

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM AND ITS THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

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Abstract: Bibliometric studies allow us to observe and interpret the behavior and progress of scientific production on a topic. Thus, present research performs a bibliometric analysis of the research developed on community tourism. For this purpose, articles published in journals indexed in Scopus in the period 1983 to 2022 are considered; the search is restricted to (TITLE ("community tourism") OR TITLE ("turismo comunitario")), which makes 124 items visible. The analysis is carried out using the Bibliometrix and VOSviewer software, which formally and thematically characterizes scientific production through bibliometrics. The indicators used are: annual scientific production and by country, productivity by type of institution, most cited articles, magazines with the most publications on community tourism, analysis of keywords and relationship with the topics, and finally, the main currents or trends of research. The results reflect that there is a trend in research in the field of community tourism: tourism sustainability, economic development, tourism linked to local development, indigenous communities, topics that will gain strength such as the use of platforms and social capital.

Key words: community-based tourism, bibliometric, sustainability, participation, tourism development

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INTRODUCTION

In the rural context, tourism is seen as an effective activity in the fight against poverty (Pan et al., 2021; Wang, 2022), because it generates employment in conditions of labor market uncertainty (Nordbo, 2022), on the other hand, it creates opportunities to produce and market communities' traditional products (Cheer et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020). Community-based tourism has been extensively studied from both private and public perspectives. (Eslami et al., 2019), for its ability to improve local economies, and its practice has become widespread in all countries (Khalid et al., 2019). As a result, rural communities dedicated to agricultural production, artisan, livestock, mining and indigenous communities develop community tourism activities in an effort to improve the economic and social conditions of their territories (Lew, 2014; Lew and Wu, 2017; Filimonau and De Coteau, 2020; Yachin and Loannides, 2020).

Rural community-based tourism activity development increases from the creation of value in local resources, from old facilities, parks, recreational attractions, traditions and cultures, which benefits the quality of life of the population (Lalanguí et al., 2017). In rural communities, tourism offers opportunities for local development, taking advantage of indigenous knowledge potential of their practices, history, legends and organization, thus increasing the social and economic sustainability of the territories (Filimonau and De Coteau, 2020; Nuanmeesri, 2022). Also, in indigenous communities, populations have revived formation on traditions, religion and local culture that were exhibited to the tourists (Nicolaidis, 2020; Lin et al., 2021; Moayerian et al., 2022); together with natural resources richness such as flora and fauna, environmental conservation, and regional customs, in an attempt to provide quality in tourism services management oriented to sustainable development (Apostolopoulos et al., 2020; Dolezal and Novelli, 2022). Therefore, community-based tourism plays an important role in fighting against poverty and community undevelopment.

Several studies agree that rural tourism initiatives are an economic activity component, and the development of their communities could depend to a large extent on this activity, although with different development levels (Lai and Hitchcock, 2017; Stone and Nyaupane, 2018; Yodkhyayan and Muneenam, 2023), the communities have a clear orientation in the search for sustainable development and improvement of the population's quality of life (Ridho et al., 2021; Ramkissoon, 2023). Thus, community-based tourism is emerging as an alternative to bridge the social and economic disparities suffered by rural communities (Lew, 2017; Sumarmi et al., 2023; Prasongthan and Silpsrikul, 2023; Makandwa et al., 2023), community-based tourism understood as those community practices related to tourism, community private initiatives whose

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main offer are local tourism services (Stone and Nyaupane, 2018; Dolezal and Novelli, 2022; Prayitno et al., 2023); offer an alternative that they can use to generate other income within their daily economic activities, using cultural, natural and local resources (Pasanchay and Schott, 2021; Mathew, 2022). On the other hand, community-based tourism offers the population opportunity to exchange goods and services, generating an active tourist participation. (Teshome et al., 2021). Also, some rural communities identify opportunities within the tourism sphere for participation in the tourism industry, which contributes to and promotes communities' transformation (Dolezal and Novelli, 2022; Chatkaewnapanon and Lee, 2022); also, under the participatory approach, they create a link between community, public and private sectors in the search of scenarios for new practices and community tourism promotion (Lee, 2019; Martini, 2020).

Studies on community tourism are undoubtedly diverse (Nuanmeesri, 2022; Dolezal and Novelli, 2022; Makandwa et al., 2023; Van Tran et al., 2023; Lapuz, 2023), a method that allows reflecting the evolution of studies on one topic is the bibliometric method (Qiao et al., 2022), which relates theoretical aspects, current situation and trends on community tourism activity. In this regard, there are several studies on tourism bibliometric analysis (Comerio and Strozzi, 2019; Garrigos-Simon et al., 2019; Niñerola et al., 2019; Agapito, 2020; Naruetharadhol and Gebsoambut, 2020; Yagmur et al., 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) among others, that address the scientific production developed on the tourism sector and its relationships with the theory and the elements they relate; Likewise, other studies on the bibliometry of rural tourism are observed, they collect important aspects of the actions and their performance of the activity of rural tourism and the contribution they generate in the local economic structure from the community and literature perspective (Pérez-Ramírez and Flores-Montes, 2019; Randelli and Martellozzo, 2019; Ma et al., 2020; Yachin and Loannides, 2020; Wijijayanti et al., 2020; Ma et al., 2021; Weyland et al., 2021; Ruiz-Real et al., 2022; Zeng et al., 2022; Utami et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2023; Dossou et al., 2023). In relation to the studies on the bibliometric analysis of community tourism, these are limited and provide information related to the first studies on the scientific production of the construct and the variables linked to community tourism (Graciano and Holland, 2020; Iqbal et al., 2022; Nindito et al., 2022; Tham and Chin, 2023), and do not carry out an exhaustive analysis as this research intends to be. However, there are no bibliometric studies on rural community tourism. Therefore, the research carries out a bibliometric analysis of the research developed on community tourism, rigorously describing scientific production and advances in scientific production.

METHODOLOGY

The method used consists of a bibliometric analysis of scientific production on rural community tourism, based on a construct search equation in the Scopus database. The use of this type of analysis is motivated by the need to evaluate scientific production. Its use makes it possible to present the most relevant results of a set of documents in summary form (Martínez-López et al., 2018), to detect new research trends and increase cooperation possibilities among researchers (Rosas Jaco et al., 2021). The analysis is based on bibliometric indicators, which are statistical data derived from scientific publications in a specific field and which measure the role of publications in the dissemination of knowledge (Duque and Duque, 2022), the results are used to classify and analyze scientific publications in an action field and provide information that makes it possible to observe behavior results of the analyzed variables, considering parameters for evaluating scientific activity (Donthu et al., 2021; López-Rodríguez, 2022). The database used to extract the information was Scopus, which allows access to publications in all knowledge fields with a high quality index (Shah et al., 2019).

The inclusion criteria focused search on articles published in English and Spanish within 1983 to 2022 period, considering the words "community tourism" or "turismo comunitario". For this purpose, Bibliometrix and VOSviewer software were used to perform the bibliometric analysis of the best positioned records. (López-Rodríguez et al., 2022), as shown in Table, it should be noted that indicators include those with the highest number of publications, citations and concurrence, because they are the most important in the bibliometric exercise (Comerio y Strozzi, 2019; Yagmur et al., 2020; Naruetharadhol and Gebsoambut, 2020; Mukherjee et al., 2022; Alsmadi et al., 2022; Minga López et al., 2022; Yildirim and Esen, 2023) and a ranking of the 20 best positioned elements is presented (Minga López et al., 2022). Table 1 shows the search criteria and the analysis parameter, and the diagram that summarizes the steps developed is seen in Figure 1.

Table 1. Search criteria and analysis parameter

Search criteria	
Database	Scopus
Language	English and Spanish
Period of analysis	1983 -2022
Date of consultation	March 30, 2023
Types of documents	Scientific articles
Type of journal	All types
Field and search terms	TITLE ("community tourism") OR TITLE ("turismo comunitario")
Resultado Total	124
Analysis parameter	
Annual scientific production, scientific production by country, productivity by institution type, most cited articles, journals with the most publications on community tourism, key words and relationship with other topics, main research trends (thematic map).	

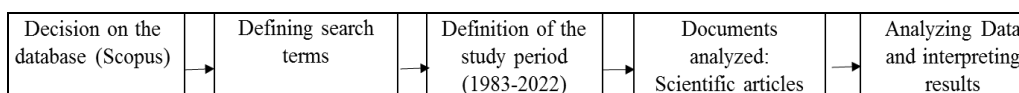


Figure 1. Flow Chart of Methodology Steps

RESULTS

The results of the scientific production on community-based tourism are shown in Figure 2, which shows that the first articles published on the subject correspond to the authors Loukissas (1983) published by Journal of Travel Research whose article title is: Public participation in community tourism planning: a gaming simulation approach and D'Amore (1983), published by the Western Geographical Series, and his work Guidelines to planning in harmony with the host community (tourism). From 2004 the production increases slightly until 2011; it is from 2012 that begins an important growth reaching a number of 17 articles published in 2022, which means an 850% growth since its inception, so the construct of community tourism is increasingly researched (Teshome et al., 2021; Pasanchay and Schott, 2021; Li et al., 2023; Zavaleta Chavez et al., 2023) and its contribution to society is reflected in an economic contribution, social and cultural spheres (Teshome et al., 2021; Ridho et al., 2021; Dolezal and Novelli, 2022; Sann et al., 2023).

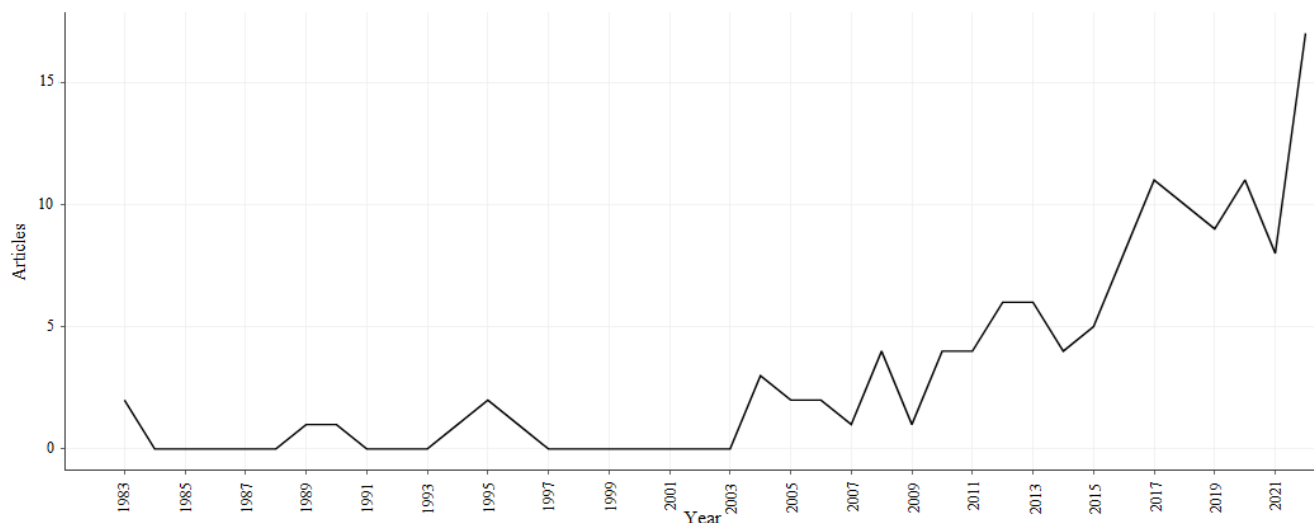


Figure 2. Annual scientific production (Source: Own elaboration based on Scopus data, 2023)

In bibliometric analysis, it is important to highlight the institutions that made most contributions and, consequently, the countries and journals that made most contributions as well (Yagmur et al., 2020; Mukherjee et al., 2022; Alsmadi et al., 2022; Chen et al., 2022; Bahuguna et al., 2023). Thus, Figure 3 shows the 20 countries that have made the best performance and contributions to the community-based tourism (CBT) construct and collaborations with other researchers from other countries (CCM). At the ranking top, the United States leads with 16 publications, followed by Spain with 11 publications, China with 6 publications, Canada and Hong Kong with 5 and 3 publications respectively. These positions could be attributed to the concentration of tourism activity and public policies aimed at promoting community-based tourism associated with economic, social and cultural aspects (Agyeman et al., 2022).

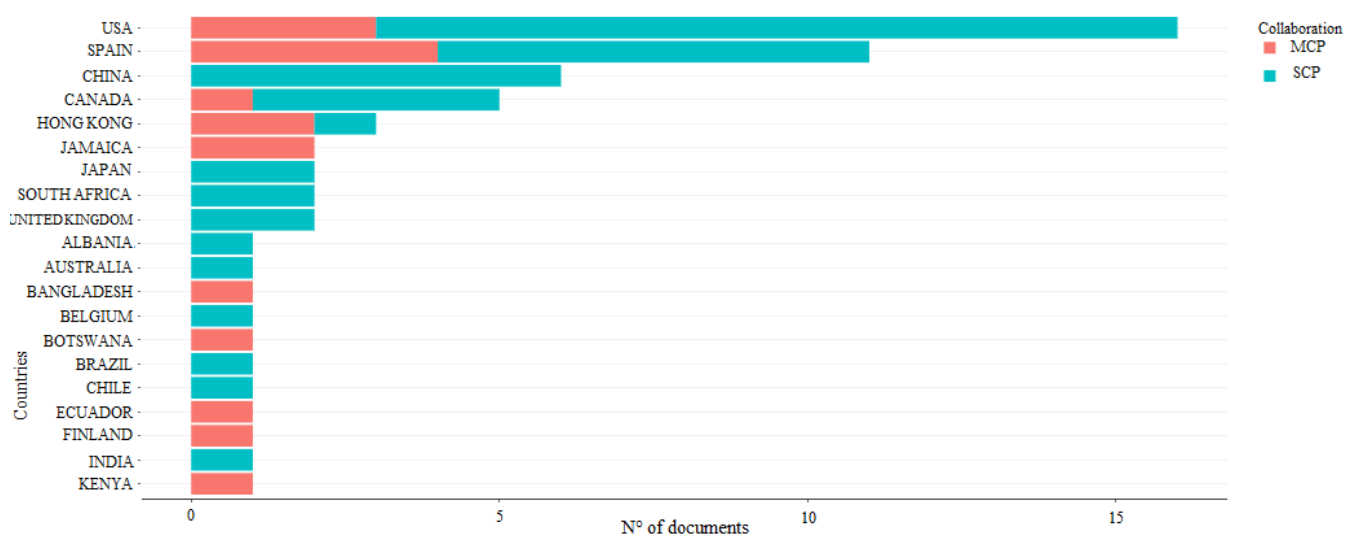


Figure 3. Scientific production by country (Countries of the corresponding author)

In relation to the contribution of universities in the scientific production on community-based tourism (Figure 4), 126 institutions participated; the ones that stand out for their contribution are the University of the West Indies (Jamaica) with 9 articles, closely followed by the Arizona State University (USA) and the University of Guelph (Canadá) with 6 articles each, with 4 articles each respectively, and five universities and one institute with 4 articles each.: Central Connecticut State

University (USA), Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero (México), Universidad de Córdoba (España), University of Northern Iowa (USA), University of South Africa (South Africa), Instituto Politécnico de Tomar (Portugal), among the most important.

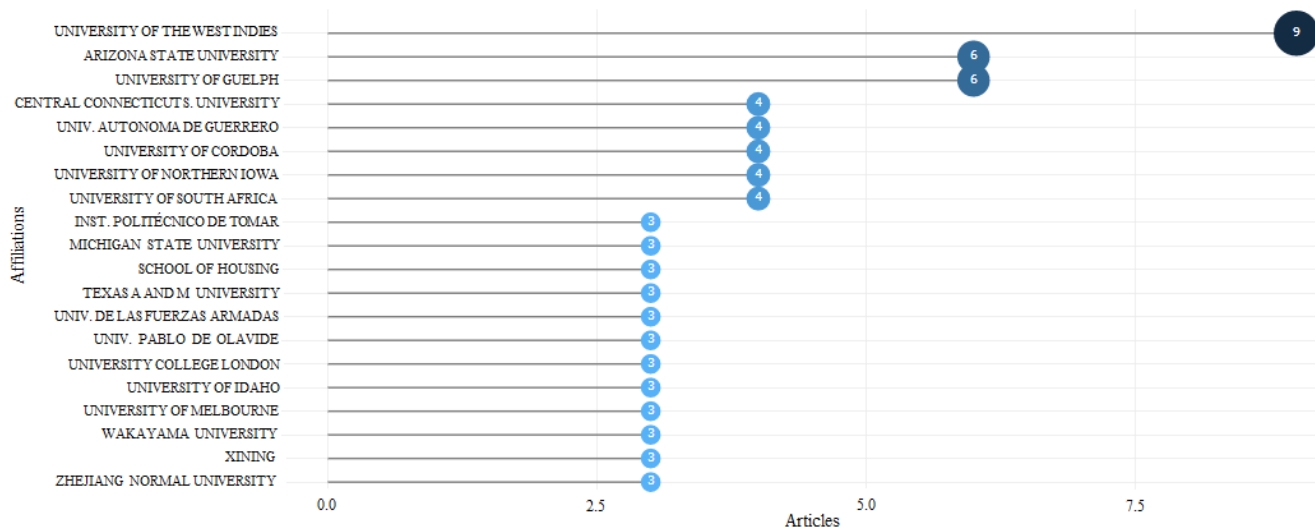


Figure 4. Productivity by type of institution

Table 2 shows the 20 most cited authors and articles in relation to the study variable. The most cited topics undoubtedly offer relevant themes on community tourism and its relationship with other variables that open up a range of possibilities for creating or expanding other lines of research. The most cited article corresponds to Andereck et al., (2005) which reaches 1012; those studying residents' perceptions of the impacts of community-based tourism, which undoubtedly contributed significantly to the construction and theoretical discussion of perceptions of community-based tourism. (Andereck et al., 2005), followed by Jamal and Getz (1995) with 1004 citations, studying on the theory of community tourism collaboration and planning, which fed into the study of community tourism planning processes (Bello, 2021).

It is also important to mention the work of Choi and Sirakaya (2006) with 619 citations, whose theme is focused on the study and construction of sustainability indicators for community tourism management, which made it possible to strengthen and open opportunities to develop research on the complexity of indicators on sustainability and community tourism (Merkel and Kieffer, 2022); It is also useful to refer to the contributions and quotations of Choi and Murray (2010), whose article analyzes the attitudes of residents towards sustainable community tourism, which years later would lead to the development of research on the attitudes, perceptions and behaviors of the tourist receiving community (Lee and Jan, 2019); as well as the article analyzing change and resilience in community tourism planning, which reaffirms the importance of community tourism planning (Bello, 2021; Dolezal and Novelli, 2022; Chatkaewnapanon and Lee, 2022).

Table 2. Most cited articles (Source: Own elaboration based on Scopus data, 2023)

Position	Authors	Article title	N° of appointments
1	Andereck et al., (2005)	Residents' perceptions of community tourism impacts	1012
2	Jamal and Getz (1995)	Collaboration theory and community tourism planning	1004
3	Choi and Sirakaya (2006)	Sustainability indicators for managing community tourism	619
4	Choi y Murray (2010)	Resident attitudes toward sustainable community tourism	325
5	Lew (2014)	Scale, change and resilience in community tourism planning	218
6	Keogh (1990)	Public participation in community tourism planning	195
7	Joppe (1996)	Sustainable community tourism development revisited	175
8	Reid et al., (2004)	Community tourism planning: A self-assessment instrument	115
9	Robinson and Jarvie (2008)	Post-disaster community tourism recovery: The tsunami and Arugam Bay, Sri Lanka	69
10	Stone and Nyaupane (2018)	Protected areas, wildlife-based community tourism and community livelihoods dynamics: spiraling up and down of community capitals	64
11	Harvey et al., (1995)	Gender and community tourism dependence level	64
12	Lai and Hitchcock (2017)	Local reactions to mass tourism and community tourism development in Macau	61
13	Li (2004)	Exploring community tourism in China: The case of nanshan cultural tourism zone	60
14	Ruiz-Ballesteros and Hernández-Ramírez (2010)	Tourism that empowers?: Commodification and appropriation in Ecuador's	56
15	Hamilton and Alexander (2013)	Organic community tourism: A cocreated approach	47
16	Chen and Raab, (2012)	Predicting Resident Intentions to Support Community Tourism: Toward an Integration of Two Theories	39
17	Loukissas (1983)	Public participation in community tourism planning: a gaming simulation approach.	36
18	Jordan et al., (2013)	The interplay of governance, power and citizen participation in community tourism planning	31
19	Lenao and Saarinen (2015)	Integrated rural tourism as a tool for community tourism development: Exploring culture and heritage projects in the North-East District of Botswana	30
20	D'Amore (1983)	Guidelines to planning in harmony with the host community (tourism).	30

In the period under analysis, 76 journals published on community-based tourism, of which the top twenty are shown in the ranking, see Table 3. The United Kingdom leads with 9 journals with high impact factor Q1 and Q2; also, the United States registers 3 journals with varied quartiles, Spain and Venezuela register 2. Among the most important journals and topics published, the following journals are noted Annal of Tourism Research, Sustainability, Espacios, Gazeta de Antropología, Journal of Sustainable Tourism, Pasos Revista de Turismo y Patrimonio Cultural. 70% of journals described in the table publish topics related to community tourism linked to sustainability, management aspects and actions of rural tourism activity, which helps to understand that community tourism has a direct link and relationship with the development of communities, the search for better living conditions, and a perspective of sustainable development of peoples and territories based on the responsible use of natural resources (Iqbal et al., 2022; Nuanmeesri, 2022; López-Rodríguez et al., 2022); 30% concentrate their publications in the field of perceptions, attitudes, management, and social science.

Table 3. Journals with the most publications on community-based tourism
(Source: Own elaboration based on Scopus information, 2023)

Position	Journals	N° of articles	Countries	Quartile (2022)	ISSN
1	Annal of Tourism Research	8	United Kingdom	Q1	01607383
2	Sustainability	7	Switzerland	Q1	20711050
3	Espacios	5	Venezuela	Q0	07981015
4	Gazeta de antropología	4	España	Q4	02147564
5	Journal of Sustainable Tourism	4	United Kingdom	Q1	09669582
6	Pasos Revista de Turismo y Patrimonio Cultural	4	España	Q2	16957121
7	Revista de Ciencias Sociales	3	Venezuela	Q2	13159518
8	Tourism Management	3	United Kingdom	Q1	02615177
9	Community Destination Management in Developing Economies	2	United Kingdom		ISBN 9780789023872
10	Community Development	2	United Kingdom	Q2	15575330
11	Cuadernos de Desarrollo Rural	2	Colombia	Q4	01221450
12	Iberian Conference on Information Systems and Technologies, CISTI	2	United States	Q0	21660727
13	International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology	2	India	Q4	09766308
14	International Journal of Professional Business Review	2	Brasil	Q4	25253654
15	IOP Conference Serie: Earth and Environmental Science	2	United Kingdom	Q4	17551315
16	Journal of Travel Research	2	United Kingdom	Q1	15526763
17	The Local Turn in Tourism: Empowering Communities	2	United Kingdom		ISBN 1845418786
18	Tourism Economics	2	United States	Q1	20440375
19	Tourism Geographies	2	United Kingdom	Q1	14701340
20	Tourism, Culture and Communication	2	United States	Q1	1098304X

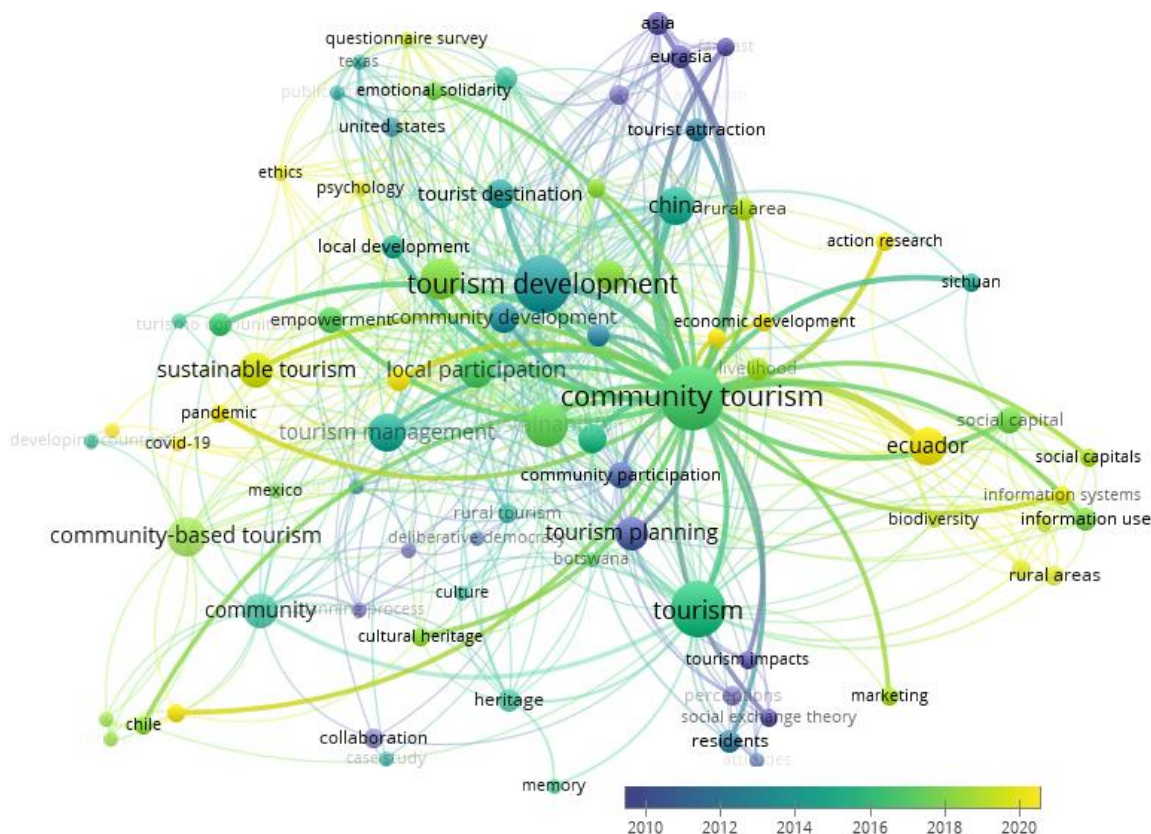


Figure 5. Key words and relationship with themes (Source: Own elaboration based on VOSviewer)

The relationship of the keywords of research associated with other topics is an important element in the bibliometric analysis, since it allows to identify the areas of knowledge and topics related to the construct and its analysis (Naruetharadhol and Gebombut, 2020; Sigala, 2021; Yildirim and Esen, 2023). Figure 5 shows that research on community tourism until 2014 was related to community participation, tourism planning, impact of tourism in the rural context, tourist destinations, rural tourist attractions, residents' perception of rural tourism activity, tourism development, among the most important. Between 2014 and 2018 were related to tourism management, community development, local development, social capital, cultural heritage. From 2019 onwards, research is closely related to biodiversity, social capital, economic development, tourism sustainability, pandemic in the context of Covid-19, ethical issues of community tourism and information systems linked to platforms or networks. This makes it possible to affirm that these variables configure the spectrum of lines of research generated by the phenomenon under study, within a changing scenario. These last variables incorporated in the studies reflect the orientation of the research towards current issues in changing scenarios in the social, economic and cultural spheres (Wijijayanti et al., 2020; Ruiz-Real et al., 2022; Moayerian et al., 2022; Ramkissoon, 2023).

In order to visualize the trends in community tourism research, an analysis is made based on the themes developed. Figure 5 shows the thematic map of the areas or themes related to the construct; its importance lies in the identification of the relationship and trends that exist between community tourism and other areas of knowledge (Ruiz-Ballesteros and Hernández-Ramírez, 2010; Stone and Nyaupane, 2018; Agapito, 2020; Niñerola et al., 2019; Donthu et al., 2021; Qiao et al., 2022). Quadrant A shows research developed in the area of community projects, community tourism, social responsibility and other topics such as exploratory analysis, which are peripheral or isolated to the study phenomenon, are addressed separately; quadrant B shows the central themes or driving forces in their approach to community tourism, the most important of which are: social capital, tourism services, tourism planning, community development, sustainable development, community tourism, these themes have an important association with the research developed based on the study variable; On the other hand, in quadrant C, there are emerging or trending topics such as sustainable tourism, economic development, sustainable community, ethnic cultural, local tourism and indigenous community. Finally, quadrant D shows the basic themes that define the construct, as can be seen, they are linked to community empowerment, community participation, community development and mobile applications. In this order, Figure 6 shows the theoretical implications of community tourism linked to other areas of knowledge, the progress, and contributions of the subject of study. As shown in quadrant B, the central themes that stand out are social capital, as an element linked to community cooperation and associations of entrepreneurs or productive economic activities related to community tourism (Stone and Nyaupane, 2018; Ramkissoon, 2023), public-oriented tourism services as one of the strengths of the business units, the search for quality in services is one of the permanent and differentiated tasks and responsibilities in relation to traditional tourism (Lew and Wu, 2017; Wang et al., 2023).

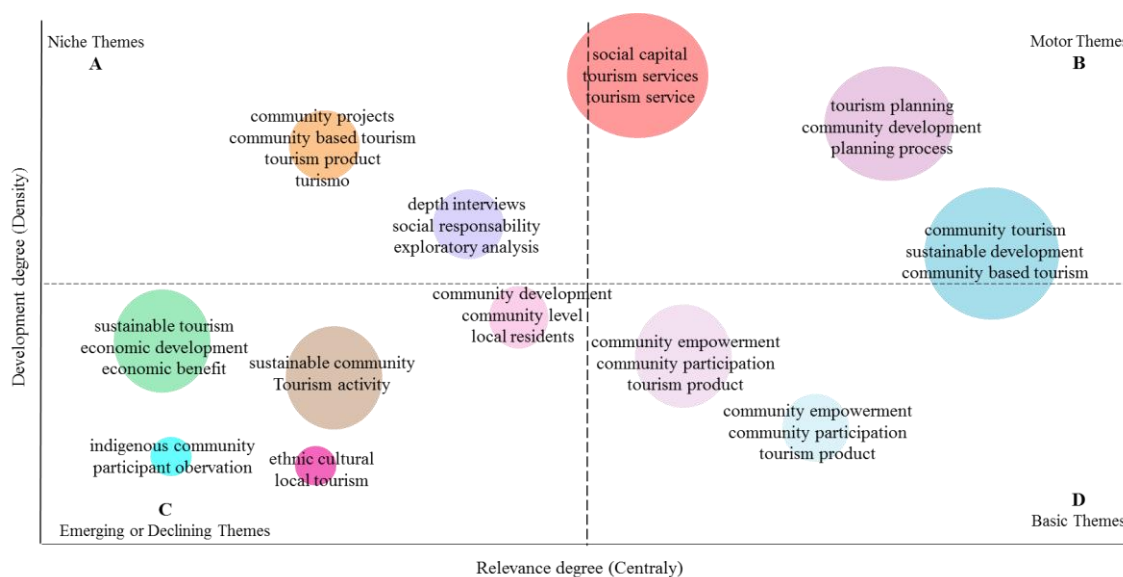


Figure 6. Main Research Streams (Source: Own elaboration based on Bibliometrix, 2023)

The planning of community-based tourism is also highlighted (Comerio and Strozzi, 2019), as a determining aspect in the definition and prioritization of objectives for the growth and development of tourism activities at the community level (Bello, 2021), sustainable community development, which is approached from the perspective of the community, which considers natural resources as its development potential, studies agree that the greater the efforts in investments, financing and promotion of local tourism, the better the social and economic benefits and its development (Wijijayanti et al., 2020; Zeng et al., 2022; Ramkissoon, 2023), their organizations and the participation of local stakeholders and the population in planning processes, generating more sustainable community projects (Wijijayanti et al., 2020; Ridho et al., 2021; Ayaviri Nina et al., 2023), together with the culture of the population in the generation of tourism activities and their development (Ma et al., 2021) and good community practices (Teshome et al., 2021; Weyland et al., 2021).

The economic need to explore new ways of generating income, together with the opportunity to generate new productive initiatives, allow us to assume an entrepreneurial philosophy with a high level of empowerment (Khalid et al., 2019; Dolezal

and Novelli, 2022; Quispe, 2023); on the other hand, community participation is highlighted as a space for the consolidation of interpersonal relationships and decision making for the fulfillment of community objectives (Martini, 2020; Bello, 2021; Iqbal et al., 2022); research on community development is also observed as the ultimate goal of the practice of community-based tourism, which creates employment opportunities and consolidates local development processes (Hitchcock, 2017; Lee and Jan, 2019; Pasanchay and Schott, 2021; Chatkaewnapanon and Lee, 2022; Ruiz-Real et al., 2022), to a large extent these activities are based on the use of natural resources considered as local or cultural heritage of the community linked to community development (Rasoolimanesh et al., 2017), and the transformation of the territories, the change of the economic structure and the progress of the communities (Lew, 2017; Wijijayanti et al., 2020; Agyeman et al., 2022).

In this line, the role of communities in the sustainable management of their heritage and a responsible environmental perspective for their development is relevant (Lew and Wu, 2017; Pérez-Ramírez and Flores-Montes, 2019; Bahuguna et al., 2023); studies on mobile applications in community tourism have also been carried out. Their importance lies in the geo-referential incorporation of location, information on tourist services and better communication with tourists, which undoubtedly contribute positively to the improvement of tourist services (Oskam, 2022; Yildirim and Esen, 2023; Nuanmeesri, 2022; Jordan et al., 2023; Shrestha et al., 2023), the adaptation to new technologies represents an effort for the rural population involved in these productive units, but the contribution is greater in terms of sustainability (Shin et al., 2023).

In quadrant C, there are the emerging or trending topics, which will configure a new scenario for community tourism, including sustainable tourism, as an approach to strategic management of productive units, care and responsible administration of natural resources, linked to sustainable and environmental development (Randelli and Martellozzo, 2019; Merkel Arias and Kieffer, 2022; Maggi and Vroegop, 2023; Dossou et al., 2023); studies pay special attention to community tourism activity linked to economic development, beyond income generation and social aspects, the trends are oriented to endogenous aspects such as knowledge, innovation, technology, education and good governance, which provide an important scenario in the approach and contribution to the construct (Wijijayanti et al., 2020; Agyeman et al., 2022; Zeng et al., 2022; Moayerian et al., 2022; Zavaleta et al., 2023;) and that open up a range of possibilities for generating research on this front (Zeng et al., 2022). An issue that becomes relevant has to do with the ethno-cultural aspect, understood as the sharing and opening of their traditions, ancestral knowledge and customs, which have a social value that rural communities possess (Moayerian et al., 2022), for the establishment of local tourism based on the potentialities; in this line, another topic studied is sustainable communities, in the search to achieve tourism projects that remain in time (Rembulan and Kusumowidagdo, 2022; Li et al., 2023;). Finally, issues related to indigenous communities are observed, these populations have a special interest in visitors, and recent research reveals that these territories are joining the tourist activity as another alternative for survival and the search for new economic alternatives (Rembulan and Kusumowidagdo, 2022; Shrestha et al., 2023), linked to the local development of their communities.

CONCLUSION

The bibliometric analysis on community tourism shows that during the study period, scientific production shows a sustained behavior; the exponential growth from 2012 to 2022 is relevant, which means that the field of study is important because it is an area with potential in the generation of future research and its relationship with other areas of knowledge.

In the ranking of the first twenty countries, the United Kingdom and the United States stand out, followed by Spain and Venezuela as Ibero-American countries; in the same context, the scientific contribution according to institutions, the University of the West Indies (Jamaica), the Arizona State University (United States) and the University of Guelph (Canada) are among the most important. The most outstanding articles with the highest number of citations within the analysis group correspond to authors who publish topics related to planning, community development and sustainability.

As of 2019, research on community-based tourism is related to topics such as biodiversity, social capital, sustainability of tourism as key elements of analysis, in addition to ethics in community-based tourism and information systems linked to platforms or networks. This allows us to affirm that these variables configure the spectrum of the lines of research that are generated from the phenomenon of study; with greater strength in the last two years, the theme linked to sustainable tourism, sustainable development, economic development is observed, a theme that becomes relevant has to do with the ethnic cultural aspect that rural communities have that contributes to local tourism; in this line, they also study sustainable communities. Finally, the topics related to indigenous communities are observed as a very strong trend in the analysis of the elements or aspects of the indigenous communities and population. Finally, the theoretical implications related to community tourism constitute a significant contribution to the construction of knowledge and the scientific structure around the analyzed variable and the elements related to it; consequently, the link between community tourism and other areas of knowledge is diverse and rests on the theoretical approach according to the context and focus assumed by the researchers. The new trends or emerging topics open a range of new lines and topics of research that will continue to contribute to the strengthening of research on the community tourism variable.

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