

Research Trends in International Entrepreneurial Intention: A Bibliometric Analysis

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DOI : <https://doi.org/10.51583/IJLTEMAS.2025.140300012>

Received: 18 March 2025; Accepted: 22 March 2025; Published: 02 April 2025

Abstract: International entrepreneurship as important contributor in global economy, still there is a dearth of knowledge regarding international entrepreneurial intention. The bibliometric analysis was carried out using the analytical tools of the Scopus database and Biblioshiny. The research literature was selected from journals listed on the Scopus database and analyzed trends in the production area of the research paper, citation trend, the contributions of authors as well as journals and top countries participation in research on international entrepreneurial intention. The intellectual structure of the research on this area was examined to provide essential insights into current advancements in this field.

Keywords: International entrepreneurial intention, Internationalization, Bibliometric analysis

I. Introduction

Entrepreneurship is one of the key drivers of economic growth, it is critical to obtain a deeper understanding of the elements that influence its growth (Haddad et al., 2021). The globalization of the world economy has sparked a surge in interest in international entrepreneurship over the last decade (Zahra & George, 2008). International entrepreneurship is a mix of proactive, inventive, and risk-taking behavior that spans national borders and aims to provide value to businesses (McDougall & Oviatt, 2000). The area of international entrepreneurship is diverse in many ways, and a recognizable niche of International Entrepreneurship study has emerged in a relatively short period (Coviello & Jones, 2004). This development can be defined as the process of cross-border integration of domestic products, capital, and labor markets (OECD, 2007). The ability to predict future entrepreneurial action is aided by entrepreneurial intention (Krueger & Carsrud, 2010). Entrepreneurial intention is described as a state of mind that leads to the formation of a new business concept and the pursuit of a career in entrepreneurship (Chhabra et al., 2020). As long as the environment provides favorable stimuli, each individual can be proactive and develop entrepreneurial habits (Mónico et al., 2021). Few theories explain the relationship and importance of intention. Drawing on the theory of planned behavior, values underlie attitude, which drives intention and intention is the best predictor of behavior. The link between individual internationalization intention and firm-level action is explained using the upper-echelon theory (Hambrick & Mason, 1984). According to the resource-based view, evidence suggests that enterprises' foreign market access is conditioned by the existence of particular resources and competencies (Serra et al., 2012). Growth is linked with internationalization entrepreneurship, which is succeeded by intention. This paper aims to study international entrepreneurial intention (IEI) by using bibliometric analysis and review the papers of women entrepreneurs' intention towards internationalization. As women are among the fastest-growing groups of entrepreneurs, and that they contribute significantly to innovation, job creation, and wealth creation in economies around the world, they remain vastly understudied. (de Bruin et al., 2006). Due to growing revenue potential, women's entrepreneurship is projected to expand to focus more on foreign markets. Women entrepreneurs' decisions to internationalize are hampered by cultural and social constraints (Ratten & Tajeddini, 2018). Because of their previous experience as a minority in management and professional contexts, and the problems that this has involved, women may be more willing and able to bear adversities and cope with isolation. (Tung, 2004). It may also be demonstrated that, by necessity, female entrepreneurship is higher than male entrepreneurship (Nissan et al., n.d.). Women may be thought to be particularly well-suited to overseas assignments. (Ng & Sears, 2017) but it is also stated that Women make fewer efforts to internationalize at medium levels of education, possibly due to their concentration in personal service industries, which are more difficult to export. (Nissan et al., n.d.). At every point of the international transfer cycle, female expatriate managers confront more difficulties than male expatriates (Mayrhofer & Scullion, 2002). It is also shown that when entrepreneurship expectations in the home nation are high, both male and female exporters have lower export intensity. Despite this, women's aspirations for expanding their business are lower than men's at the same degree of innovation. Our conversation demonstrates that distinct motives exist for women entrepreneurs to expand their businesses internationally, depending on their region of origin (Moreira et al., 2019). The limited research on developing countries that does exist is frequently based on small samples drawn from ad hoc questionnaires (Coad & Tamvada, 2012). The biggest issues experienced by female-owned businesses appear to be related to raw resources and market issues. Raw material, equipment, management, and power shortages are all issues that rural businesses face, although they are less affected by labor shortages and a lack of demand (Coad & Tamvada, 2012)

A variety of strong reasons exist to investigate the relationship between internationalization, entrepreneurship, and intention. International entrepreneurial intention copes up with many obstacles such as a lack of knowledge or capital, a lack of professional management techniques, and so on. This is especially true when it comes to crucial strategic considerations like internationalization. (Sommer & Haug, 2011). Women face more obstacles than males in carrying out entrepreneurial activities due to their multiple responsibilities, particularly for those who are married and have children, further research on the elements

that influence women's desire to become entrepreneurs is needed (Cristina Díaz-García & Jiménez-Moreno, 2009) (Anngadwita et al., 2020). This study contributes to the literature in several ways.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the overall trend in the research production of international entrepreneurial intention.
2. To identify the overall contribution made by authors, journals, and organizations towards the domain of international entrepreneurial intention and literature review of women international entrepreneurial intention
3. To review women international entrepreneurial intention

II. Methodology

Bibliometric methodologies, often known as "analysis," have become well-established as scientific specialties and are an important component of research evaluation methodology, particularly in research and practice domains (Ellegaard & Wallin, 2015). Systematic literature review articles are methodological studies that employ database searches to extract research findings, as well as a theoretical discussion of a certain topic or issue (Editorial, 2007). The subject of international entrepreneurial intention has been studied widely in several disciplines using a range of meta-theoretical assumptions and methodologies. Bibliometric analysis was conducted to enable a systematic review of the literature on the international entrepreneurial intention to satisfy the goals of understanding the research trajectory using Biblioshiny. A bibliometric analysis consists of using quantitative statistical analysis and publications to the citations in question. The purpose is to find the items that have the most impact in the analysis of cocitations, keywords associated with the theme, authors, and journal publishing (Pittaway et al., 2004). In this review, the researcher focused especially on international entrepreneurial intention.

Defining appropriate term

The first stage is to define and finalize the database that will be used to source the literature. The Scopus database was used to find research literature on international entrepreneurial intentions for this study. Scopus was chosen because it is one of the most comprehensive databases of research literature in the field, which includes papers in the domain of international entrepreneurial intention. The Scopus database also allows academics to export data in a consistent format, making it a popular tool for scholars conducting systematic literature reviews. Selecting keywords was the next stage. For a more holistic and thorough search, the terms "international entrepreneurial intention" were employed. Using the "and" strings, the keywords were found using the "Title, abstract, and keywords" search criteria. In December of 2021, the search was conducted. The initial search results have been presented in the next phase. The Scopus database generated 165 results for the keyword search.

III. Screening the search result

Research papers from academic journals, articles, and review papers were chosen, except research papers published in conference proceedings, books, and other publications. Only research papers written in the English language were included in the search. After the application of the above filters (screening) 145 research papers formed the final sample set to be used for further analysis. These research papers were subsequently downloaded from the Scopus database in a comma-separated values (CSV) file for further analysis.

Analysis And Result Initial Data Statistics

The final set of 145 was chosen as the sample set for the bibliometric study. Fig 1 shows the annual production trend in the research area of international entrepreneurial intention. Research in the area of international entrepreneurial intention is increasing and in 2021 it is very popular. Table 1 represents the main information about the data. Over 380 authors wrote research papers on the topic of international entrepreneurial intention, resulting in 145 publications published in 97 journals in past, suggesting significant interest in the subject area. The number of articles per author is only 0.382, the field has seen a lot of collaboration between researchers and academics, whilst author per document is 2.62. This fact is further supported by the fact that just 22 authors wrote research papers on their own, while 358 authors collaborated to produce research papers on this subject. The average citation per document is 20.17.

Table 1: Summarize preliminary data statistics

Description	Results
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	2003:2021
Documents	145
Average years from publication	5.64
Average citations per document	20.17

Average citations per year per doc	2.276
Authors	380
Author Appearances	411
Authors of single-authored documents	22
Authors of multi-authored documents	358
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored documents	31
Documents per Author	0.382
Authors per Document	2.62

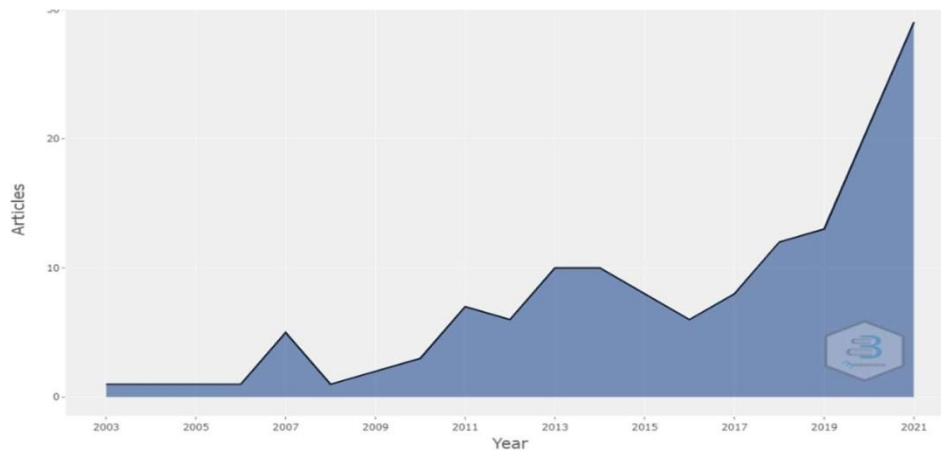


Figure 1: Annual production of the research area of international entrepreneurial intention

Citation trend

The research was then conducted based on the average number of citations/citations in papers linked to international entrepreneurial intention, both on a per-year and per-article basis. The period of research carried out under this theme was published from 2003 to 2021. According to Table 2, most articles linked to the issue of international entrepreneurial intention were published in 2021, with a total of 29 documents.

The highest total citation average for each article happened in 2011, with an average of 110.4285714 citations. Whereas for the average annual citation, the research with the highest citation occurred in 2011 at 10.03896104. This shows that papers published in 2006 and 2013 are cited more than any other year in the international entrepreneurial intention theme.

Table 2: Average article citation per year

Year	N	MeanTCperArt	MeanTCperYear	CitableYears
2003	1	6	0.315789474	19
2004	1	2	0.111111111	18
2005	1	5	0.294117647	17
2006	1	81	5.0625	16
2007	5	40.8	2.72	15
2008	1	66	4.714285714	14
2009	2	22.5	1.730769231	13
2010	3	49	4.083333333	12
2011	7	110.4285714	10.03896104	11
2012	6	40.16666667	4.016666667	10
2013	10	60.4	6.711111111	9

2014	10	9.1	1.1375	8
2015	8	12.625	1.803571429	7
2016	6	23	3.833333333	6
2017	8	13.125	2.625	5
2018	12	10.25	2.5625	4
2019	13	6.230769231	2.076923077	3
2020	21	4.19047619	2.095238095	2
2021	29	0.827586207	0.827586207	1

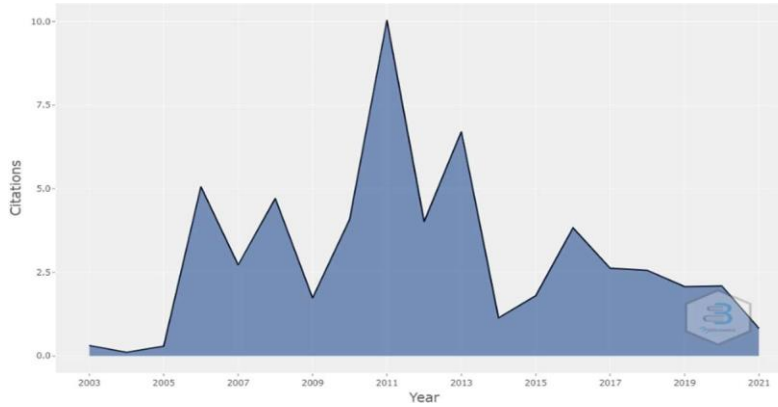


Figure 2: Average article per year

Country and affiliation statistics

Table 3 provides the country-wise scientific production of a research article in the field of international entrepreneurial intention for the period under consideration for the top 10 countries. Spain is the topmost contributing country with 43 research papers. The Asian continent is well presented in the top 10 countries. Table 4 outlines the top 10 countries which received the most citation in terms of the number of citations received. Again the USA is the country, with maximum citation and followed by Spain. India is not included in the top 10 countries both in terms of research work and citation received.

Table 3: Top 10 countries – no. of research papers

Region	No of Papers
SPAIN	43
USA	40
GERMANY	30
CHINA	21
ITALY	21
MALAYSIA	20
UK	17
BRAZIL	13
PORTUGAL	10
CROATIA	9

Table 4: Top 10 countries - Citation

Country	Total Citations	Average Article Citations
USA	831	63.92
SPAIN	695	57.92

GERMANY	456	41.45
SWITZERLAND	158	79.00
CROATIA	90	45.00
UNITED KINGDOM	90	12.86
ITALY	76	9.50
BRAZIL	74	18.50
BOSNIA	50	25.00
THAILAND	30	30.00

Three field plot

Fig 2 represents the three-field plot image of the data. The Three Fields Plot image above is a picture consisting of 3 elements: the name of the authors, a list of countries' names, and the keywords. The three elements are connected by a gray plot, which is related to one another. Starting from the country's name, each country shows the author who often contributes to its publication. Each writer shows the keyword they often use for research conducted with International entrepreneurial intention research. The size of the rectangle illustrates the large number of publications associated with each of these elements.

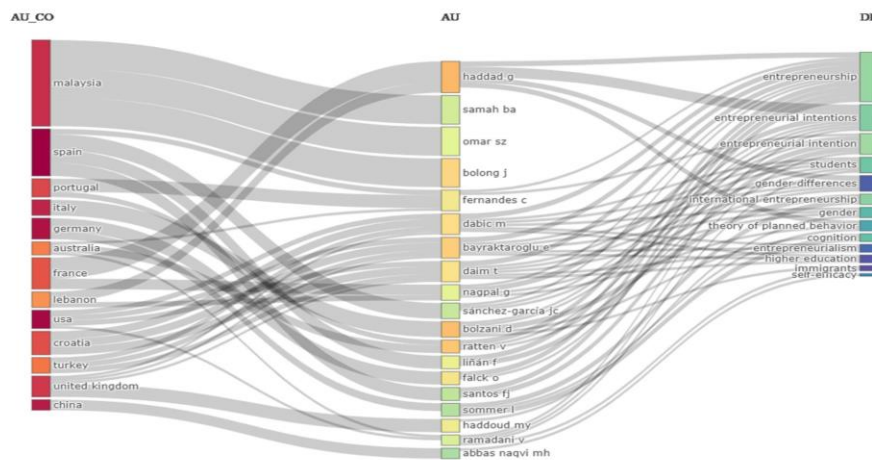


Figure 3: Three field plot

From the picture above, it is known that in the first element, there are 13 countries in the Three Fields Plot that publish the paper on the theme of International entrepreneurial intention. The top country that publishes the highest number of papers on the theme of International entrepreneurial intention is Malaysia, which is depicted with a red rectangle connected to several authors, namely Haddad G., Samah B.A., Omar S.Z., and many more. Next, go to the second element in the middle of the image, which shows the author's name, where several authors are linked with countries. Besides, the author will also be associated with topic keywords often used on the image's right. Wherein this study, there were 19 top researchers enrolled in this plot. The size of the rectangle indicates the respective quantity of research publications from each author. As for this study, the authors mostly publish International entrepreneurial intention themes, namely Haddad G., Samah B.A., Omar S.Z., and many more, which are depicted by yellow, and green rectangles. Finally, the third element describes the keywords of the research topic on the right side of the picture. Each keyword is connected with writers who write a lot on related topics. From the results of the image, there are 13 keywords listed. Of all the topics that appear, the keywords often appear marked with green and blue rectangles. This illustrates that the words entrepreneurship and intention are closely related to research on the theme of International entrepreneurial intention research.

Top journal

The graph in Fig 4 and Fig 5 above depicts the number of research papers published by each journal depending on their relevance and most cited journal to the issue of international entrepreneurial intention research. A blue bar chart depicts the list of names of the top 10 journals published, as well as the interval of the number of documents published. The darker the blue color, the greater the quantity and importance of the research theme; the number of documents published by all journals varies between 0 and 10. "Journal of small business management" is the top-ranking journal in the dark blue bar chart, having the most published papers compared to the bars of other journals whereas "Journal of Business Venturing" is the top-ranking journal, having the most cited papers compared to the bars of other journals. This is due to the journal's relevance to the topic at hand. Meanwhile, the journals

with the fewest articles (3 in the top 10) are among the most relevant sources. This suggests that the issue of international entrepreneurial intention is still lacking in terms of quantity and relevance. Also, a total of 10 journals are listed in the most relevant data sources.

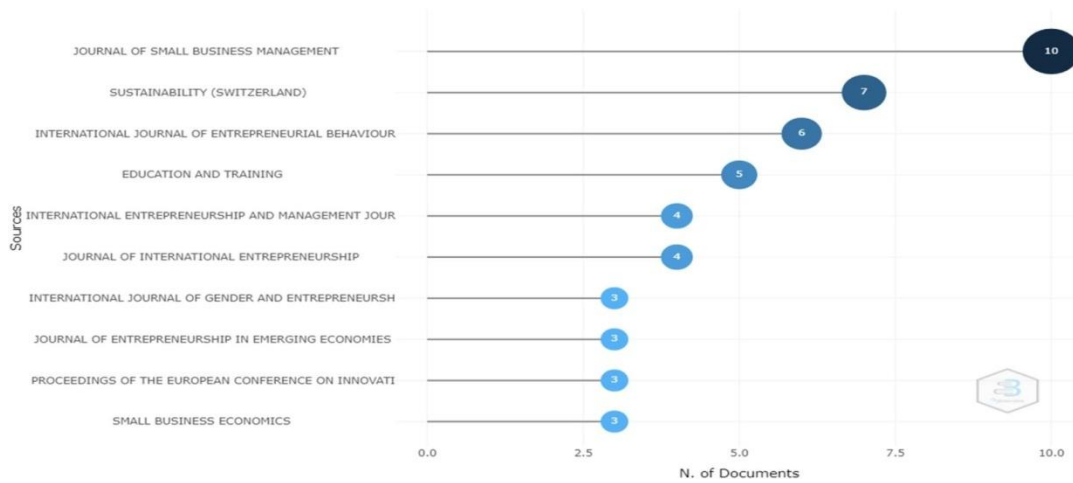


Figure 4: Most relevant sources



Figure 5: Most cited sources

Author influence

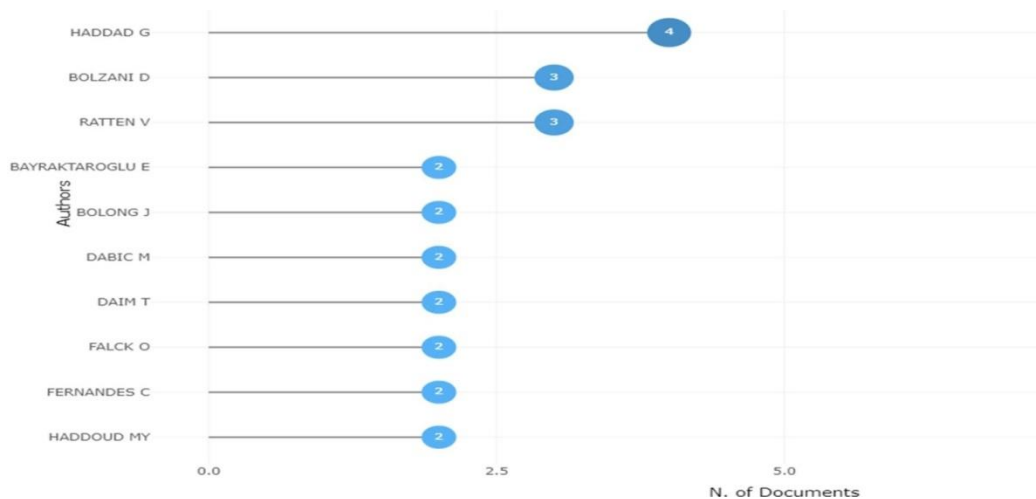


Figure 6: Top contributing authors

Fig 6 and Fig 7 presents the top contributing authors in the research production of International entrepreneurial intention in the sample set both in terms of the number of the research paper published in Scopus indexed journal over the period and based on

the total number of citations received by authors.

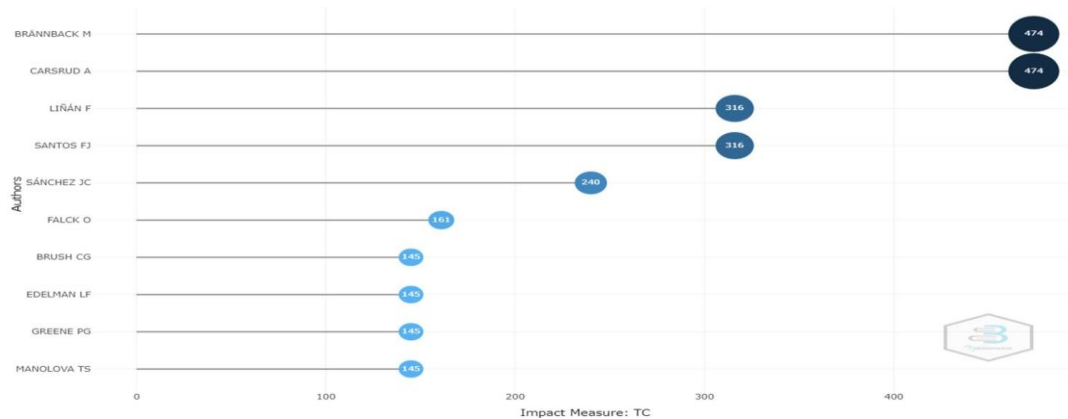


Figure 7: Highest citation received by authors

A perusal of Figures 6 and 7 indicate that whilst Haddad G. is the topmost contributing author in the research domain of international entrepreneurial intention research, Brannback M is the author with the most citations. Interestingly, all the top-cited papers are published in the last decade.

IV. Conclusion

This report presents a structural bibliometric analysis of research conducted in the field of international entrepreneurial intention. The bibliometric analysis reveals that international entrepreneurial intention research has aroused the interest of many academics and researchers, with the majority of publications in this field produced by authors working together. The fact that the ratio of authors of single-authored publications to authors of multi-authored documents is as high as 1:16 demonstrates author collaboration.

According to the geographical distribution of the research, Spain is the leading contributor in terms of both the number and quality of research papers produced. As far as India is concerned, there is a dearth of study in the field of international entrepreneurial intention; consequently, academic institutions in India should support more research in this area. According to the three field plot graph the authors, who mostly publish International entrepreneurial intention themes, namely Haddad G., Samah B.A., Omar S.Z., many more and entrepreneurship, intention etc are closely related keywords on the theme of international entrepreneurial intention. “Journal of Business venturing” is the top-ranking journal, having the most cited papers compared to the other journals. This study directs academics and academicians in identifying growing research trends in the subject of international entrepreneurial intention, as well as exploring prospects for future research. It gives information about the knowledge structure of international entrepreneurial intention.

Implications

A bibliometric analysis is a quantitative study of the research literature in a certain field over time. This study has outlined the key theories and frameworks that have been used by researchers in the domain of International Entrepreneurial Intention research in the past based on the data set that was used for the bibliometric study, in addition to providing various metrics of analysis concerning International Entrepreneurial Intention. This would provide a guide for future researchers on hypotheses that may be used as a foundation for their research on international entrepreneurial intention and women’s international entrepreneurial intention.

Limitations And Future Scope Of The Study

One possible drawback of the study is that it only used the Scopus database to find research papers; in the future, researchers may try to add other databases as well. Another potential drawback is that citation data and patterns are highly dynamic and subject to change in the future. Different cultural contexts are also required for determining the intention of women entrepreneurs toward internationalization.

Future research should focus on the more positive aspects of female entrepreneurs' contributions to the internationalization of small and large businesses. Overall, research on international entrepreneurial intention is expanding at a reasonable rate around the world. This research aims to provide an all-encompassing and comprehensive overview of the research completed to date. However, there is still a lot of potential for research in this field, and several gaps were discovered through bibliometric analysis of the abstracts of the research papers in the sample set of publications.

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