



Investigating the Scholarly Landscape: Community-Based Tourism's effects on Quality of Life through Bibliometric Analysis

Christy George M J*, Asha E. Thomas[†]

Abstract

The present study aimed to provide a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of community-based tourism and its impact on quality of life. The Scopus database was used to find the articles and included 807 articles. Biblioshiny and VOS viewer software were used to conduct performance analysis and mapping techniques to examine the changes within the community-based tourism and quality of life literature. The results show that the 'Sustainability (Switzerland)' journal, Journal of Sustainable Tourism, and Tourism Management are three key sources indicating a growing interest in "community-based tourism" and "quality of life." The most frequently referenced author in terms of total citation on the topic is Uysal M, and the most referred publication is by Andereck & Nyaupane. The most frequent author keywords are "tourism" and "quality of life." Since 2017, research on tourism and quality of life has been gaining momentum, focusing on sustainability, destination management, over-tourism, rural development, and local communities. Community-based tourism activities are connected with themes such as ecotourism, quality of life, and tourist development. Following the analysis of the findings, implications, limitations, and scope for future research were discussed.

Keywords: Tourism, Community-based tourism, quality of life, sustainability, bibliometric

1. Introduction

Community-based tourism is widely accepted as a viable model for developing rural and remote areas (Hall, 2005). The study of tourism has seen a rise in the popularity of community-based tourism (CBT) in developing

* Department of Commerce, St. Paul's College, Kalamassery, Kerala, India; christygeorge@stpauls.ac.in

[†] Department of Commerce, St. Paul's College, Kalamassery, Kerala, India; asha@stpauls.ac.in

countries, particularly in rural communities (Arintoko et al., 2020). This tourism industry has significantly impacted the host community and tourists, causing unexpected economic, socio-cultural, and environmental effects (Archer et al., 2005).

Community-based tourism (CBT) products encompass a wide range of tourism activities, local food and beverages, and accommodation services (Lama, 2013). Homestays are a key component of Community Based Tourism (CBTs) as they offer an authentic, locally-run experience, local food, and activities, ensuring tourists have a comfortable stay (Jugmohan, Spencer, & Steyn, 2016). The (Lynch, 2005) definition describing “homestays as types of accommodation where tourists pay to stay in private homes, interact with the host family living in the home, and share communal space is consistent with the Lao approach to homestays.”

Tourism perceptions impact well-being in material, community, emotional, and health and safety domains, affecting the quality of life of community residents. (Kim et al., 2013). Research on tourism’s impact on host community quality of life is a significant area of study with significant marketing implications (Liburd et al., 2012). The host community’s perceptions of the impact of tourism influence not only their attitude toward tourism but also their overall life (Khizindar, 2012).

Community-based tourism in developing nations is increasingly being studied for its potential to improve quality of life and preserve cultural heritage (Álvarez-García et al., 2018). Studies concerning community-based tourism are undoubtedly diverse (Nuanmeesri, 2022; Dolezal and Novelli, 2022; Makandwa et al., 2023; Van Tran et al., 2023; Lapuz, 2023). A bibliometric method was used to reflect on the evolution of studies on one topic, which has been used to understand the trend, theoretical aspects, and current situations in community-based tourism activities (Qiao et al., 2022). Numerous research studies on tourism are being done in this area using bibliometric analysis (Comerio and Strozzi, 2019; Garrigos-Simon et al., 2019; Niñerola et al., 2019; Agapito, 2020; Naruetharadhol and Gebombut, 2020; Sigala, 2021; Ridho et al., 2021; Qiao et al., 2022; Zeng et al., 2022; Iqbal et al., 2022; Shin et al., 2023; Yildirim et al., 2023).

Current literature on tourism-related products of CBT and quality of life lacks comprehensive understanding due to limited bibliometric research. This study utilizes bibliometric tools to analyse community-based tourism activities (cultural tourism, rural tourism, and homestay tourism, which are considered for CBT activities in this study) and quality of life, focusing on works published between 2003 and December 31, 2023, guiding researchers. In this regard, no study combines community-based tourism activities with the quality of life of the host community using bibliometric data sourced from Scopus.

In light of the above scenario, the research questions of this research are to:

1. What has been the trend in growth, publication frequency, and geographical spread of journal articles focusing on community-based tourism (CBT) and quality of life from 2003 to 2023?
2. Which academic databases and journals are considered the most significant for research related to CBT and quality of life, and what are their main publication features?
3. Which authors, institutions, and countries have contributed substantially to CBT and quality-of-life research over the last twenty years?
4. Which references are most commonly co-cited, and what keywords frequently appear in the literature on CBT and quality of life?
5. What are the emerging research areas related to community-based tourism and quality of life?

2. Literature Review

Community-based tourism is a sustainable approach that meets the needs of both residents and tourists, ensuring the preservation of the destination for upcoming generations (Álvarez-García et al., 2018). The study uses bibliometric indicators and citation analysis to assess the scientific production of community tourism, providing insights into research trends. The rise of ecotourism and nature-based tourism improves the economic case for biodiversity conservation. However, they seem to run contrary to the general worries that people are becoming more and more removed from the natural world (Balmford et al., 2009). Tourism is considered to be an important means of transforming a community, especially where locals are experiencing a supportive life economy (Claiborne, 2010). The local community needs to choose between environmental conservation and economic gains (Flora, 2004). Research suggests that when tourism first develops, residents' quality of life may suffer; at this point, if they adopt tourist-related activities, it can eventually improve (Woo et al., 2018). According to Anup and Parajuli (2014), getting community acceptability has been proposed to be a way to increase locals' incomes as well as improve their standards of living and overall quality of life. The literature at present in publications on tourism examined the quality of life by considering aspects such as environment, education, and health. The review of the literature shows that the socioeconomic, cultural, and environmental aspects may all be utilized to examine the impact of tourism. First, it's widely accepted that tourism has a beneficial, positive, and negative economic influence. In terms of tourism's beneficial economic effects, the evidence indicates that tourism improves the quality of life (Bélisle & Hoy, 1980). Sharpley (2014) points out that literature evidence

shows that residents' tourism perception research can be traced back to 40 years ago, with studies evolving with more theoretical awareness. (Andereck & Nyaupane, 2010) Only a small number of researchers have directly investigated how locals perceive tourism's impact on their quality of life, distinguishing QOL research from attitudes/impacts studies, which look to understand "the way people perceive tourism influences communities and the environment," while QOL studies focus on "the way these impacts affect individual or family life satisfaction." They also argue for the significance of research that integrates QOL and tourism studies for three reasons: firstly, it can be used to determine locals' attitudes and perceptions of how tourism affects their quality of life; second, it can give researchers insight into the factors influencing community members' support or lack thereof for tourism-associated development along with specific development policies; and third, it might highlight the most significant impacts of tourism on the local community on QOL. Sharpley (2014) points out that literature evidence shows that residents' tourism perception research can be traced back to 40 years ago, with studies evolving with more theoretical awareness. Our study is designed to capture the literature growth of community-based tourism and relate it to the quality of life of community members. The research gap identified highlights a lack of exploration into how local communities perceive tourism's impact on their quality of life. While there is substantial research on residents' attitudes toward tourism, the direct relationship between tourism development and individual or family satisfaction remains underexplored. To substantiate this, the present study is designed to collect and analyse the bibliometric data with the remaining questions: what are the most relevant data sources in the research area? Moreover, who are the top contributing institutions, authors, and countries? What are the most cited references and occurring keywords in the selected area of research? Furthermore, what is the future of the selected research area?

3. Methodology

A bibliometric review is a systematic research review that analyses bibliographic data linked to a set of documents rather than extracting findings from the studies (Zupic & Čater, 2015). Bibliometric software allows for managing and analysing more documents than can be achieved through scoping, meta-analysis, or integrative review methods (Krittayaruangroj et al., 2023). The researcher utilized Bibliometrix, an open-source R program, and the Biblioshiny platform for bibliometric data analysis (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017), while VOS viewer was utilised for network analysis, data visualization, and visual analyses (Van & Waltman, 2017).

3.1. Identification of documents

This review utilised the Scopus database, a reputable and dependable source for social science reviews (Falagas et al., 2008; Mongeon & Paul-Hus, 2016). In this review paper, a keyword-based search strategy was used. In the initial document search in Scopus, nine keywords were used: “community-based tourism,” “community tourism,” “rural tourism,” “cultural tourism,” “ecotourism,” “homestay tourism,” “quality of life,” “life satisfaction,” and “well-being.” In the literature, “rural tourism” has been included in the concept of CBT. Since CBT initially emerged as a branch of the root concept of rural tourism, and cultural & homestay tourism are also included, as it is an integral part of “community-based tourism.” The review paper tries to link community-based tourism with quality of life. For document search, “quality of life,” “life satisfaction,” and “well-being” were also used.

To find articles, the Scopus search engine was used to enter document terms using Boolean string operators in their title, abstract, or keywords.

“Community-Based” OR “Community” OR “Rural” OR “Cultural” OR “Ecotourism” OR “Homestay”) “tourism” AND “Quality of life” OR “Life Satisfaction” OR “Well-being”

The study selection procedure followed the PRISMA 2020 guidelines (Haddaway et al., 2022). The initial Scopus document search yielded 1743 documents (see Figure 1). Considering journal articles follow a more consistent peer review process, as recommended by the literature, the Scopus filter was used to limit the selection criteria to only “articles.” The review was limited to English-language publications, enabling the authors to analyse relevant content effectively. Following the removal of 188 non-English publications, 1,555 records remained. These were then filtered to include only peer-reviewed journal articles, excluding 408 non-journal records. A subsequent filtration was done to retain only those articles within relevant subject areas: social sciences, business management and accounting, arts and humanities, economics, econometrics, and finance. During this stage, 241 fell outside the selected subject areas, leading to a total of 906 records for screening.

By screening, the journal articles (n = 28) in the press were excluded, and the articles (n = 71) were removed after title and abstract screening. And finally, 807 Scopus-indexed journal articles published between 2003 and 2023 on December 31 were used in the study of bibliometric analysis.

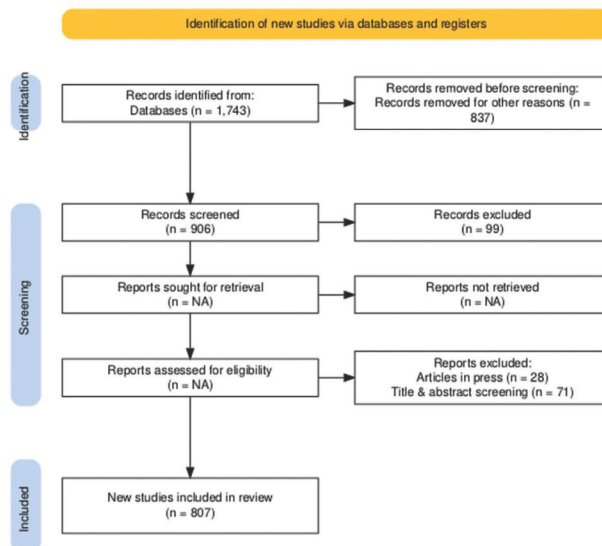


Figure 1: The PRISMA 2020 statement: diagram of source identification procedures used in the CBT and quality of life review

Source: https://estech.shinyapps.io/prisma_flowdiagram/

Note: Records excluded (n = 99) include articles in press (n = 28) and those excluded during title and abstract screening (n = 71).

3.2. Data analysis

The bibliographic data of 807 documents, including author information, affiliations, publication year, journal name, abstract, keywords, and citation data, were extracted from Scopus into an Excel file. Bibliometric analysis is a type of research tool used to understand global research trends in a particular field based on academic publications found in the databases of WoS or Scopus (Alsharif et al., 2020).

Bibliometric analysis techniques include performance analysis and science mapping, which analyse the contributions of research constituents and the relationships between them, respectively (Donthu et al., 2021). Performance analysis is an analysis in a standard practice in reviews, describing research aspects using publication-related metrics, citation-related metrics, and citation and publication-related metrics (Donthu et al., 2021). Whereas science mapping studies the relationships between research constituents. Science mapping techniques, including citation analysis, co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, co-word analysis, and co-authorship analysis, help present the bibliometric and intellectual structure of research fields (Baker et al., 2020).

To examine the changes within the community-based tourism and quality of life literature, the authors used descriptive analysis and documented the

highlights of the CBT and quality of life research. The extracted raw data was uploaded to 'Bibliometrix-Biblioshiny' and VOSviewer, which were used to analyse the most relevant sources, authors, countries, co-citations, co-word analysis, and co-occurrence of themes, and MS Excel was also used to arrange the data.

4. Results and Discussion

Performance analysis and science mapping were applied to study the format of document citations and identify the most frequently mentioned journal articles in Community-Based Tourism and Quality of Life. The five research objectives listed above serve as a structure for organising the findings.

4.1. Descriptive Data Statistics

Table 1 gives a summary of the descriptive data statistics of the Scopus data file, which was obtained by using different filters to find articles for our bibliometric research. The researcher could find the relevant journals from 2003 to the end of 2023. The researcher has only included journal articles that were finally published. The yearly growth rate of our study is greater than 10, indicating that keyword research is still being done. 28.38 percent of the co-authors are from outside the country, which shows global acceptance of the research area. The high average of 22.12 citations per document indicates the mentioned documents have been cited frequently. This may suggest that the research is well-known and has greatly impacted its field.

Table 1: Main information about the data

Timespan	2003- 31st December 2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc.)	290
Documents (Journals)	807
Annual Growth Rate %	18.39
Document Average Age	5.81
Average citations per doc	22.12
References	45230
International co-authorships %	28.38

Source: Scopus Database

4.2. The growth trajectory of publications on CBT and Quality of life

Figure 2 shows global scientific productivity in the field of community-based tourism (CBT) and quality of life from 2003 to the end of 2023. Only a few publications were there during 2003–2013, and then there was a gradual increase in the number of publications. During the last five years, ranging from 2019 to 2023, 465 articles were published on CBT and quality of life.

During the year 2021, there was a slight decrease, i.e., six articles were shorter than the previous year, maybe because of the COVID-19 pandemic effect. The last two-year growth pattern indicates a strong interest in and research work in the area of CBT and quality of life. This pattern indicates that CBT is becoming more widely recognized and acknowledged as a viable choice for enhancing the quality of life of rural communities looking to prosper economically through the use of local, ecological, and community resources.

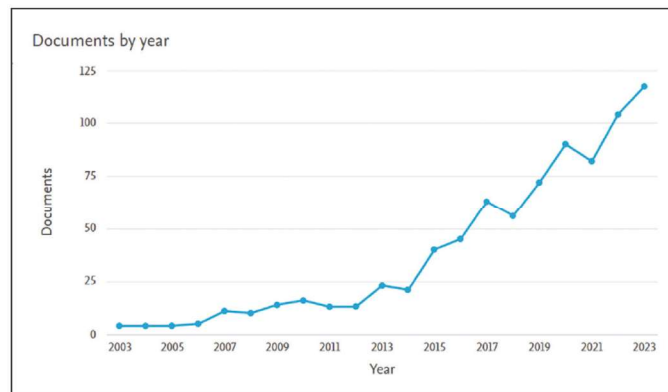


Figure 2 : Scientific production of academic documents Source: Scopus Database

The leading institutions should be highlighted in bibliometric analysis, since these will, in turn, highlight the most influential countries and publications (Yagmur et al., 2020). Table 2 highlights the top ten countries in terms of performance and contributions to community-based tourism (CBT) and quality of life constructs. The United States leads the table with 337 articles, followed by China (233 publications), Malaysia (131 publications), Australia (132 publications), and so on. The developing countries have made a valuable contribution in recent years with many publications in this area.

Table 2: Scientific production by country

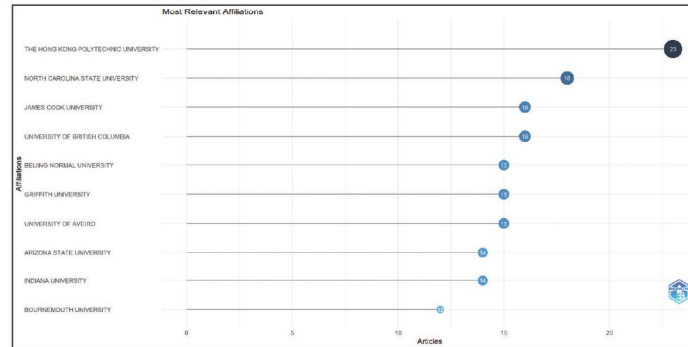
Country	Articles published
USA	337
China	233
Australia	132
Malaysia	131
Spain	131
UK	118
Portugal	92
South Africa	80
Indonesia	68
India	67

Source: Compiled by researcher using Biblioshiny software

4.3. Author affiliation

Only the top ten universities with affiliations are identified out of the 845 institutions that contributed to the scientific production of community-based tourism and quality of life (figure 3). With 23 articles, Hong Kong Polytechnic University (Hong Kong), North Carolina State University (USA) (18 articles), James Cook University (Australia), and the University of British Columbia (Canada) (16 articles each), Beijing Normal University (China), Griffith University (Australia), and the University of Aveiro (Portugal) (15 articles each) are the universities that stand out for their research contributions. Indiana University (USA) and Arizona State University (USA) each have 14 students. A total of twelve are at Bournemouth University in England.

Figure 3: Top ten universities with author affiliation



4.4. Most productive journals

Information on article sources, such as total publications throughout time and total Scopus citations, is provided in table 3. The top 12 journals listed in Table 3 accounted for nearly 34% of the 807 articles surveyed, indicating their prominence in publishing CBT and quality-of-life-related research. The journal 'Sustainability (Switzerland)' has produced 80 articles, obtaining the first position in the list. All the twelve published source articles that come under core journals (Zone 1) that are listed here point out that scholarly interest in CBT and quality of life is growing and that these studies are anticipated to make significant advances over the next ten years.

Table 3: Most productive source

Rank	Source	Number of Articles
1	Sustainability (Switzerland)	80
2	Journal of Sustainable Tourism	37
3	Tourism Management	20
4	African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure	18
5	Current Issues In Tourism	17

6	Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites	16
7	Journal of Travel Research	16
8	Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes	16
9	Tourism Planning and Development	14
10	Tourism Analysis	13
11	Annals of Tourism Research	12
12	Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism	12

Source: Compiled by researcher using Biblioshiny software

4.5. Most productive authors

Table 4 highlights the ten most influential authors in the field of community-based tourism and quality of life. Jordan EJ and Vogt CA have seven publications each to their names. All others are also contributing almost the same number of publications. In terms of total citations, Uysal M and Jamal T are the most referred authors, with 1110 and 419 citations, respectively. Prolific authors make significant contributions to knowledge and the scope of the study, and their extensive collection of publications provides an excellent foundation for future research in the area.

Table 4: Top 10 Influencing Authors

Rank	Authors	Articles	h_index	g_index	Total Citation
1	Jordan EJ	7	6	7	232
2	Vogt CA	7	6	7	354
3	Giampiccoli A	6	6	6	47
4	Jamal T	6	6	6	419
5	Kim S	6	5	6	106
6	Moscardo G	6	5	6	318
7	Uysal M	6	4	6	1110
8	Hunt CA	5	4	5	276
9	Murphy L	5	3	5	276
10	Buzinde CN	4	4	4	166

Source: Compiled by researcher using Biblioshiny software

4.6. Most-referred publication by authors

Table 5 displays the top 10 articles by authors who have received the most citations, based on the Scopus database. Andereck & Nyaupane (2010) have the highest number of citations with 550, and their average citation is 39.29 per year. Kim et al. (2013) hold the second position in global citations, and the 44.75 average TC per year shows the growth of CBT and quality of life. Sharma et al. (2021) have shown a tremendous increase in citations, i.e., 445 citations in nearly 2 years of publication, and are also getting the best TC PY. Post-COVID-19-related papers were getting attention from academicians all across the globe; this may be the reason for the rapid growth of citations to such papers. All other publications are showing a good trend, and they

expect an increase in the future due to the rapid growth of community-based tourism and quality-of-life research.

Table 5: Most cited publications of authors

Year	Authors	Source	Title	TC	TC PY
2010	Kathleen L. Andereck, Gyan P. Nyaupane	Journal of Travel Research	Exploring the Nature of Tourism and Quality of Life Perceptions among Residents	550	39.29
2013	Kyungmi Kim, Muzaffer Uysal, M. Joseph Sirgy	Tourism Management	How Does Tourism in a Community Impact the Quality of Life of Community Residents?	537	44.75
2021	Gagan Deep Sharma, Asha Thomas, Justin Paul	Tourism Management Perspectives	Reviving Tourism Industry Post-Covid-19: A Resilience-Based Framework	445	111.25
2020	Richard T.R.Qiu , Jinah Park, ShiNa Li, Haiyan Song	Annals of Tourism Research	Social Costs of Tourism During The Covid-19 Pandemic	380	76
2015	Eunju Woo, Hyelin Kim, Muzaffer Uysal	Annals of Tourism Research	Life Satisfaction and Support for Tourism Development	338	33.8
2019	Tsung Hung Lee, Fen-Hauh Jan	Tourism Management	Can Community-Based Tourism Contribute to Sustainable Development? Evidence From Residents' Perceptions of The Sustainability	286	47.67
2017	Zhibin Lin , Ye Chen , Raffaele Filieri	Tourism Management	Resident-Tourist Value Co-Creation: The Role of Residents' Perceived Tourism Impacts And Life Satisfaction	222	27.75
2014	Tazim Jamal, Blanca Alejandra Camargo	Journal of Sustainable Tourism	Sustainable Tourism, Justice and An Ethic of Care: Toward The Just Destination	209	19
2017	Paul V. Mathew, Sreejesh S	Journal of Hospitality And Tourism Management	Impact of Responsible Tourism On Destination Sustainability And Quality of Life of Community In Tourism Destinations	196	24.5
2009	Kathleen L. Andereck, Karin M. Valentine, Christine A. Vogt & Richard C. Knopf	Journal of Sustainable Tourism	A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Tourism and Quality of Life Perceptions	185	10.28

Source: Compiled by researcher using Biblioshiny software

Note- TC= Total citation, TC PY= Total Citation Per Year, Figures, Data extracted using Biblioshiny and compiled using MS Excel.

4.7. Reference Co-citation

Figure 4 exhibits the connections between a wide range of publications and several research topics related to quality of life and community-based tourism. The total number of cited references about the topic is 29047, of which 44 cited references satisfy the threshold reference limit of 7 citations using the full counting approach, which needs a minimum of 7. Four cluster groups are formed; a total of 43 items are recorded in these clusters with links of 582 and a total link strength of 1231: red (16), green (11), blue (10), and yellow (6). The results from the figures show that cluster 1 with the red color (Sharples, 2014) is dominating the first position with 40 links and 22 citations, followed by cluster 2 (Kim et al., 2013) with 39 links and 29 citations, cluster 3 (Deery et al., 2012) with 31 links and 14 citations, and cluster 4 (Gürsoy et al., 2002) with 36 links and 15 citations.

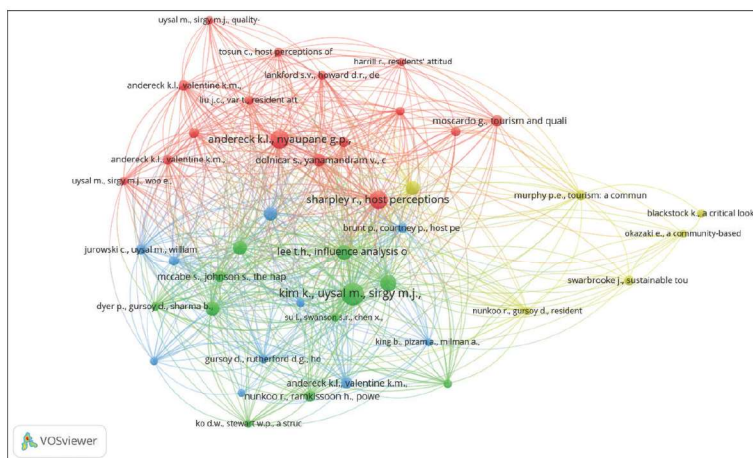


Figure 4: Reference Co-citation by authors

4.8. Most Common Authors Keyword Analysis

Utilizing the Biblioshiny tool, we analysed the top keywords for “community-based tourism and quality of life,” and the findings are shown in Table 6 and Figure 5. The most commonly utilized author keywords in research on community-based tourism and quality of life have been analysed globally. The minimum number of keyword occurrences is set to be 5, and 1815 keywords meet the threshold. And we extract the 50 most often cited terms within this field. Table 5 displays the ten most commonly appearing authors keywords in the field of community-based tourism and quality of life research. The top 10 most often appearing author keywords are tourism (12%), quality of life (9%), sustainable tourism (6%), well-being (6%), sustainability (5%), tourism impacts (4%), tourism developments (3%), sustainable development (3%), community-based tourism (3%), and rural tourism (2%).

Table 6: Most Frequent Author Keywords

Words	Occurrences
Tourism	115
Quality of Life	86
Sustainable Tourism	56
Well-being	56
Sustainability	48
Tourism impacts	37
Tourism developments	32
Sustainable Development	29
Community-based tourism	25
Rural Tourism	21



Figure 5: Tree map of most commonly Authors Keyword

Source: retrieved from Scopus database.

4.9. Main Research Streams-linked to other areas of knowledge

Figure 6 shows overlay visualisation of the main research area from the years 2017-2021. During this period tourism development and quality of life research have shown increasing trends along with sustainability, sustainable development, destination management, overtourism, rural development, and local community areas of research.

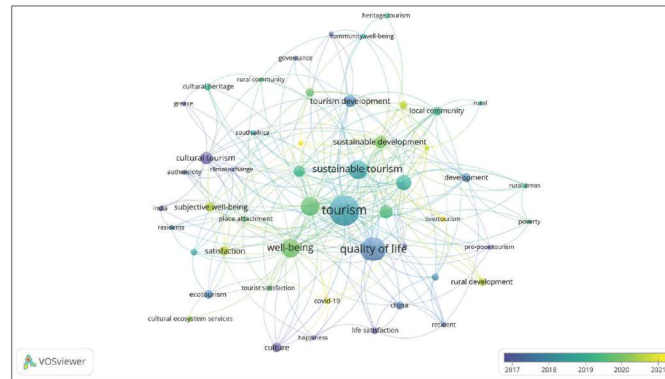


Figure 6: Overlay visualisation of main research area from the years 2017-2021

Source: retrieved from Scopus database.

4.10. Thematic Map

Figure 7 gives the thematic map from 2003 to 2023 and also indicates the theoretical implications of quality of life and tourism in various fields of knowledge, as well as the progress and contributions of the research topic (Stone and Nyaupane, 2018; Ramkissoon, 2023). The terms “tourism development,” “quality of life,” and “eco-tourism” are placed in quadrant B (motor themes). As shown by the motor themes in quadrant B, quality of life, eco-tourism, and tourist development are connected to community-based tourism activities, which are gaining relevance in present and future research. The main themes that appear in the upper-right quadrant are believed to be key motor themes that have been extensively studied and have a high density and degree of centralization. In the basic theme, four clusters are formed. The first cluster includes the keywords “stakeholder, biodiversity, indigenous population,” the second cluster includes “tourist destination, tourism management, China,” The third cluster includes “human, articles, humans,” and the fourth cluster is the basic theme, which has low density and relevance in the concerned research area. Culture- and economics-based research studies are emerging in the field. Last but not least, the issues in the top-left quadrant (niche themes) are highly specialized, have low centrality, and are thought to be of modest importance in this discipline. They also have a high density of research.

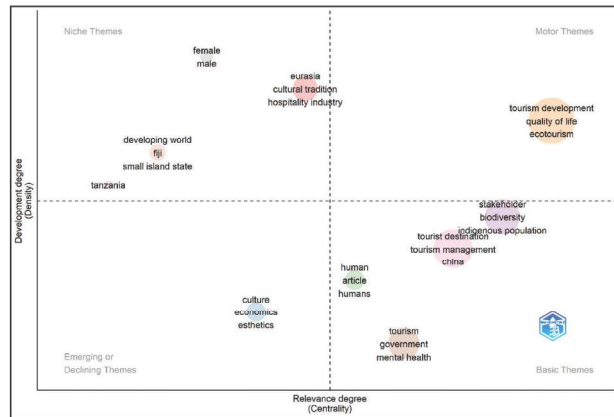


Figure 7: Community-based tourism and quality of life Research linked to other research areas.

5. Conclusion

The bibliometric analysis of community-based tourism with quality of life shows that scientific output showed a steady increase during the study period; the rate of increase from 2003 to 2023 is noteworthy. During the first decade (2003-2013), scientific production was slow; after that period, from 2015, there was a tremendous increase in the popularity of this theme. Countries like the USA and China are positioned at the top in the scientific production of this area of documents. In the case of developing countries, community-based tourism is also gaining popularity for enhancing the quality of life of communities, especially for rural communities seeking economic prosperity by utilizing local, ecological, and community resources with less capital usage and not harming the ecology of nature. 'Sustainability (Switzerland)' journal with 80 published articles, Journal of Sustainable Tourism, and Tourism Management are the main three productive sources, indicating a growing interest in CBT and quality of life, with significant advancements expected over the next decade. The three most frequently referenced authors in terms of total citation on the topic are Uysal M with a TC of 1110, Jamal T (419), and Vogt CA (354). The three most referred publications by authors are Andereck & Nyaupane (2010), Kim et al. (2013), and Sharma et al. (2021), with 550, 537 and 445 publications, respectively. The most frequent author keywords, with 115 instances in the survey, are "Tourism" and "Quality of Life," followed by "Sustainable Tourism," "Well-being," "Sustainability," and "Tourism Impacts." From 2017, research on tourism and quality of life has been gaining momentum, focusing on sustainability, destination management, overtourism, rural development, and local communities. Community-based tourism activities are connected with themes such as ecotourism, quality of life, and tourist development, and they are becoming increasingly relevant in both current and future studies.

The theoretical implications of community tourism and quality of life have a significant impact on conceptual frameworks and knowledge creation. The frameworks that researchers choose to use affect how community tourism and other fields are connected. The findings of this study will be useful to community-based tourism practitioners, scholars, and students to understand how the sector is growing globally, and future research could be helpful to small or rural communities, especially in the areas of community participation, local cultural preservation, socio-economic impacts, and environmental conservation.

6. Limitations & Future Scope

The bibliometric review provides only an overview of existing scholarship and emerging literature. The first limitation of the study is that it depends on the author's discretion to include one of the three research categories in the document search—"Title, Abstract, and Keyword"—with Boolean string operators ("Community-Based" OR "Community" OR "Rural" OR "Cultural" OR "Ecotourism" OR "Homestay") "tourism" AND ("Quality of life" OR "Life Satisfaction" OR "Well-being"). Secondly, the Scopus database was only used in this research; we excluded alternative databases such as Web of Science and ProQuest and languages that may have had an impact on our findings by restricting the study to finally published English-language articles in the Scopus database. The search was limited to 20 years, from 2003 to 2023. The search focuses only on published articles in English-language journals for a manageable scope from the Scopus Database. And the third limitation is that only outputs from Biblioshiny, VOS Viewer, and Scopus analysis were used in this analysis. In the future, additional databases like Web of Science and ProQuest should be combined for an in-depth analysis. More empirical studies on growing topics like rural tourism, ecotourism, and sustainability with CBT are required to further improve our understanding. This is in line with research by Ruhanen et al. (2015). It stressed the necessity of conducting empirical research to fill the knowledge and practical gaps in those specific areas. Increasing our understanding through empirical research will assist CBT programs in developing countries in achieving sustainable development in their communities. This bibliometric study can guide future researchers in identifying trending and upcoming areas in community-based tourism research and quality of life with other related research in the coming years, serving as a starting point for professionals and academics.

References

- Agapito, D. (2020). The senses in tourism design: A bibliometric review. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 83, 102934. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2020.102934>
- Alsharif, A. H., Salleh, N. O. R., & Baharun, R. (2020). Bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Theoretical and Applied Information Technology*, 98(15), 2948–2962.
- Álvarez-García, J., Durán-Sánchez, A., & Del Río-Rama, M. (2018). Scientific coverage in community-based tourism: Sustainable tourism and strategy for social development. *Sustainability*, 10(4), 1158. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10041158>
- Archer, B., Cooper, C., & Ruhanen, L. (2005). The positive and negative impacts of tourism. In W. F. Theobald (Ed.), *Global tourism* (3rd ed., pp. 79–102). Butterworth-Heinemann.
- Aria, M., & Cuccurullo, C. (2017). *bibliometrix: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis*. *Journal of Informetrics*, 11(4), 959–975. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2017.08.007>
- Baker, H. K., Kumar, S., & Pandey, N. (2020). A bibliometric analysis of managerial finance: A retrospective. *Managerial Finance*, 46(11), 1495–1517. <https://doi.org/10.1108/MF-06-2019-0277>
- Balmford, A., Beresford, J., Green, J., Naidoo, R., Walpole, M., & Manica, A. (2009). A global perspective on trends in nature-based tourism. *PLoS Biology*, 7(6), e1000144. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.1000144>
- Bélisle, F., & Hoy, D. R. (1980). The perceived impact of tourism by residents: A case study in Santa Marta, Colombia. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), 83–101. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(80\)80008-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(80)80008-9)
- C, A. K., & Parajuli, R. B. T. (2014). Tourism and its impact on livelihood in Manaslu conservation area, Nepal. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 16(5), 1053–1063. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-013-9512-7>
- Claiborne, P. (2010). Community participation in tourism development and the value of social capital: The case of Bastimentos, Bocas del Toro, Panamá [Unpublished master's thesis]. University of Gothenburg. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/277055523>
- Comerio, N., & Strozzi, F. (2019). Tourism and its economic impact: A literature review using bibliometric tools. *Tourism Economics*, 25(1), 109–131. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1354816618793766>
- Dolezal, C., & Novelli, M. (2022). Power in community-based tourism: Empowerment and partnership in Bali. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 30(10), 2352–2370. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1838527>
- Donthu, N., Kumar, S., Mukherjee, D., Pandey, N., & Lim, W. M. (2021). How to conduct a bibliometric analysis: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 133, 285–296. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2021.04.070>
- Falagas, M. E., Pitsouni, E. I., Malietzis, G. A., & Pappas, G. (2008). Comparison of PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar: Strengths and weaknesses. *The FASEB Journal*, 22(2), 338–342. <https://doi.org/10.1096/fj.07-9492LSF>

- Flora, C. B. (2004). Community dynamics and social capital. In D. Rickerl et al. (Eds.), *Agroecosystems analysis* (pp. 93–107). Wiley. <https://doi.org/10.2134/agronmonogr43.c7>
- Garrigos-Simon, F., Narangajavana-Kaosiri, Y., & Narangajavana, Y. (2019). Quality in tourism literature: A bibliometric review. *Sustainability*, 11(14), 3859. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11143859>
- Haddaway, N. R., Page, M. J., Pritchard, C. C., & McGuinness, L. A. (2022). PRISMA2020: An R package and Shiny app for producing PRISMA 2020 compliant flow diagrams, with interactivity for optimised digital transparency and Open Synthesis. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 18(2). <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1230>
- Hall, C. M. (2005). *Tourism: Rethinking the social science of mobility*. Pearson Education.
- Jugmohan, S., Spencer, J. P., & Steyn, J. N. (2016). Local natural and cultural heritage assets and community-based tourism: Challenges and opportunities. *African Journal for Physical Activity and Health Sciences*, 22(1-2), 306–317.
- Krittayaruangroj, K., Suriyankietkaew, S., & Hallinger, P. (2023). Research on sustainability in community-based tourism: A bibliometric review and future directions. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 28(9), 1031–1051. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2023.2276477>
- Lama, M. (2013). Community homestay programmes as a form of sustainable tourism development in Nepal.
- Lapuz, M. C. (2023). The role of local community empowerment in the digital transformation of rural tourism development in the Philippines. *Technology in Society*, 74, 102308. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2023.102308>
- Makandwa, G., de Klerk, S., & Saayman, A. (2023). Culturally-based community tourism ventures in Southern Africa and rural women entrepreneurs' skills. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 26(8), 1268–1281. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2022.2052267>
- Naruetharadhol, P., & Gebsumbut, N. (2020). A bibliometric analysis of food tourism studies in Southeast Asia. *Cogent Business & Management*, 7(1), 1733829. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2020.1733829>
- Niñerola, A., Sánchez-Rebull, M. V., & Hernández-Lara, A. B. (2019). Tourism research on sustainability: A bibliometric analysis. *Sustainability*, 11(5), 1377. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11051377>
- Nuanmeesri, S. (2022). Development of community tourism enhancement in emerging cities using gamification and adaptive tourism recommendation. *Journal of King Saud University - Computer and Information Sciences*, 34(10), 8549–8563. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jksuci.2021.04.007>
- Qiao, G., Ding, L., Zhang, L., & Yan, H. (2022). Accessible tourism: A bibliometric review (2008–2020). *Tourism Review*, 77(3), 713–730.
- Ramkissoon, H. (2023). Perceived social impacts of tourism and quality-of-life: A new conceptual model. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 31(2), 442–459. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1858091>

- Ridho, S., Paisal, P., Mellita, D., & Roseno, M. (2021). The community participation in tourism sustainability and tourist satisfaction. *International Journal of Applied Sciences in Tourism and Events*, 5(1), 53–63. <http://dx.doi.org/10.31940/ijaste.v5i1.2115>
- Ruhanen, L., Weiler, B., Moyle, B. D., & McLennan, C. L. J. (2015). Trends and patterns in sustainable tourism research: A 25-year bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 23(4), 517–535. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2014.978790>
- Sigala, M. (2021). A bibliometric review of research on COVID-19 and tourism: Reflections for moving forward. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 40, 100912. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2021.100912>
- Stone, L. S., & Nyaupane, G. P. (2020). Local residents' pride, tourists' playground: The misrepresentation and exclusion of local residents in tourism. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 23(11), 1426–1442. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2019.1615870>
- Van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2017). *VOSviewer manual* (Version 1.6.6). https://www.vosviewer.com/documentation/Manual_VOSviewer_1.6.6.pdf
- Woo, E., Uysal, M., & Sirgy, M. J. (2018). Tourism impact and stakeholders' quality of life. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*, 42(2), 260–286. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1096348016654971>
- Yagmur, Y., Ehtiyar, R., & Aksu, A. (2020). Evaluation of halal tourism in terms of bibliometric characteristics. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 11(6), 1601–1617. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JIMA-05-2019-0101>
- Zupic, I., & Čater, T. (2015). Bibliometric methods in management and organization. *Organizational Research Methods*, 18(3), 429–472. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1094428114562629>