Rebuttal to: Qian, Law, & Wei "knowledge mapping in travel website studies: a scientometric review", vol. 19, pp 192–209

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Letters to the Editor

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ABSTRACT
In order to publish a bibliometric research result, using appropriate searching keywords and Web of Science databases correctly are significant. Qian, Law, and Wei (2019) used inappropriate searching keywords to publish bibliometric paper in Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism, which may result in misleading readers of the journal. In addition, using such kind of poor method to publish papers is getting popular. This comment would like to offer results by applying appropriate searching keywords and accurate method.

Qian, Law, and Wei (2019) recently published a paper in *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, entitled "Knowledge mapping in travel website studies: A scientometric review". Many of the related results presented in the original paper (Qian et al., 2019) are not acceptable because of the use of inappropriate search filters. The Qian et al. (2019) stated in Data source that

> An advanced search for articles published between 2001 and 2017 was first conducted using the topic words "travel website" or "tourism website" in Web of Science, including the collection of Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, Arts and Humanities Citation Index, and Conference Proceedings Citation Index.

and "A total of 657 papers were included in the final list, which is higher than the number of reviewed papers in other articles." Results cannot be repeated by using the same method in the original paper (Qian et al., 2019). In total, 83 documents including 50 articles (60% of 83 documents), 30 proceedings papers (36%), and 4 reviews (4.8%) were found. These results show a huge difference from the results in the original paper (Qian et al., 2019). In fact, authors used not "travel website" or "tourism website" but travel website or tourism website that means (travel and website) or (tourism and website) to search documents from the database. Again, results cannot be repeated by using the method from the original paper (Qian et al., 2019). In total, 1,284 documents including 683 articles (53% of 1,284 documents), 562 proceedings papers (44%), 45 reviews (3.5%), 5 book reviews (0.39%), editorial materials (0.39%), 2 data papers (0.16%), 2 letters (0.16%), and one news item (0.078%) were found.

Web of Science includes

(1) Web of Science Core Collection
(2) Data Citation Index
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(4) BIOSIS® Citation Index
(5) Biological Abstracts®
(6) CABI
(7) Chinese Science Citation Database
(8) FSTA
(9) Inspec®
(10) MEDLINE®
(11) SciELO Citation Index
(12) Zoological Record®
(13) Derwent Innovations Index
(14) Journal Citation Reports
(15) Essential Science Indicators

Web of Science Core Collection includes
Web of Science Core Collection: Citation Indexes includes

(1) Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)
(2) Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)
(3) Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI)
(4) Conference Proceedings Citation Index – Science (CPCI-S)
(5) Conference Proceedings Citation Index – Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH)
(6) Book Citation Index – Science (BKCI-S)
(7) Book Citation Index – Social Sciences & Humanities (BKCI-SSH)
(8) Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

Web of Science Core Collection: Chemical Indexes

(1) Current Chemical Reactions (CCR-EXPANDED)
(2) Index Chemicus (IC)

There are many different levels of databases as listed above, but that does not mean it is suitable to utilize it all. Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) complements the highly selective indexes by providing earlier visibility for sources under evaluation as part of SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, and A&HCI's rigorous journal selection process (http://wokinfo. com/products_tools/multidisciplinary/esci/). CPCI-S CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, and BKCI-SSH are inappropriate for "Knowledge mapping in travel website studies: A scientometric review" (Qian et al., 2019).

Furthermore, searching keywords such as "travel website" and "tourism website" used in the original paper (Qian et al., 2019) were incorrect. A better way to improve this method is to search data from SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, and A&HCI (updated on 19 March 2019) by using "tourism website", "tourism websites", "traveller website", "travel website", "travel websites", and "traveling websites" as keywords in terms of topic (including title, abstract, author keywords, and *KeyWords Plus*) within the publication year with a

limit of 2001–2017. This method resulted in 131 documents including 120 articles (92% of 131 documents), 6 reviews (4.6%), 4 book reviews (3.1%), 2 proceedings papers (1.5%), and one letters (0.76%).

Qian et al. (2019) used inappropriate searching keywords, methods, and data to publish bibliometric paper in *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, which may result in misleading the journal readers. In my opinion, Qian, Law, & Wei, could have provided a more accurate result if they had used appropriate searching keywords in the first place. In addition, using such limited number of papers for a scientometric review is inappropriate from a statistical point of view.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author.

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Reference

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