

## A BIBLIOMETRIC REVIEW ON URBAN TOURISM

Gaye Kızılcıoğlu<sup>1</sup>

*Antalya AKEV University, Gastronomy and Culinary Arts, Turkey*

*E-mail: gaye.kizilcalioglu@akev.edu.tr*

*ORCID: 0000-0003-2995-6105*

Cem Oktay Guzeller

*Akdeniz University, Gastronomy and Culinary Arts, Turkey*

*E-mail: cemg@akdeniz.edu.tr*

*ORCID: 0000-0002-2700-3565*

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| <p>Article Info:</p> <p>Received: 25/04/2021<br/>Revised: 06/05/2021<br/>Accepted: 06/05/2021</p> <p>Keywords:<br/><i>Urban tourism,<br/>Bibliometric Analysis,<br/>Social Network Analysis,<br/>Citespace</i></p> | <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The aim of this research is to examine the bibliometric studies of 483 studies conducted between 2000-2019 within the scope of urban tourism and to determine the changes that occurred in the literature in 20 years. For this purpose, “urban tourism” was chosen as the subject in the WoS database and scanning was done. Among the findings of the study, a large part of the studies were conducted between 2010-2019, among the types of publications, articles are the most published; It is stated that English is the main language of publication and the number of citations received is between 2015-2019.</p> |
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### 1. INTRODUCTION

With the Industrial Revolution, urbanization started as human societies gather in one center and settled to certain areas (Özer, 2004). Urbanization process that accelerated in 1945 in Turkey has resulted in urban population to exceed the rural population in 1985. After 2017, more than 80% of the population started to live in the cities (Bal, 2018). As the cities have become an attraction center with urbanization and individual’s tourism activity participation in a destination in today’s world evolved from the sea, sun and sand concepts to purchasing experience, cities and the activities in the cities have become important (Wise, 2016). To struggle against the increasingly competitive conditions, each city is directed to activities that will put forward that city. However, this situation has led to a disadvantage to cities that has become brand cities. Brand cities end up with welcoming guests that exceed their own capacities. Since the necessary importance is not taken into consideration, urban tourism has been regarded as a tool that transforms livable cities into unlivable cities (Pasquinelli, 2017). Although the exact borders of the urban tourism were not determine in the related literature, it is possible to say that urban tourism includes visits from anywhere to participate in the tourism activities of a city (Adamo et al., 2018). Urban tourism is considered tangible and

<sup>1</sup> Corresponding Author

intangible resources. Cultural heritage resources of the city that reaches until today such as a museum integrated with the city and activities organized in the city. Urban tourism is considered to be nested with shopping, entertainment, business, religious and culture tourism (Özer, 2010). When the studies on urban tourism were analyzed, while there are few studies in the literature before the 2000s, the number of studies and publications in this field significantly increased from 2000s until today. The reason for that is connected with the rare examples where the cities have turned into destinations until 1990s (Kıvanç, 2011). In recent years, there are bibliometric studies in the tourism literature (Hall, 2011). In this context, this study aims to determine the changes and trends in the last 20 years from the 2000s until today in urban tourism publications.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The bibliometric studies are based on the mathematical and statistical analysis of the studies in the literature such as the evolution of studies in the different disciplines until today, publication types and scientific performance when describing an existing condition (Broadus, 1987). Social network analysis used in the bibliometric studies enables describing the relationships between authors, publications and concepts. While bibliometric studies enable insight to the authors about a field, these studies contribute to obtaining the important authors in that field and their perspectives (Benckendorff and Zehrer 2013). Bibliometric analysis is one of the methods that can be used to uncover a general perspective towards a study field or a journal. This technique evaluates and measures the scientific creation. Bibliometric data are turned more visible by visualizing with social network analysis (Okumus et al., 2018; Vishwakarma and Mukherjee, 2019; Köseoğlu et al., 2015).

When the bibliometric studies in the tourism field were investigated, it was found that bibliometric studies on urban tourism are limited. While the majority of the selected studies in the tourism field were in tourism journals, only a limited amount was related to proceedings and thesis studies.

Corral-Marfil and Canoves-Valiente (2016) analyzed the proceedings in a congress organized 17th time in Spain. The most common topics in these proceedings were marketing and management, economy and geography. The bibliometric studies in the tourism journals were investigated, quantitative data such as annual numbers of publications in the journals, most cited publications, most efficient authors, country collaborations and information on the universities can be found from these journals.

The study by Köseoğlu et al. (2016) analyzing the bibliometric studies in the tourism field consisted of document analysis is considered, only a small section consisted of meta-analysis. While the highest number of publications was in 2014, Tourism Management journal was the journal with the most publications.

As a result of the bibliometric analysis study by Bayram et al. (2017) on sustainable tourism in Turkey, it was found that majority of the studies on sustainable tourism was after 2010, İstanbul University had the most publications and alternative tourism was the most popular research topic.

As a result of the bibliometric analysis on postgraduate studies by Oruç and Türkay (2017) in the tourism field found that the most studies were published in 2016, Gazi

University had the highest graduate studies, the most popular research topic was alternative tourism and the most common keywords were sustainable tourism and health tourism.

Altürk (2018) conducted a bibliometric analysis on journal articles published in Turkey in the tourism field and found that *Anatolia: Tourism Research* journal published the most articles. Akdeniz University did the most publications in the tourism field. The most studied subject was tourism marketing.

Mulet-Forteza et al. (2018) analyzed the publications on *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing* journal for 25 years with bibliometric analysis the most cited resources in the journal with 91 citations was the study by Fornell and Larcker (1981) on *Journal of Marketing Research*. The number of articles published in the journal increased after 2000. The most cited journal by the authors was the *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing* journal. The most cited university was Hong Kong Polytechnic University and the most cited article was in the US.

Okumus et al. (2018) analyzed to identify the changes in the last 16 years among tourism journals selected after SSCI index review found that *Hospitality Management* journal had the most publications in the hospitality sector. The author named Law was the most productive author. The US was the country with most publications and Hong Kong Polytechnical University was the university with the most publications. Marketing, strategic management and human resources were the prominent topics.

The bibliometric analysis by Strandberg et al. (2018) on *Tourism and Hospitality Research* journal between 2000-2014 found that quantitative research methods were used the most, the majority of the studies consisted of one and two authors and Griffin and Hayllar (2006) were the authors with the longest citation life with 9 years among citation lifecycle. While the most cited authors were Henderson (2004), the most popular topics were marketing and consumer behaviors.

Ali et al. (2019) conducted a bibliometric analysis on the publications by *Contemporary Hospitality Management* journal in 30 years and found that while the United Kingdom had the most publications in the first two decades, the USA replaced the United Kingdom in the last decade. While the most commonly used words in the first decade were development and quality, management was mostly used in the second decade and customer and employee were the most common words in the third decade. The authors with the most publications were Law.

Boyacıoğlu and Elmas (2019) conducted a bibliometric analysis on tourism and festival topic and found that more than half of the publications were articles, 70% of the dissertations were graduate dissertations and 3 books were written in this field. The most analyzed topics were festival quality, festival satisfaction and loyalty.

Andreu et al. (2019) conducted a bibliometric analysis on tourism and hospitality journals on Airbnb and found that the *International Journal of Hospitality Management* had the highest number of publications. Cheng, Guttentag and Tussyadiah were the most productive and most cited authors.

Güzeller and Çeliker (2019) analyzed the studies in *Asia Pacific Tourism Research Journal* between 2009-2017 and found that while the Hong Kong Polytechnic University had the most publications, the most studied topic was customer loyalty.

Johnson and Samakovlis (2019) conducted a bibliometric analysis on information network studies in the smart tourism field and determined that information network studies

were most related to information technologies and there was a significant increase in the number of studies in 2011.

A study by Köseoğlu et al. (2019) on 25 leading tourism journals in Australia emphasized that academicians in Australia have a strong collaboration with Surrey University in England and Hong Kong Polytechnic University in Hong Kong and Scott was emphasized for degree centrality and Prideaux was emphasized for betweenness centrality.

The study by Okumuş et al. (2019) on food and gastronomy studies in tourism and hotel management field subjected publications in 16 selected journals between 1976 and 2016 to bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Hospitality Management* journal was the most productive journal among these journals. Jang was the authors with the most publications, the USA was the country with the most publications and Purdue University was the university with the most publications. The most studies topics were food and kitchen organizations and gastronomy tourism. The studies were mainly conducted with two authors and quantitative research techniques were the most preferred methods.

The bibliometric analysis by Qian et al. (2019) on *Tourism Management* journal between 2001-2017 on tourism trends showed that the most cited authors were Yoon and Uysal on destination loyalty. These authors were followed by Buhalis and Law on e-tourism-related publication. The same authors were among the most cited authors with their article published on *Tourism Management* journal. The publications on the *Tourism Management* journal cited the *Tourism Management* journal the most.

Yılmaz (2019) analyzed articles using bibliometric analysis method in peer-reviewed journals in Turkey with bibliometric analysis. The analysis results showed that academicians in Balıkesir University had the most publications in the bibliometric field. The most contribution from the academicians was from the research assistants and assistant professors. The most popular topic was Gastronomy and Culinary Arts. The leader journal in this field was *Gastronomy and Tourism Studies* journal.

Vishwakarma and Mukherjee (2019) conducted a bibliometric analysis *Journal of Tourism Recreation Research* for all the publications between 1976-2018 found that the most cited authors were Buhalis and O'Connor (2005) and the most cited authors in terms of total citation was Cohen (1979). This journal cited *Tourism Management* journal the most. *Annals of Tourism Research* journal cited this journal the most.

Li et al. (2020) analyzed publications on family tourism for 40 years between 1978-2019 with a bibliometric analysis in two sections covering the first 20 years and the last 20 years. The analysis results showed that Purdue University was the most contributed university, the USA was the most contributed country and consumer behavior was the most studied topic.

Nusair (2020) conducted a bibliometric analysis on social media in tourism journals and found that the leading journal in this field was the *Contemporary Hospital Management Journal*. The most studied topics between 2013 and 2018 were big data, e-tourism, green experience and smart tourism. While the studied on social media emerged between 2004-2009, the number of studies increased significantly from 2013 especially with the increase in social media platforms.

### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To reveal the change of urban tourism literature in 20 years.
- To determine the leading writers in the field of urban tourism.
- To determine the leading journal in the field of urban tourism
- To determine the leading publications in the field of urban tourism.
- To determine the leading countries in the field of urban tourism.

### 4. METHODOLOGY

The study aims to analyze the bibliometric properties of the studies in urban tourism field on the Web of Science database. Accordingly, 483 studies (articles, proceedings, book, book chapter) between 2000-2019 were accessed by searching “Urban Tourism” title on the WOS database. In the 2000s, cities have become attraction elements with activities or cultural properties as they developed and these cities were included in the research topics of the scientists working in these fields. Therefore, this study focused on publications between 2000 and 2019. Since the number of studies before 2000 was limited, these were excluded from the scope of this study. The distribution for years, publication types, publication languages author names, author countries and research fields of 483 studies were accessed by using Web of Science. Data obtained from the Web of Science were transferred to Citespace II program and social network analysis was conducted.

### 5. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

#### *5.1. Distribution of the Numbers of Urban Tourism Publications for Years*

When the studies in urban tourism were analyzed, it was seen that majority of the studies (63.5%) were conducted between 2015-2019. The highest number of publications between 2000-2019 (n=89) were in 2018. It is possible to state that studies in urban tourism have incrementally increased from the beginning of 2000s until today. The number of publications in each year is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1. Distribution of the numbers of urban tourism publications for years**

| Years     | Frequency (n) | Percent (%)~ |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| 2000-2004 | 26            | 5            |
| 2005-2009 | 49            | 10,5         |
| 2010-2014 | 101           | 21           |
| 2015-2019 | 307           | 63,5         |
| Total     | 483           | 100          |

#### *5.2. Publication Types for Urban Tourism*

When the publication types between 2000-2019 were analyzed, the scope of this study was limited with article, proceedings, book chapters and books. Proceeding abstracts, editorial materials, book reviews, reviews and early access publications (n=14) were not included in this study. Since some of the studies were included in multiple types, the number of publications was 508. While most publications were articles and proceedings (~%95), the

least publications were in book and book chapter (~%5) form. Within this context, it is possible to state that the number of books and book chapters in the literature on urban tourism was insufficient. The number of publication types and their percentages are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Publication types for urban tourism**

| Publication Types | Frequency (n) | Percent (%)~ |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Article           | 354           | 69,68        |
| Proceedings Paper | 126           | 24,82        |
| Book Chapter      | 26            | 5,11         |
| Book              | 2             | 0,39         |
| Total             | 508           | 100          |

### **5.3. Publication Languages for Urban Tourism**

When the studies in urban tourism were analyzed, it was seen that the majority of the publications (87.785%) were in the English language. The English language was followed by the Spanish language with 7.246% and it is possible to state that the publications in other languages are highly limited. The number of publications in the Turkish language was 2. The number of publication languages and their percentages are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3. Publication languages for urban tourism**

| Publication Languages | Frequency (n) | Percent (%)~ |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| English               | 424           | 87,785       |
| Spanish               | 35            | 7,246        |
| German                | 4             | 0,828        |
| Chinese               | 3             | 0,621        |
| Czech                 | 3             | 0,621        |
| French                | 3             | 0,621        |
| Portuguese            | 3             | 0,621        |
| Slovak                | 3             | 0,621        |
| Turkish               | 2             | 0,414        |
| Croatian              | 1             | 0,207        |
| Italian               | 1             | 0,207        |
| Persian               | 1             | 0,207        |
| Total                 | 483           | 100          |

### **5.4. Distribution of the numbers of urban tourism citations for years**

In 483 studies reviewed under the scope of urban tourism, the total citation was 3805. While 527 of the citations were the citations of the authors in their publications, 3278 were the citations by other authors. While the citation per publication was 7.88, annual average citation number was 200.26. The number of citations for years and their percentages are presented in Table 4.

**Table 4. Distribution of the Numbers of Urban Tourism Citations for Years**

| Years     | Frequency of citing articles (n) | Percentages (%) |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2000-2004 | 21                               | 0,5             |
| 2005-2009 | 227                              | 6               |
| 2010-2014 | 814                              | 21,5            |
| 2015-2019 | 2743                             | 72              |
| Total     | 3805                             | 100             |



### 5.5. Country Collaborations

Social network analysis was conducted to determine country collaborations. According to the analysis results, the network was divided into 4 clusters and the density was 0.0786. The network consisted of 21 nodes and 32 connections. The number of nodes on the network represents the number of the countries and the connection values represent the number of country collaborations (Güzeller and Çeliker, 2017). The mean silhouette value of the network was 0.29 and modularity value was  $Q=0.41$ . As the country collaboration increase, pink layer became more visible. Orange colored networks showed that the collaborations are current (Güzeller and Çeliker, 2017). The collaboration between the countries for the publications is given in Figure 1.

**Figure 1. Collaborations of Countries**



When the table with the country collaborations was analyzed, China was the country with the most publications among 10 countries. ( $n=111$ ) China was followed by Spain ( $n=50$ ), the USA ( $n=44$ ) and England ( $n=43$ ). Poland was the country with the least publications among the top 10 countries with 10 publications. Centricity level shows the frequency of collaboration between the countries (Güzeller and Çeliker, 2017). When the centricity levels were analyzed, England has the most common relationship. New Zealand and China followed England. In this sense, it is possible to state that China and England are among the leading countries in urban tourism. Although the USA has high numbers of publications, the country has low centricity value in terms of the frequency of the relationships between countries. Malesia ranked the last among 10 countries in terms of relationship frequency with different countries. Country collaboration data is presented in Table 5.




**Table 5. Collaborations of Countries**

| Countries    | Frequency | Year | Cluster | Countries   | Centrality | Year | Cluster |
|--------------|-----------|------|---------|-------------|------------|------|---------|
| China        | 111       | 2006 | 1       | England     | 0,32       | 2006 | 0       |
| Spain        | 50        | 2010 | 0       | New Zealand | 0,25       | 2017 | 2       |
| America      | 44        | 2002 | 1       | China       | 0,19       | 2006 | 1       |
| England      | 43        | 2006 | 0       | Portugal    | 0,09       | 2017 | 2       |
| Germany      | 17        | 2012 | 4       | Germany     | 0,08       | 2012 | 4       |
| Italy        | 16        | 2015 | 1       | Italy       | 0,08       | 2015 | 1       |
| South Africa | 11        | 2015 | 0       | Spain       | 0,05       | 2010 | 0       |

|          |    |      |   |          |      |      |   |
|----------|----|------|---|----------|------|------|---|
| Portugal | 11 | 2017 | 2 | France   | 0,04 | 2017 | 2 |
| Malaysia | 11 | 2015 | 0 | America  | 0,01 | 2002 | 1 |
| Poland   | 10 | 2014 | 1 | Malaysia | 0,01 | 2015 | 0 |

When the citation explosion values were analyzed, 3 countries were visible. The country with the first chronological citation explosion in terms of urban tourism was the USA between 2002-2005. The country with the least citation explosion was England between 2006-2008 and the country with the highest citation explosion was China between 2009-2014. It can be seen that The citation explosion regarding urban tourism started at the beginning of 2000s in the USA and China is the foremost countries in citation explosions over time. The citation explosion values of the countries are shown in Table 6.

**Table 6. Citation Burst of Countries**

| Countries | Years | Strength | Beginning   | Ending | 2000 - 2019  |
|-----------|-------|----------|-------------|--------|--|
| America   | 2000  | 6.9315   | <b>2002</b> | 2005   |  |
| England   | 2000  | 4.7515   | <b>2006</b> | 2008   |  |
| China     | 2000  | 18.3092  | <b>2009</b> | 2014   |  |

**5.6. Journal Common Citation Network**

The journal common citation networks aim to determine the most-cited journals in terms of publication on urban tourism and the leading journals in the urban tourism field. According to the analysis results, the network was divided into 3 clusters and the density was 0.0481. The network consisted of 1720 nodes and 268 connections. The modularity value of the network was Q=0.4345 and mean silhouette value was 0.3977.

**Figure 2. Journal Common Citation Network**



When the common citation network of the journals was analyzed, the most cited journal was Annals of Tourism Research journal. With Tourism Management journal, approximately half of the total citations were to these two journals. In terms of centrality, American Behavioral Scientist journal ranked first. When the journal citation explosion values were investigated, the highest citation explosion was in Tourism Management (2017-2019) and the closest citation explosions to today were in International Journal of Culture Tourism and Hospitality Research and Landscape and Urban Planning journals. The result shows that the



researchers published in these journals in recent years. The journal common citation network is given in Table 7.





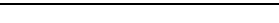
**Table 7. Journal Common Citation Network**

| Journals   | Frequency | Years | Cluster | Journals   | Centrality | Years | Cluster |
|--|-----------|-------|---------|--|------------|-------|---------|
| Annals of Tourism Research                           | 283       | 2000  | 0       | American Behavioral Scientist                        | 0,21       | 2007  | 3       |
| Tourism Management                                   | 270       | 2000  | 0       | International Journal of Tourism Research            | 0,15       | 2007  | 6       |
| Urban Studies  | 97        | 2000  | 1       | Annals of Tourism Research                           | 0,12       | 2000  | 0       |
| Journal of Travel Research                           | 95        | 2004  | 0       | Journal of Tourism Cities                            | 0,12       | 2002  | 4       |
| Tourism Geography                                    | 94        | 2011  | 5       | International Journal of Urban and Regional Research | 0,11       | 2000  | 1       |
| Journal of Tourism and Services                      | 92        | 2008  | 0       | International Journal of Tourism Research            | 0,10       | 2010  | 0       |
| Current Issues in Tourism                            | 80        | 2013  | 0       | Urban Studies  | 0,09       | 2000  | 1       |
| International Journal of Urban and Regional Research | 79        | 2000  | 1       | Journal of Tourism Research                          | 0,09       | 2004  | 0       |
| International Journal of Tourism Research            | 70        | 2010  | 0       | Tourism Geography                                    | 0,08       | 2011  | 5       |
| Journal of Sustainable Tourism                       | 68        | 2015  | 0       | Journal of Travel Research                           | 0,08       | 2008  | 0       |

When the citation explosion values of the journals were investigated, journals with the highest citation explosion were Tourism Management, Urban Tourism, Urban Tourism: Attracting Visitors to Large Cities and Annals of Tourism Research respectively. The result shows that researchers publishing in urban tourism used these journals at the highest level. From the beginning of 2000s, the most cited journals in terms of urban tourism were Urban Tourism, Urban Tourism: Attracting Visitors to Large Cities while the most cited book by the researchers in urban tourism was The Tourist-Historic City: Retrospect and Prospect of Managing the Heritage City.

The closest citation explosions to today (2017-2019) were in the International Journal of Culture Tourism and Hospitality Research and Landscape and Urban Planning journals. The result shows that the researchers used these journals at the highest level in recent years. The journal citation explosion values are given in Table 8.

**Table 8. Journal Citation Explosion Values**

| Journals  | Years | Strength | Beginning | Ending | 2000 - 2019   |
|---|-------|----------|-----------|--------|---|
| Urban Tourism: Attracting Visitors To Large Cities. | 2000  | 5.4451   | 2000      | 2012   |  |
| Urban Tourism                                       | 2000  | 6.2440   | 2000      | 2011   |  |
| The Tourist-Historic City                           | 2000  | 4.3235   | 2000      | 2011   |  |
| Urban Affairs Review                                | 2000  | 4.3026   | 2001      | 2013   |  |
| The International Journal of Tourism                | 2000  | 4.9950   | 2002      | 2014   |  |

| Cities  |      |        |      |      |  |
|---|------|--------|------|------|--|
| Tourism Economics   | 2000 | 3.5441 | 2002 | 2012 |  |
| The Infrastructure of Play: Building The Tourist City             | 2000 | 3.2089 | 2003 | 2014 |  |
| American Behavioural Scientist                                    | 2000 | 3.9456 | 2007 | 2014 |  |
| Annals of Tourism Research  | 2000 | 5.2257 | 2008 | 2009 |  |
| Economic Geography  | 2000 | 4.8737 | 2009 | 2014 |  |
| Annals of Tourism Research  | 2000 | 3.2174 | 2009 | 2015 |  |
| Tourism Tribune   | 2000 | 4.8747 | 2009 | 2011 |  |
| Tourism Geographies   | 2000 | 3.9928 | 2010 | 2012 |  |
| Tourism Management  | 2000 | 6.3582 | 2010 | 2013 |  |
| Geographical Review   | 2000 | 3.4582 | 2010 | 2015 |  |
| Anatolia: Journal of Tourism Research                             | 2000 | 3.4582 | 2010 | 2015 |  |
| Urban Forum   | 2000 | 3.2518 | 2011 | 2016 |  |
| Tijdschrift Voor Economische En Sociale Geografie                 | 2000 | 4.8876 | 2011 | 2016 |  |
| Tourism In Major Cities   | 2000 | 3.2826 | 2011 | 2013 |  |
| European Planning Studies   | 2000 | 3.3738 | 2014 | 2017 |  |
| Local Economy   | 2000 | 3.1799 | 2015 | 2016 |  |
| Current Issues In Tourism   | 2000 | 3.3009 | 2015 | 2017 |  |
| International Journal of Culture Tourism and Hospitality Research | 2000 | 3.6710 | 2017 | 2019 |  |
| Landscape and Urban Planning                                      | 2000 | 3.2429 | 2017 | 2019 |  |

### 5.7. Author Common Citation Network

Author common citation network analysis revealed that the network was divided into 4 clusters and the density was 0.0373. The network consisted of 1731 nodes and 305 connections. The modularity value of the network was  $Q=0.4906$  and mean silhouette value was 0.4027.

**Figure 3. Author Common Citation Network**



The most cited author among 483 publications in urban tourism was Ashworth G. with 103 citations. The highest centrality value of 0.21 was seen in Bramwell B. It is possible to state that Ashworth, Pearce, Law and Hall were the leading authors for both the number of

citations and centrality. The number of citations and centrality values of the commonly cited authors (top ten) in urban tourism is given in Table 9.








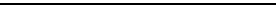













**Table 9. Author Common Citation Network**

| Authors       | Frequency | Years | Cluster | Authors       | Centrality | Years | Cluster |
|---------------|-----------|-------|---------|---------------|------------|-------|---------|
| Ashworth G.   | 103       | 2001  | 0       | Bramwell B    | 0,21       | 2007  | 4       |
| Anonymous     | 87        | 2011  | 0       | Law CM,       | 0,19       | 2000  | 0       |
| Pearce D.G.   | 58        | 2004  | 1       | Edwards D,    | 0,17       | 2011  | 0       |
| Ashworth G.J. | 57        | 2000  | 2       | Ashworth G,   | 0,15       | 2001  | 0       |
| Law C.M.      | 56        | 2000  | 0       | Colantonio A, | 0,14       | 2006  | 6       |
| Edwards D.    | 49        | 2011  | 0       | Hall CM,      | 0,12       | 2002  | 0       |
| Hall C.M.     | 49        | 2002  | 0       | Butler RW,    | 0,12       | 2010  | 1       |
| Urry J.       | 46        | 2012  | 2       | Judd DR,      | 0,11       | 2002  | 2       |
| Maitland R.   | 45        | 2011  | 3       | Pearce DG     | 0,11       | 2004  | 1       |
| Richards G.   | 41        | 2011  | 0       | Dredge D,     | 0,10       | 2013  | 1       |

### 5.8. Author Citation Explosion Network

Law C.M. and Jansen-Verbeke M. led the urban tourism literature at the beginning of 2000s. The author with the highest citation explosion was Judd DR. Today, the most cited authors by other authors were Spirou C., Fuller H. and Gretzel U. The author citation explosion values are given in Table 10.

**Table 10. Author Citation Explosion Values for Years**

| Authors              | Years | Strength | Beginning | Ending | 2000 - 2019   |
|----------------------|-------|----------|-----------|--------|---|
| Law, C.M             | 2000  | 4.5927   | 2000      | 2013   |  |
| Jansenverbeke, M.    | 2000  | 4.5786   | 2000      | 2011   |  |
| Ashworth, G.J.       | 2000  | 3.6637   | 2000      | 2006   |  |
| Judd, D.R.           | 2000  | 7.4539   | 2002      | 2014   |  |
| Page, S.             | 2000  | 6.2515   | 2004      | 2011   |  |
| Pearce, D.G.         | 2000  | 4.4601   | 2004      | 2010   |  |
| Pearce, D.           | 2000  | 4.2654   | 2009      | 2015   |  |
| Kotler, P.           | 2000  | 3.6947   | 2011      | 2015   |  |
| Yazarı Belli Olmayan | 2000  | 3.5634   | 2012      | 2013   |  |
| Ritchie, J.R.B.      | 2000  | 3.6156   | 2012      | 2014   |  |
| Richards, G.         | 2000  | 5.4643   | 2015      | 2016   |  |
| Smith, A.            | 2000  | 3.4103   | 2015      | 2016   |  |
| Weaver, D.B.         | 2000  | 3.932    | 2015      | 2017   |  |
| Rogerson, C.M        | 2000  | 4.6151   | 2015      | 2017   |  |
| Dwyer, L.            | 2000  | 3.3066   | 2015      | 2017   |  |
| Evans, G.            | 2000  | 3.6205   | 2015      | 2017   |  |
| Andriotis, K.        | 2000  | 3.1872   | 2015      | 2017   |  |
| Spirou, C.           | 2000  | 3.4267   | 2016      | 2019   |  |
| Oecd                 | 2000  | 3.6274   | 2016      | 2017   |  |
| Fuller, H.           | 2000  | 3.3682   | 2017      | 2019   |  |
| Gretzel, U.          | 2000  | 3.3545   | 2017      | 2019   |  |

### 5.9. Publication Common Citation Network

Author common citation network analysis revealed that the network was divided into 10 clusters and the density was 0.0373. The network consisted of 419 nodes and 1041 connections. The modularity value of the network was Q=0.8387 and mean silhouette value was 0.1786.

Figure 4. Publication Common Citation Network



The most commonly cited resources by the researchers in urban tourism were 2011 study by Ashworth and Page with n=223. Among the top 10 most cited resources, the most current publication was the study by García-Palomares, Gutiérrez and Mínguez in 2015. Table 11 presents the Citation Numbers of Citation Resources.

Table 11. Citation Numbers of Citation Resources

| Number of citations received by cited sources   | Years | Citations(n) | Cluster |
|---|-------|--------------|---------|
| Ashworth, G., & Page, S. J. (2011). Urban tourism research: Recent progress and current paradoxes. <i>Tourism management</i> , 32(1), 1-15.   | 2011  | 223          | 5       |
| Lloyd, R. (2002). Neo-bohemia: Art and neighborhood redevelopment in Chicago. <i>Journal of urban affairs</i> , 24(5), 517-532.   | 2002  | 124          | 14      |
| Pearce, D. G. (2001). An integrative framework for urban tourism research. <i>Annals of tourism research</i> , 28(4), 926-946.  | 2001  | 104          | 42      |
| Plaza, B. (2000). Evaluating the influence of a large cultural artifact in the attraction of tourism: the Guggenheim Museum Bilbao case. <i>Urban affairs review</i> , 36(2), 264-274.  | 2000  | 96           | 17      |
| García-Palomares, J. C., Gutiérrez, J., & Mínguez, C. (2015). Identification of tourist hot spots based on social networks: A comparative analysis of European metropolises using photo-sharing services and GIS. <i>Applied Geography</i> , 63, 408-417. | 2015  | 79           | 54      |
| Thompson, K., & Schofield, P. (2007). An investigation of the relationship between public transport performance and destination satisfaction. <i>Journal of transport geography</i> , 15(2), 136-144.   | 2007  | 78           | 104     |
| Nunkoo, R., & Ramkissoon, H. (2010). Small island urban tourism: a residents' perspective. <i>Current Issues in Tourism</i> , 13(1), 37-60.   | 2010  | 70           | 11      |
| Hayllar, B., & Griffin, T. (2005). The precinct experience: a phenomenological approach. <i>Tourism Management</i> , 26(4), 517-528.  | 2005  | 68           | 16      |
| Chalip, L., & Leyns, A. (2002). Local business leveraging of a sport event: Managing an event for economic benefit. <i>Journal of Sport Management</i> , 16(2), 132-158.  | 2002  | 67           | 27      |
| Füller, H., & Michel, B. (2014). 'Stop Being a Tourist!' New Dynamics of Urban Tourism in Berlin-Kreuzberg. <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i> , 38(4), 1304-1318.   | 2014  | 64           | 9       |

When the centrality values of the citation resources were analyzed, the highest centrality value was the study by Ashworth and Page in 2011. This publication is shown as the most important common citation resource among other publications. The most current publication in the top 10 in terms of centrality values was the study by Bolvin and Tanguay in 2019. The citation resource centrality values are given in Table 12.

**Table 12. Centrality Values of Citation Sources**

| Centrality Values of Citation Sources   | Years | Centrality | Clusters |
|---|-------|------------|----------|
| Ashworth, G., & Page, S. J. (2011). Urban tourism research: Recent progress and current paradoxes. <i>Tourism management</i> , 32(1), 1-15.   | 2011  | 0.04       | 0        |
| Spirou, C. (2011). <i>Urban tourism and urban change: cities in a global economy</i> . Routledge.   | 2011  | 0.03       | 2        |
| García-Hernández, M., de la Calle-Vaquero, M., & Yubero, C. (2017). Cultural heritage and urban tourism: Historic city centres under pressure. <i>Sustainability</i> , 9(8), 1346.  | 2017  | 0.03       | 2        |
| Rogerson, C. M. (2011). Urban tourism and regional tourists: Shopping in Johannesburg, South Africa. <i>Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie</i> , 102(3), 316-330.  | 2011  | 0.03       | 2        |
| Smith, S. L. (Ed.). (2010). <i>Discovery of Tourism</i> . Emerald Group Publishing.   | 2010  | 0.03       | 0        |
| Nelson, V. (2015). Place reputation: representing Houston, Texas as a creative destination through culinary culture. <i>Tourism Geographies</i> , 17(2), 192-207.   | 2015  | 0.03       | 2        |
| Boivin, M., & Tanguay, G. A. (2019). Analysis of the determinants of urban tourism attractiveness: The case of Québec City and Bordeaux. <i>Journal of destination marketing &amp; management</i> , 11, 67-79.  | 2019  | 0.03       | 1        |
| Nunkoo, R., & Ramkissoon, H. (2010). Small island urban tourism: a residents' perspective. <i>Current Issues in Tourism</i> , 13(1), 37-60.   | 2010  | 0.02       | 0        |
| Coles, T., & Church, A. (2006). Tourism, politics and the forgotten entanglements of power. In <i>Tourism, power and space</i> (pp. 15-56). Routledge.  | 2006  | 0.02       | 2        |
| Önder, I., Wöber, K., & Zekan, B. (2017). Towards a sustainable urban tourism development in Europe: the role of benchmarking and tourism management information systems—A partial model of destination competitiveness. <i>Tourism Economics</i> , 23(2), 243-259. | 2017  | 0.02       | 2        |

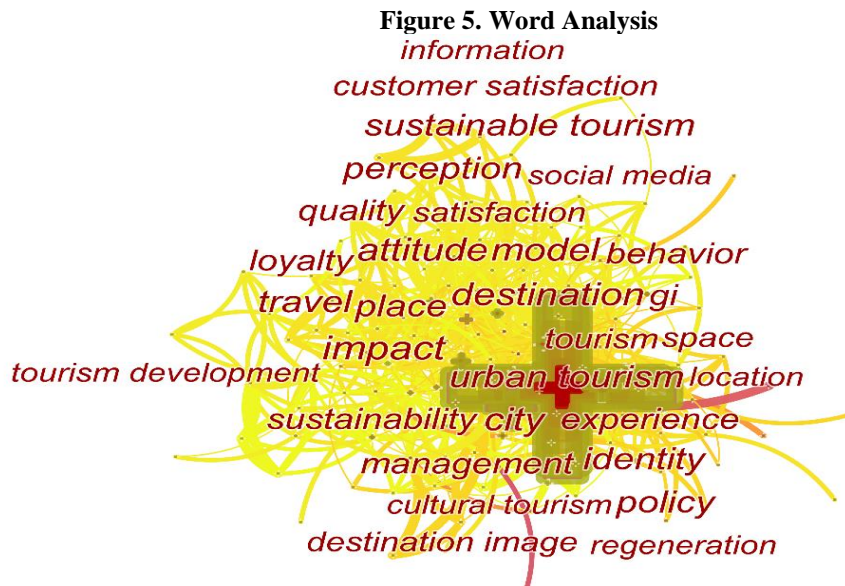
### 5.10. Topic Clusters for Urban Tourism

Topic clusters created for citation resourced were detected as 2 clusters. The largest cluster (n=31) inside two clusters was 0. The average year cited by the studies in the cluster was 2013. The research topics included city tour and African tourism geography. The topic clusters for urban tourism are given in Table 13.

**Table 13. Topic Cluster**

| Cluster | Size | Mean Silhouette | Label (TFIDF) | Label (LLR) p value                       | Average Citation Year |
|---------|------|-----------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|
| 0       | 31   | 0,759           | Analysis      | City Tour (40.98, 1.0E-4)                 | 2013                  |
| 1       | 28   | 0,783           | Urban Tourism | African Tourism Geography (43.03, 1.0E-4) | 2014                  |





According to the word analysis results, the network was divided into 2 clusters and the density was 0.0633. The network consisted of 155 nodes and 756 connections. The modularity value of the network was  $Q=0.4155$  and mean silhouette value was 0.3915. The word analysis of the publications in urban tourism literature showed that the most commonly used common word was urban tourism with  $n=235$ . Urban tourism was followed by city and tourism words respectively. In terms of centrality values, the highest value was in urban tourism and effect words. These were followed by sustainability. While the most current words used in the publications were effect, attitude and satisfaction, the most current words in terms of centrality were sustainability, sustainable tourism and perception. The common words in the publications and centrality values are given in Table 14.

**Table 14. Common Words in Publications and Centrality Values**

| Words          | Frequency | Years | Cluster | Words               | Centrality | Years | Cluster |
|----------------|-----------|-------|---------|---------------------|------------|-------|---------|
| Urban Tourism  | 235       | 2000  | 0       | Urban Tourism       | 0,15       | 2000  | 0       |
| Urban          | 59        | 2008  | 0       | Effect              | 0,15       | 2015  | 0       |
| Tourism        | 53        | 2003  | 0       | Sustainability      | 0,13       | 2016  | 0       |
| Destination    | 29        | 2011  | 0       | City                | 0,12       | 2008  | 0       |
| Effect         | 25        | 2015  | 0       | Attitude            | 0,12       | 2015  | 0       |
| Model          | 24        | 2007  | 0       | Sustainable Tourism | 0,11       | 2016  | 0       |
| Experience     | 20        | 2016  | 0       | Place               | 0,10       | 2005  | 0       |
| Administration | 20        | 2007  | 0       | Model               | 0,10       | 2007  | 0       |
| Satisfaction   | 17        | 2012  | 0       | Perception          | 0,10       | 2017  | 0       |
| Attitude       | 16        | 2015  | 0       | Cultural Tourism    | 0,07       | 2002  | 0       |

## 6. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

When 483 publication between 2000-2019 on urban tourism was analyzed, it was found that the number of publications increased after 2015 and the highest number of publications were published in 2018.

It was found that 354 of the publications were articles and articles were followed by proceedings ( $n=126$ ). It is possible to state that books and book chapters in urban tourism were few ( $n=28$ ).



The publications in the urban tourism field were published at most in Tourism Management (n=21), Tourism Geographies (n=20), International Journal of Tourism Cities (n=19) journals.

The countries with the highest publication in urban tourism were The People's Republic of China (n=114), Spain (n=54), the US (n=50) and England (n=47). The number of publications in Turkey was 14.

The highest number of publications in urban tourism was by Hong Kong Polytechnical University (n=11) while most publications in Turkey were from Akdeniz University (n=4). While there were various studies in the urban tourism field, most studies were in the Social Science field.

The country with the most publications in urban tourism was China. The most cited journal was the Annals of Tourism Research. The most cited author in urban tourism field was the publication of Ashworth in 2001. In terms of topic clusters and word analysis, urban tourism phrase was prevalent. The studies were related to sustainable tourism and sustainability due to welcoming tourists above the capacity of the cities and therefore, negative perceptive developed by the local people in urban tourism in recent years.

The prevalent words in the publications on urban tourism were experience, effect, satisfaction, attitude, perception and management. The highest centrality value among the cited resources was the publication by Ashworth and Page in 2011. The author with the highest citation explosion was Judd (2000).

This study conducted a bibliometric analysis of urban tourism. Future studies can be conducted on different topics (ex. festivals) within the scope of urban tourism as well as other alternative tourism types.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS**

Considering the tourism statistics that have changed over the years, it is seen that there is an increase in urban tourism as well as iconic tourism destinations until today. Each city strives to highlight its own attractions and to host more tourists. This situation must have directed the attention of researchers to urban tourism in the academic field, and it is seen that the number of publications has increased significantly over the years. It is seen that the countries that stand out in the cooperation of countries are among the countries that host the most tourists according to the world tourism statistics. Journals have turned from journals focusing only on urban tourism to tourism journals over the years. This is due to the fact that tourism journals also open up more space for urban tourism over time. When the citation explosion of the countries are examined, it is seen that America is the leading country in the field of urban tourism, but over time, firstly Britain and then China are the pioneers. This situation has attracted the attention of researchers in the United States in the early 2000s, where they focused on urban tourism and published in this field, and the publications of England and China later attracted the attention of other researchers. One of the reasons for this is whether the journals are open access or not.

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