	654	19.69	23.36
2	USA	69	8.93	2	Australia	260	7.82	11.82
3	Turkey	59	7.64	3	USA	225	6.77	7.26
4	UK	40	5.18	4	Austria	168	5.05	5.27
5	South Africa	38	4.92	5	Croatia	160	4.81	5.93
6	Spain	35	4.53	6	Israel	147	4.42	21.00
7	Australia	33	4.27	7	New Zealand	146	4.39	12.17
8	Portugal	28	3.62	8	Sweden	136	4.09	12.36
9	New Zealand	23	2.97	9	Denmark	103	3.10	25.75
10	Sweden	22	2.84	10	Turkey	103	3.10	5.72
Most productive authors								
Rank	Authors	TP	FTP	Rank	Authors		TC	ACPP
1	Zrinka Marušić	7	2.70	1	Philip R. Stone		429	429.00
2	Renata Tomljenović	7	3.53	2	Stanislav Ivanov		132	26.40
3	Mike Peters	6	2.67	3	Candice Harris		92	46.00
4	Stanislav Ivanov	5	2.83	4	Galia Fuchs		82	82.00
5	Yoel Mansfeld	5	2.83	5	Arie Reichel		82	82.00
6	Denis Auger	4	3.50	6	Erica Wilson		78	78.00
7	Dallas Brozik	4	1.50	7	Birgit Pikkemaat		74	37.00
8	Jaksa Kivela	4	1.83	8	Vladimir Sashov Zhechev		71	71.00
9	Eduard Kušen	4	3.50	9	Linda Lundmark		63	31.50
10	Alina M. Zapalska	4	1.33	10	Mike Peters		59	9.83
Most productive institutions								
	Institutions							TP
1	Institute For Tourism, Croatia							25
2	University of Johannesburg, South Africa							13
3	University of Haifa, Israel							12
4	University of Algarve, Portugal							9
5	University of Primorska, Slovenia							9
6	University of Zagreb, Croatia							9
7	Anadolu University, Turkey							8
8	University of Innsbruck, Austria							8
9	University of Waikato, New Zealand							8
10	University of Aveiro, Portugal							7

Note: TP: Total publications, TC: Total citations, ACPP: Average citations per publication, FTP: Fractionalized total publications.

3.3. Most cited publications

Out of 529 publications, 65 papers were unable to receive citations, 71 received only one citation, 55 received two citations, 51 received three citations, 37 received four citations, 30 received five citations, and 138 received

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more than ten citations. The year 2003 was not an influential year in terms of citations, as 11 publications were unable to get attention from the research community. Table 3 lists the most influential articles in the journal. The article published by Stone (2006) was the most influential article, which was able to garner 429 citations with the highest total citations per year. This paper highlights dark tourism and has developed a dark tourism spectrum. It is the only paper in the journal with more than 100 citations. Fuchs and Reichel wrote the second-highest influential paper, presenting a cross-cultural analysis of tourists' risk perception. Most of the influential documents were published in 2004, 2007, 2010, and 2012. These top-cited articles contribute 32.45% of the total citations.

Table 3
Most influential publications

Author and Year	Title of the Paper	TC	TCY
Stone (2006)	A dark tourism spectrum: Towards a typology of death and macabre related tourist sites, attractions and exhibitions	429	26.81
Fuchs & Reichel (2004)	Cultural differences in tourist destination risk perception: An exploratory study	82	4.55
Wilson & Harris (2006)	Meaningful travel: Women, independent travel and the search for self and meaning	78	4.87
Ivanov & Zhechev (2012)	Hotel revenue management - A critical literature review	71	7.10
Hjalager (2004)	What do tourists eat and why? Towards a sociology of gastronomy and tourism	58	3.22
Govers & Go (2004)	Cultural identities constructed, imagined and experienced: A 3-gap tourism destination image model	46	2.55
Singh (2002)	Altruistic tourism: Another shade of sustainable tourism: The case of Kanda community	45	2.25
Pikkemaat & Schuckert (2007)	Success factors of theme parks - An exploratory study	44	2.93
Krešić & Prebežac (2011)	Index of destination attractiveness as a tool for destination attractiveness assessment	42	3.81
Lundmark & Müller (2010)	The supply of nature-based tourism activities in Sweden	40	3.33
Di Giovine (2011)	Pilgrimage: Communitas and contestation, unity and difference - An introduction	38	3.45
Hall (2002)	Tourism in capital cities	37	1.85
Anil (2012)	Festival visitors' satisfaction and loyalty: An example of small, local, and municipality organized festival	34	3.40
Getz & Carlsen (2008)	Wine tourism among generations X and Y	31	2.21
Hose (2007)	Geotourism in Almeria Province, southeast Spain	31	2.06
Ivanov et al. (2018)	Consumers' attitudes towards the introduction of robots in accommodation establishments	30	7.50
Grissemann et al. (2013)	Antecedents of innovation activities in tourism: An empirical investigation of the Alpine hospitality industry	30	3.33
Busby et al. (2003)	In Agatha Christie country: Resident perception of special interest tourism	29	1.52
Da Costa Mendes et al. (2010)	The tourist experience: Exploring the relationship between tourist satisfaction and destination loyalty	27	2.25
Pechlaner et al. (2009)	Growth strategies in mature destinations: Linking spatial planning with product development	27	2.07
Karl & Schmude (2017)	Understanding the role of risk (perception) in destination choice: A literature review and synthesis	26	5.20
Daskin & Tezer (2012)	Organizational politics and turnover: An empirical research from hospitality industry	26	2.60
Bieger et al. (2009)	Size matters! Increasing DMO effectiveness and extending tourism destination boundaries	26	2.00
Gwenhure & Odhiambo (2017)	Tourism and economic growth: A review of international literature	25	5.00
Fuchs et al. (2013)	A Knowledge Destination Framework for tourism sustainability: A Business Intelligence application from Sweden	25	2.77

Note: TCY: Total citations per year.

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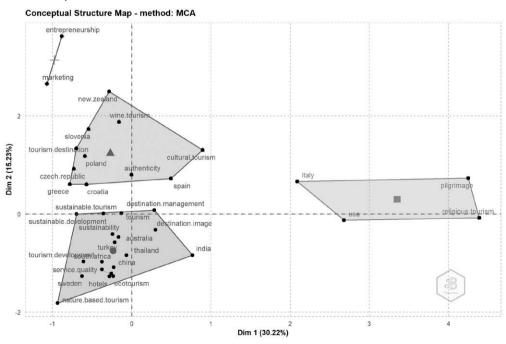Vol. 70/ No. 3/ 2022/ 480 - 492

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3.4. Conceptual structure analysis

Keywords used by the author are usually able to capture three aspects of research: problems, theory, and methods/tools. Therefore, the article's keywords help identify the central theme and concept studied (Chang & Katrichis, 2016). In the 529 papers, a total of 1708 keywords have been chosen by the authors to highlight the underlying topics in the articles, averaging 3.22 per article. Out of the 1708 keywords, 1415 keywords occurred only once, and 15 keywords occurred ten or more times. Tourism (85), Croatia (34), Turkey (28), Australia (14), Spain (14), India (13), South Africa (13), tourism development (13), Italy (12), and USA (12) frequently occurred in these articles with an occurrence of greater than 10. It can identify that tourism and Croatia are the most frequently used authors' keywords. The result of the occurrence of these two keywords is obvious as the journal is originally published by Institute for Tourism, Croatia. Therefore, the majority of publications highlight the contemporary development and issues of tourism in Croatia. Nevertheless, the journal has also published articles related to the latest development and emerging issues in other countries, given the universality of the journal's aim and scope. This is evident due to the occurrences of keywords related to other countries in the publications.

The study divided the whole period into two sub-periods:2002-2010 and 2011-2020 to identify the paradigm shift in the topics. Then, the study analyzed both time periods. In the period between 2002 and 2010, the most frequent keywords were tourism, Croatia, Australia, Wine tourism, Poland, Spain, authenticity, cultural tourism, Greece, marketing, and New Zealand. On the other hand, tourism, Turkey, Croatia, South Africa, India, Italy, Malaysia, Slovenia, Spain, sustainability, Czech Republic, destination, destination image, and service quality were the most frequently appeared keywords between 2011 and 2020. The data between the two periods identify a shift in the topics studied. Wine tourism, authenticity, cultural tourism, and marketing were the most studied in the period from 2002 to 2010. And the focused regions were Australia, Poland, Greece, and New Zealand. However, in the period from 2011 to 2020, there was a shift towards research on sustainability, destination image, and service quality. In terms of region, the tourism issues and developments of South Africa, India, Italy, Malaysia, Slovenia, and Spain were highlighted in this period.

Figure 1
Co-word analysis

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The co-word analysis identifies the conceptual structure on the basis of the relationship among the authors' keywords. This study uses two multivariate analyses: Multiple Correspondence Analysis (MCA) and Cluster analysis, to detect the conceptual structure (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). This was conducted through the function Conceptual Structure available in the *bibliometrix* package of the R programming language. This function conducts both the analysis and generates the conceptual structure map. Figure 1 represents the conceptual structure. The analysis identifies four clusters in different colors.

Cluster 1 includes 18 keywords, including sustainable tourism (Giampiccoli et al., 2020), sustainable development (Brščic et al., 2020), sustainability (Lopes et al., 2020), ecotourism (Eshun & Tichaawa, 2020), nature-based tourism (Hoppstadius & Sandell, 2018), destination management, destination image (Matiza & Oni, 2014), service quality (Cevik & Simskek, 2017), tourism and hotels. Most of the topics have been studied in the context of Australia, Turkey, Thailand, Sweden, China, and India, as these are the keywords in the cluster. This cluster is the largest among the identified clusters, which highlights the concept of sustainability and destination management. Cluster 2 includes the authors' keywords - pilgrimage, religious tourism, USA, and Italy. This emphasizes the various aspects of religious tourism (Brayley, 2010; Doi, 2011; Klimova, 2011; Presti & Petrillo, 2010). Cluster 3 highlights tourism entrepreneurship (Celebi et al., 2020; A. Zapalska & Brozik, 2017; A. M. Zapalska et al., 2015) and marketing. The keywords in this cluster are entrepreneurship and marketing. Cluster 4 emphasizes the concept of wine tourism (Shor & Mansfeld, 2009; Tomljenović & Razović, 2009), cultural tourism, and authenticity (Nair et al., 2020; Uehara & Assarut, 2020). This cluster includes 11 keywords which are wine tourism, cultural tourism, authenticity, tourism destination, Slovenia, Poland, Spain, Croatia, Czech Republic, Spain, and Greece.

3.5. Collaboration analysis

It is imperative to highlight that researchers do not conduct research in isolation but as members of the worldwide community. They network together to produce new insights for future scholars to pursue research on the same or related disciplines. Usually, multi-author publications are used in academics to getting a comprehensive outline of international collaboration (Aria et al., 2020). In this journal, 203 publications were written by single authors, and 326 were written by multiple authors. Among the multi-authored documents, 191 were two-authored documents, 101 were three-authored documents, 24 were four-authored documents, 8 were five-authored documents, one was a seven-authored document, and one was an eight-authored document. It can be identified that publications with two authors contribute the largest portion of multi-authored documents. The collaboration index is 2.10. The co-authors per document are 1.96.
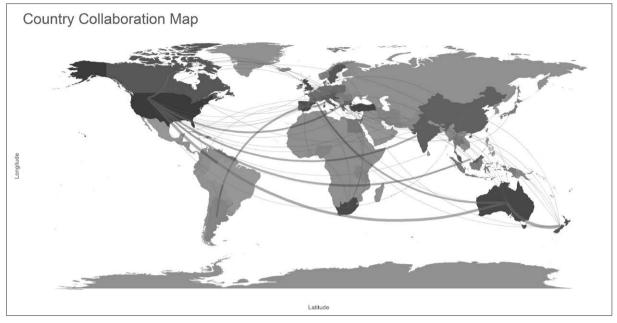
The study verified the tendency of the country to collaborate with other countries. Particularly, it shows the international collaboration based on metrics such as intra-country publication and inter-country publication. Intra-country publication, also called single-country publications, measures documents published by the author from the same country. On the other hand, an inter-country publication, also called a multi-country publication, defines documents published by the author from different countries. Of the 529 articles, 97 were multi-country publications, revealing a lower propensity for international collaboration among the countries.

Figure 2 depicts the country collaboration world map. The blue color in the collaboration network map implies the countries that are published papers in the journal, and its intensity is directly proportional to the number of publications. The pink color line connecting the countries shows the collaboration, and its thickness indicates the strength of the collaboration. The collaboration visualization shows that the USA is the leading country that has collaborated with more than 15 countries to produce meaningful work in the journal. It has mostly collaborated with Australia, India, Malaysia, Canada, and Bulgaria. After the USA, Croatia was the second-highest collaborative research. It has collaborated with various countries, including Australia, Hong Kong, Italy, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, the UK, and the USA. The third highest collaborative countries were South Africa and UK. Significant collaborations were established between Australia and New Zealand and

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the USA and Australia. Other notable collaborations were the collaboration between the USA with Bulgaria, Canada, India and Malaysia, Spain with Croatia, Argentina and Austria, and the UK with Australia.

Figure 2
Country collaboration world map

Country Collaboration Map

4. Conclusion

Analysis of specific journals contributes to the literature in various ways. According to Strandberg *et al.* (2018), this type of study provides crucial insights into the journal's operations, state, and direction. This paper intended to highlight the journal's contribution between 2002 and 2020 using bibliometric analysis, which is a first-of-its-kind study that presents a comprehensive account of the journal concerning influential publications, prolific contributors, collaboration structure, and themes explored. A total of 529 publications were reviewed, and with findings highlighted.

The publication structure data reveal that there is a slight variation in the year-by-year publications between 2002 and 2020, with an average of 27 publications. According to the citation findings, 529 publications received 4243 citations, with Stone (2006) being the most cited article. Several prestigious journals (especially with high impact factors), including *Tourism Management, Current Issues in Tourism*, and *Annals of Tourism Research*, have cited these articles, which implies that the journal has a strong association with other Tourism and Hospitality journals (Mulet-Forteza et al., 2018). The articles published in the journal referred to various tourism publications and journals from other fields to construct the article's methodology, premise, and hypothesis. It has referred to *Tourism Management, Annals of Tourism Research, Journal of Travel Research, Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, and many others in the tourism discipline. It thus directly indicates the quality and ingenuity of the journal's content. In most cases (Kumar et al., 2020; Mulet-Forteza et al., 2018) of specific journal analysis, it has been identified that the articles published in the journal always preferred first to cite the articles of the same journal. However, the situation was different in the instance of Tourism.

In terms of publications and citations received, the top contributors' results depicted that results differed in the scenario of both countries and the author. Zrinka Marušić was the most productive author, and Stone PR was the most influential author. Croatia was the most productive nation in terms of publications produced.

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The conceptual structure revealed four clusters that represented diverse subjects studied in the journal based on the author's keywords. The collaboration structure identified a collaboration index of 2.1, indicating that most of the documents published in the journal are two-authored. This is the current trend in most journals, according to Strandberg et al. (2018). Analyses of the *Journal of Ecotourism* and *Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospitality and Tourism* yielded similar results. The findings revealed that 329 articles were co-authored by multi authors. It suggests that collaborative research is prevalent in the journal. In terms of country collaboration, the United States is at the top of the list of collaborative research. Researchers in the United States favor collaboration research (Sharma et al., 2021) which may be due to the richness and expertise of the intellectual pool a collaborative approach might provide to the research.

This study has numerous implications for tourism scholarship. Firstly, this study provides a comprehensive idea about the journal and its contribution between 2002 and 2020, which might be utilitarian to the journal's readers, including Editors, Associate Editors, and members of the Editorial board. From of editorial standpoint, it has the potential to guide further improvement of the journal to boost wider authorship, and editors can call for special issues to promote the sparsely studied topics of recent developments in tourism and hospitality (Kumar et al., 2020). Secondly, conceptual structure highlights the various topics examined in the journal, which may enlighten future scholars about the topics and themes the journal is interested in publishing (Singh et al., 2021). Thirdly, the most productive authors, countries, and institutions offer insight into the most prolific authors, which may aid scholars in developing an overall knowledge about the collaboration structure. Scholars interested in publishing in the journal can particularly collaborate with these authors to promote co-authorship research.

Besides these contributions, this study has some limitations. Firstly, the results presented about the journal in this study were limited to the publication of articles between 2002 and 2020 since the journal was indexed first in 2002. Secondly, the research used the quantitative tool – Bibliometric to represent the growth and contribution of the journal. In the future, qualitative studies such as content analysis can provide more in-depth erudition about the journal and its contribution and performance (Lu & Nepal, 2009). Additionally, the future study can be conducted with a more advanced methodology such as topic modeling to comprehend its topical trends (Ali et al., 2019)

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