A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH ON RESTAURANTS AND PROBLEMS FROM 2004 TO 2024

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Abstract:

The main aim of this study is to provide a bibliometric analysis of the research on restaurants and related problems. A total of 411 papers published from the year 2004 to 2024 were examined. This paper uses bibliometrics to examine the number of papers published, authors and research direction, keywords, research institution bifurcation, source journals bifurcation, and funding agency support. Meanwhile, the Web of Science databasesoftware was used for visualization and analysis. A total of 411 papers were involved, and the number of literature increased before and decreased after. In the recent 20 years, the research on restaurant and problems is ups and downs, which is directly related to the development of social economy. However, the number of papers published in the last 20 years is relatively declined, which should encourage adequate attention.
Keywords: Restaurant, Analysis, Economy.

1. Introduction:

The restaurant industry is a significant sector in the hospitality industry, contributing substantially to the global economy. However, the industry faces numerous challenges, including changing consumer preferences, increasing competition, and rising operational costs. However, only a thoughtful studies could be found that have checked up to provide a bibliometric analysis or review of the available literature on restaurants and problems. The authors provided a systematic literature review of research on restaurant and problems from the year 2004 to 2024 by analyzing a total of 411

papers published within this period. This study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of restaurant research using software analysis to identify the current trend, pattern, and gaps in the literature. Therefore, the remainder of this paper is collected as follows: section 2 explains the research methodology and procedure of this study, and section 3 describes the results and findings of this analysis based on research objectives. Finally, section 4 provides the discussion, conclusions, and limitations of this study.

2. Research Methodology:

This study employed a bibliometric analysis approach, using software analysis to analyze the literature on restaurant research. The database used for this study was Web of science, and the search query used was "Restaurant" and "Problems". The search results were filtered to include only articles published in English between 2004 to 2024. This database was selected because of its wider coverage of good quality journals. The keyword "Research and Problems" in their title or abstracts or keywords. Further, the search reflected a total of 411 papers that were considered for this study. Further, the free software tool is used for creating maps, charts on network data. It also aids in visualizing and exploring these maps.

3. Results and Findings:

3.1 Number of published Articles: The annual statistical results of 411 articles published in various countries' journals are shown in Figure 1. In the last 20 years, the number of research papers on restaurants and problems showed a general upward trend from 2004 to 2021 and then declined after 2021. Since 2021, the number of published papers has been higher articles as compared to first peak in 2014, with the annual number of papers reaching 20. The average number of papers published from 2014 to 2018 was 20.6 and reached the highest value of 33 in 2018. After 2018, the number of published articles in this research began to decrease in 2019. Although the number of articles published peaked in 2021 is 56, there were 50 and 40 related articles in 2022 and 2023, and only 15 in 2024. Thus, this data reflects the current situation of the research has grown tremendously towards restaurants and problems in recent times.
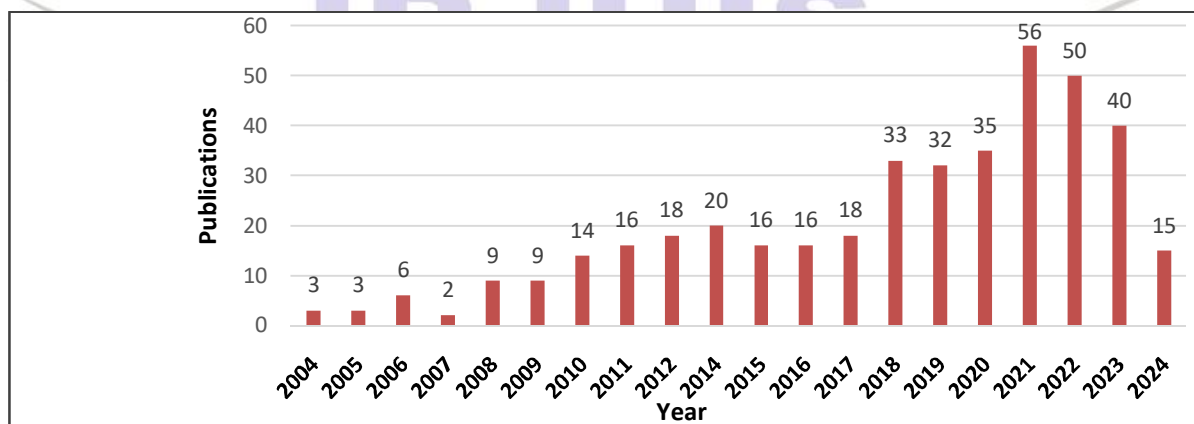

Figure 1: The number of papers published in the research on Restaurant & Problems from 2004 to 2024

3.2 Distribution of Document Types:-

Figure 2 illustrates the distribution of document types in the dataset, which includes-

- - Articles (94.404%): Referred journal articles that report original research findings.
- - Review Article (4.866%): Review articles that summarize and synthesize existing research.
- - Editorial Materials (0.730%): Short articles that provide opinions or perspectives on current issues.
- - Proceeding paper (0.730): The paper presented at conferences, workshops, and seminars for future study directions.
- - Early Access(1.703%): The articles can provide valuable insights into the research landscape, including emerging trends, research in progress, and collaboration and networks.
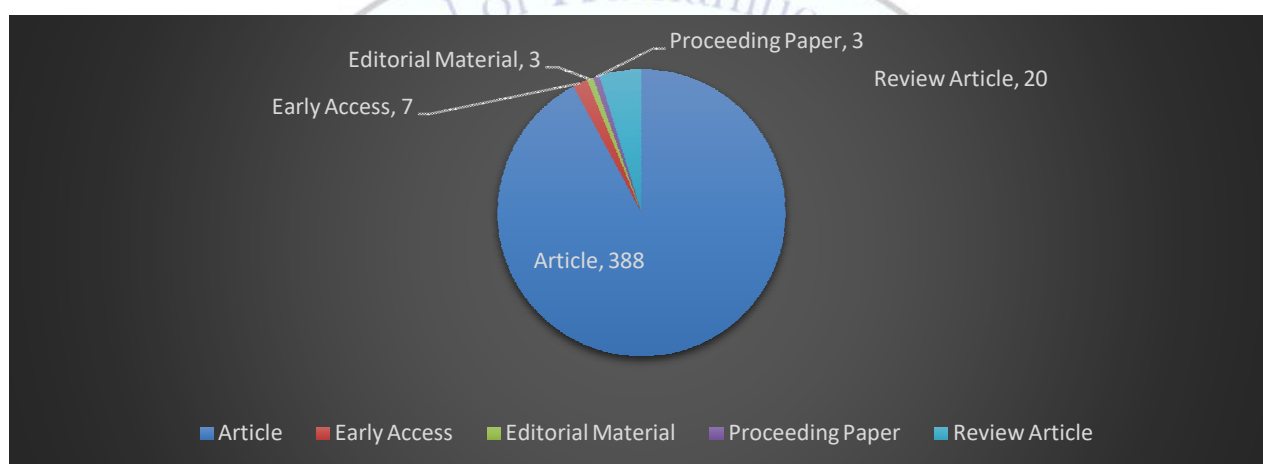

Figure2: Document Types

3.3 Subject Areas with number of Publication:

The figure illustrates highlights of the top 10 subject areas by number of publication count, providing insights into the most active research fields in the Web of science database as shown in the following figure has been shown.
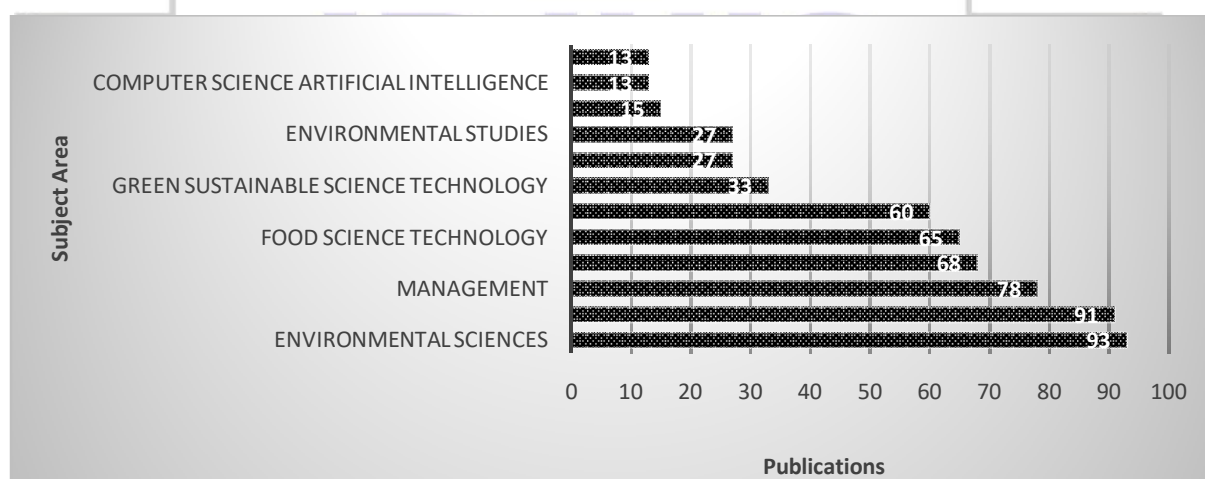

Figure3: Web of science Categories (Subject Areas vs Publications)

3.4 University Affiliation with number of publications:

This figure shows the distributions of publications across different universities. The X-axis represents the universities while the Y-axis represents the number of publications.
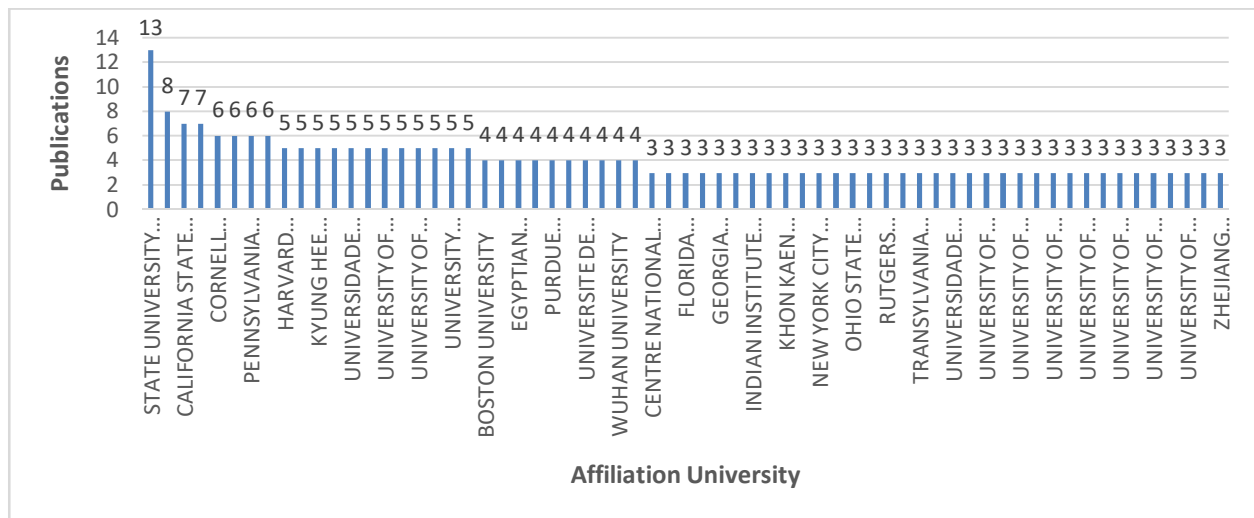

Figure 4: Affiliations University with Publications

3.5 Publication Titles with Journals: –

This chart highlights the top 10 journals with the highest number of publications in the dataset, providing insights into the most influential and productive journals in the field.
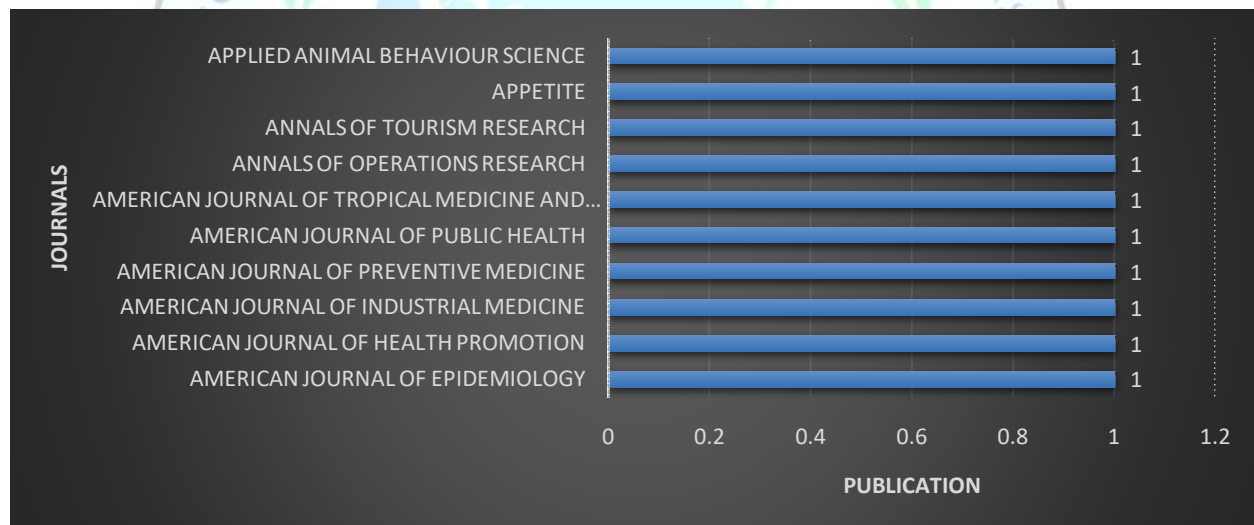

Figure 5: Publication Titles with Journals

3.6 Publishing Houses with Number of Publications:

This chart highlights the top publishing houses with the highest number of publications in the dataset, providing insights into the most productive and influential publishing houses in the field. Also, itprovides a visual representation of the market share of each publishing house, highlighting the dominance of Elsevier, Springer Nature, and Taylor and Francis in the field. Then again, the chart highlights into publication trends of different publishing houses over time, highlighting the growth and decline of research activity in various publishing houses.
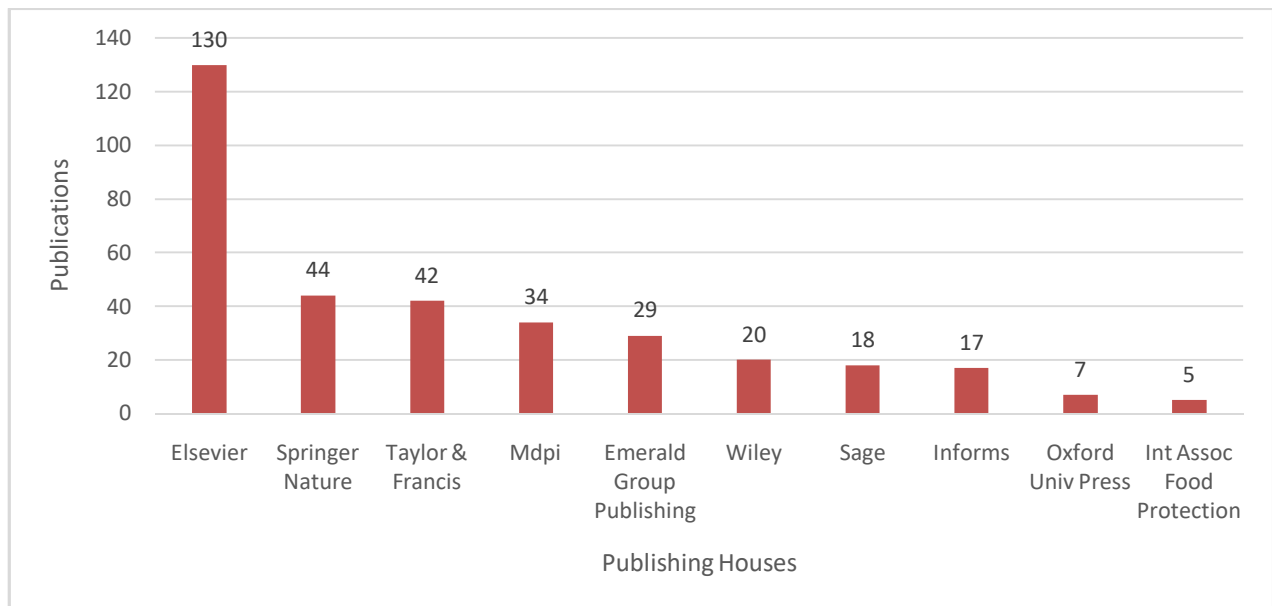
Figure 6: Publishing Houses with number of publications

3.7 Funding Agencies with number of publications:

Figure shows a description of a chart for a bibliometric analysis research paper on funding agencies and number of publication. This chart highlights the top 10 funding agencies with the highest number of publications in the dataset, providing insights into the most influential and supportive funding agencies in the field. This chart provides a visual representation of the research focus areas of each funding agency, highlighting their priorities and areas of support. Also, this chart provides insights into the publication trends of different funding agencies over time, highlighting the growth and decline of research activity in various funding agencies.
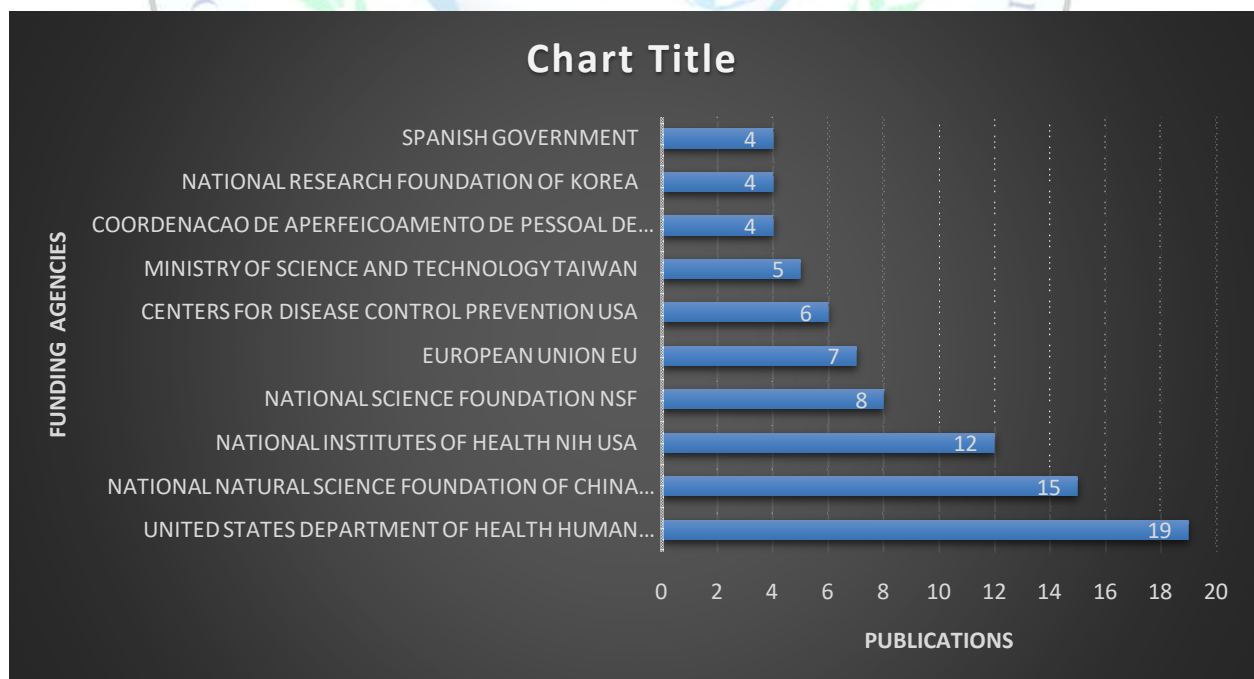

Figure 7: Funding Agencies

3.8 Countries with Number of Publications: –

The figure highlights the top 10 countries with the highest number of publications in the dataset, providing insights into the most productive countries in terms of research output. Then,it provides a visual representation of the publication distribution across different regions, highlighting the dominance of the United States and China in terms of research output. The chart provides insights into the publication trends of different countries over time, highlighting the growth and decline of research activity in various countries.
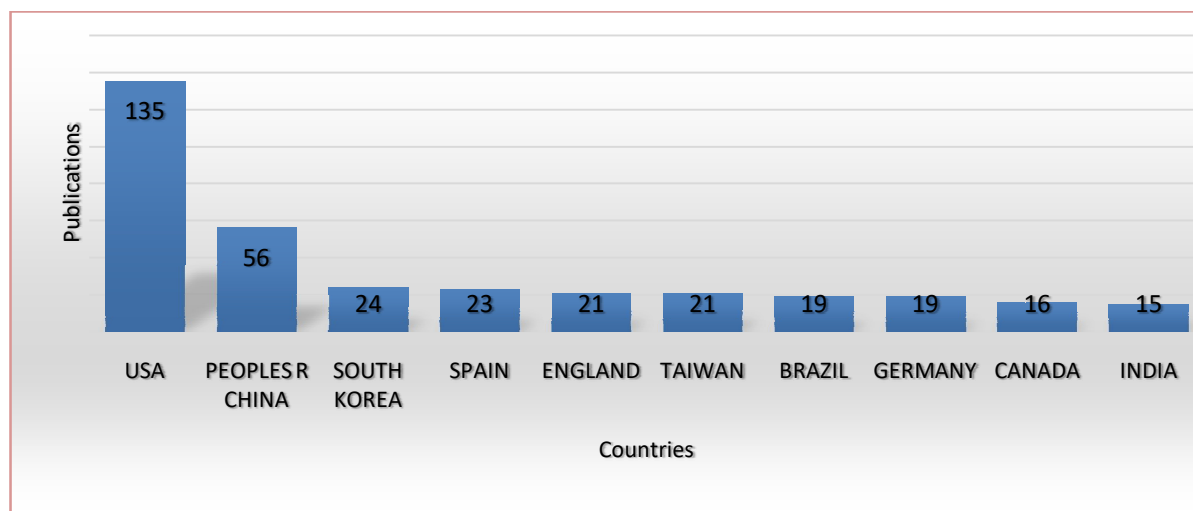

Figure8: Countries

3.9 Languages: –

Figure shows the highlights the distribution of languages used in the publications with English being dominant language. Also this chart provides insights into the publication trends of different language over time, highlighting the growth and decline of research activity in various languages.
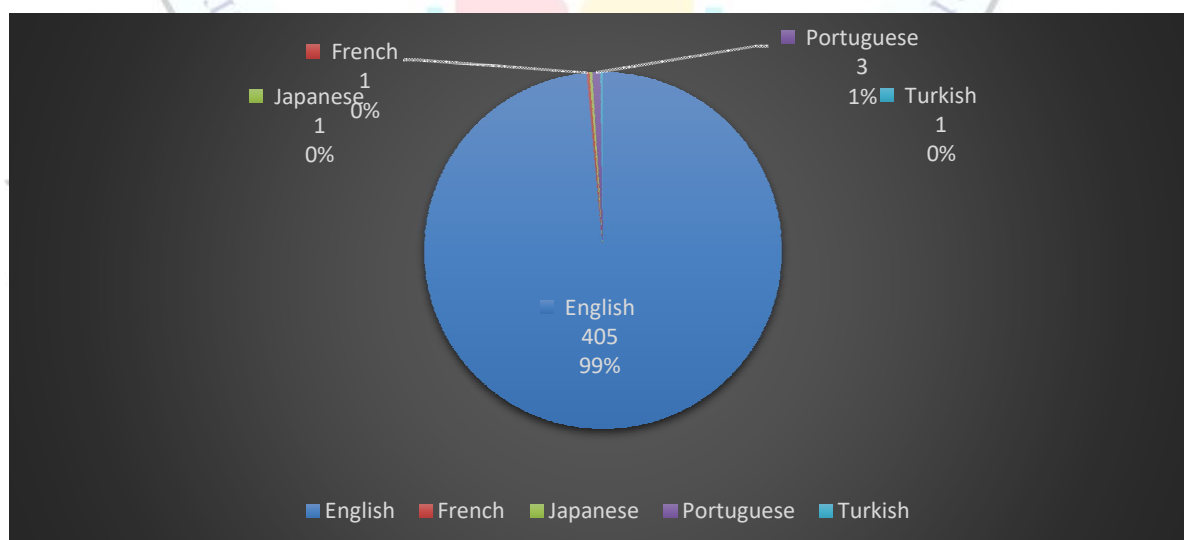

Figure 9. Languages

3.10   Research Areas:

The figure highlights the top 10 research areas with the highest number of publications in the dataset. This chart provides insights into the publication trends of different research areas over time.
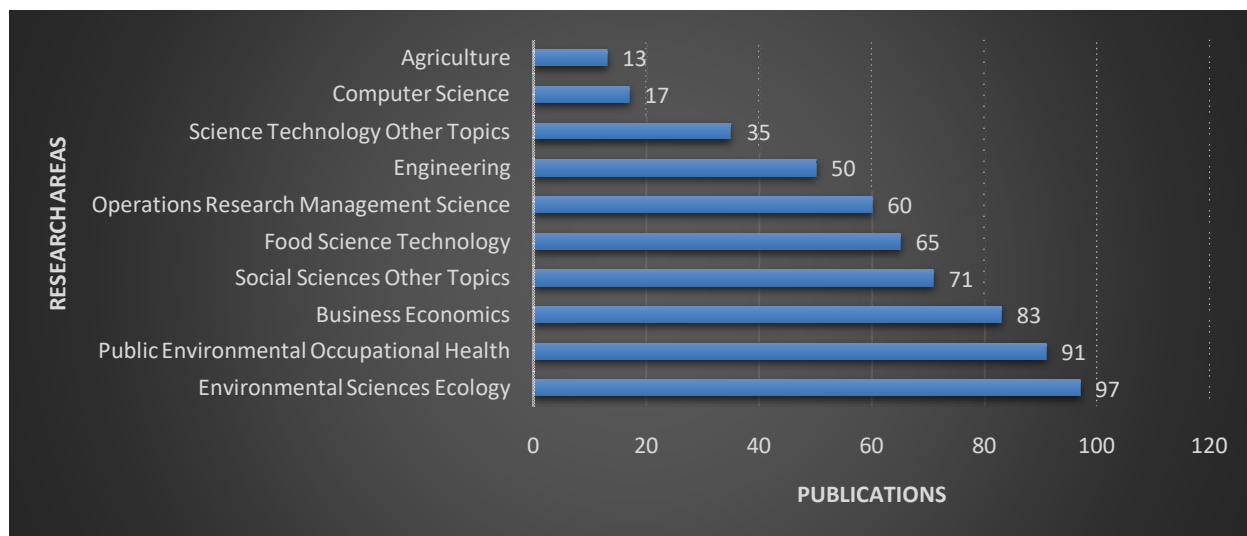

Figure 10: Research Areas

4.   Discussion, Conclusion, and Limitation: –

The results of this study indicate that the bibliometric analysis of research on restaurant and their problems from 2004 to 2024 reveals several key trends and patterns. The number of publications on this topic has increased steadily over the past two decades, indicating a growing interest in restaurant research. The top institutions are primarily based in the United States, China, and South Korea, suggesting a dominance of western and Asian perspectives in this field. The keyword analysis highlights the dominant themes of customer satisfaction, service quality, and marketing strategies, indicating a strong focus on consumer–centric research.

This bibliometric analysis provides a comprehensive overview of research on restaurants and their problems from 2004 to 2024. The funding highlights the growth of research in this field, the dominance of Western and Asian perspectives, and the need for more international and interdisciplinary collaborations.The study also identifies key themes and trends in restaurant research, including customer satisfaction, service quality, and marketing strategies. These findingscan inform future research agendas, policy decisions, and industry practices.Overall, this study demonstrates the value of bibliometric analysis in mapping the intellectual landscape of a research field and identifying areas for future growth and development.

This study has several limitations. The analysis is limited to publications indexed in the Web of science database, which may not capture all relevant research on restaurant on restaurant and their problems.The study does not account for the quality or impact of publications, which may be an important factor in evaluating the significance of research in this field.Finally, the study frame (2004-2024) may not capture the most up-to-date research trends and themes, which may have

emerged in the past few years. Further, future studies can address these limitations by using a more comprehensive database, incorporating additional analytical techniques,and evaluating the quality and impact of publications.

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