



Disentangling the corporate entrepreneurship construct: conceptualizing through co-words

Manuel Castriotta¹ · Michela Loi¹ · Elona Marku¹ · Ludovica Moi¹

Received: 24 March 2020 / Accepted: 16 December 2020 / Published online: 25 February 2021
© The Author(s) 2021

Abstract

This study defines the conceptual structure of corporate entrepreneurship (CE) by looking at the terms scholars have used over the last 26 years of research. With the use of a co-word analysis, five distinctive dimensions of CE and the evolution of related key terms are identified: sustained regeneration, competitive advantage, external entrepreneurship, organizational rejuvenation, and domain redefinition. Over time scholars' attention has shifted from strategy to entrepreneurship by highlighting the relevance of the terms 'intrapreneurship' and 'entrepreneurial orientation'. Surprisingly, concepts related to strategic entrepreneurship and strategic renewal are less relevant than expected. Besides laying the ground for a shared conceptualization of CE, this study highlights how bibliometrics can contribute to decreasing conceptual ambiguity in emergent research fields, such as entrepreneurship. Implications for managers on how to strategically create and develop CE within different organizational settings are also discussed.

Keywords Corporate Entrepreneurship (CE) · Bibliometrics · Co-word analysis · Multidimensional construct

✉ Michela Loi
michela.loi@unica.it
<http://people.unica.it/michelaloi/>

Manuel Castriotta
manuel.castriotta@unica.it
<http://people.unica.it/manuelcastriotta/>

Elona Marku
elona.marku@unica.it
<http://people.unica.it/elonamarku/>

Ludovica Moi
ludovica.moi@unica.it

¹ Department of Economics and Business, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy

Introduction

Corporate entrepreneurship (CE) can be defined as “[...] *the process by which teams within an established company conceive, foster, launch and manage a new business that is distinct from the parent company but leverages the parent’s assets, market position, capabilities or other resources*” (Wolcott and Lippitz 2007; p. 75). In the struggling task to cope with the rapid pace of the world’s transformations, how firms handle CE is vital for their success. As such, the scientific relevance of CE has increased over time, especially in those fields of study related to entrepreneurship and strategy (Ginsberg and Hay 1994; Kuratko et al. 2015; Thornberry 2001).

As a research topic, CE has evolved dramatically over the last 40 years, during which definitions and research goals have proliferated (Corbett et al. 2013; Kuratko and Audretsch 2013; Lampe et al. 2020; Nason et al. 2015; Phan et al. 2009; Thornberry 2001). Kuratko and Morris (2018) used the concept of CE to describe entrepreneurial behaviours in established mid-sized and large organizations. They referred to CE as a primary strategy in all types of organizations, distinguishing three major components, namely, strategic entrepreneurship, corporate venturing, and entrepreneurial orientations. These components convey an idea of organizational transformation that can assume many different forms and shapes that, in turn, have given rise to multiple facets of CE.

Despite the efforts to refine its conceptualization, an overview of existing literature reviews (see “Appendix 1”) demonstrates that a universally accepted definition of CE is still lacking (Ireland et al. 2009; Narayanan et al. 2009; Nason et al. 2015). As a result of studies’ fragmentation, this topic emerges as highly controversial (Bouchard and Fayolle 2018; Nason et al. 2015). Covin and Miles (1999; p. 48) clearly emphasized this issue: “[...] *when management theorists talk about corporate entrepreneurship, they are often talking about different phenomena.*” Indeed, some authors have associated the term CE with intrapreneurship (Kuratko et al. 1990), internal CE (Burgelman 1983; Ginsberg and Hay 1994), corporate ventures (Ellis and Taylor 1987; Thornberry 2001), and new ventures (Roberts 1980). Others have conceptualized CE as a set of firm’s activities, including a new business/venturing activity, innovativeness, and self-strategic renewal (Covin and Miller 2014; Sharma and Chrisman 1999). Others have tried to determine theoretical relationships between innovation, entrepreneurship, strategy, and strategic entrepreneurship without however reaching a definitive conclusion on the conceptual boundaries of CE (Barringer and Bluedorn 1999; Di Stefano et al. 2010; Ireland et al. 2009; Kuratko and Morris 2018; Mazzei et al. 2017).

This inconclusiveness seems to be related to the evolution this concept has come through. Over the years, CE has been understood both as a unidimensional or multidimensional concept (i.e., Baier-Fuentes et al. 2018; Hayton and Cacciotti 2013; Liu and Tang 2020; Piñeiro-Chousa et al. 2020; Sasseti et al. 2018; Sharma and Chrisman 1999). A multidimensional construct is here intended as having a set of diverse but interwind dimensions emphasizing each a different conceptual shading but encompassing a meaningful theoretical abstraction (Law et al. 1998; MacKenzie et al. 2011). Tensions and criticisms about the conceptualization of CE have, then, intensified increasing fragmentation and causing a delay in research advancement. Without a clear and shared conceptualization of CE, indeed, our understanding of its antecedents, consequences and processual mechanisms can be hindered. Furthermore, the risk of producing non-cumulative knowledge as a result of the coexistence of separated conceptualizations of CE is likely to persist as one of the main critical issues of this topic (Ireland et al. 2009). These drawbacks prevent scholars

from elaborating guidelines for managers, continuing to making CE one of the most problematic strategy to be implemented within organizations (Kreiser et al. 2019).

Against this scenario, we take the challenge and draw the conceptual structure of CE by relying on key terms that scholars have used to study CE over the last 26 years of research. The conceptual structure is envisioned as a spatial representation of how terms are related to one another to form subgroups, in which distances and primary links among terms are also estimated (Cobo et al. 2013; Small 1973). Key terms are thought to represent the shared knowledge within a community, and the progress of the field depends on a collective acceptance of their meanings (Koontz 1980). Therefore, we chose to focus our analysis on key terms because their systematic representation helps the field clarify what CE is and which dimensions shape its conceptual structure.

To perform this study, we relied on bibliometrics. In particular, we used a co-word analysis, defined as a computation of words' co-occurrences in a corpus of data (Benavides-Velasco et al. 2013; Callon et al. 1983; Castriotta et al. 2019; Danvila-del-Valle et al. 2019; Ravikumar et al. 2015). Co-word analysis, when applied to keywords, is a powerful method that allowed us to investigate the relationships among key terms and their evolution over time. Furthermore, by following the methodological prescriptions of Zupic and Čater (2015) and by exploiting the VOSviewer (Van Eck and Waltman 2007) and an ad-hoc software developed with the Python language (using Numpy and Matplotlib) features, we adopted co-word analysis as a platform on which to apply three complementary analytical techniques, namely: cluster analysis, science mapping, and pathfinder algorithm (Nerur et al. 2016; Van Eck et al. 2010; Van Eck and Waltman 2017). In so doing, we could achieve the following specific research goals: (a) define the fundamental dimensions of CE, (b) highlight the mutual relationships among these dimensions and their constituting key terms, (c) and, ultimately, identify the temporal salience of CE dimensions. As a resulting phase of this study, we elaborated on the current conceptualization of CE and highlighted future research avenues that connect the concept to contemporary socio-economic transformations. Therefore, this study contributes to addressing the need, as claimed in the literature, of delimiting those key variables that are able to adequately explain CE dynamics (Hornsby et al. 1993, 2002).

Overall, this study brings three contributions to the current literature. First, to our knowledge, this is the first study in CE to be performed by adopting a quantitative method that considers words as a source of information and that investigates the collective understanding of CE. Hence, the primary contribution of this work is building a unique framework that integrates the multiple CE perspectives from a semantic point of view. This achievement is relevant because it contrasts fragmentation without hyper simplifying the CE complexity. Hence, managers have a conceptual tool that identifies those dimensions that they should take into account when implementing CE within their organizations. Second, this study reviews co-occurring keywords and how they cluster to determine the conceptual distinctiveness and mutual relatedness of the emerged dimensions. This allowed us to propose five dimensions of CE: *Sustained regeneration*, *Organizational rejuvenation*, *Competitive advantage*, *Domain redefinition*, and *External entrepreneurship*. This result reduces CE's conceptual ambiguity and suggests a bibliometrics key role in fine-grained conceptual analyses such as splitting and identifying sub-dimensions of multidimensional constructs. This analysis helped us to reveal lesser-explored dimensions of CE, namely Domain redefinition and External entrepreneurship, informing managers of the relevance of these dimensions in the CE implementation process. Lastly, in exploiting the co-word analysis distinctive features, this research expands the role of bibliometrics in entrepreneurship (see "Appendix 2"). This study shows that bibliometrics is extremely useful for

identifying the dimensions that compose a construct, laying the ground for future research to use the conceptual structure or co-word analysis to develop and test the constitutive parts of theoretical constructs and decrease conceptual ambiguity in emergent research fields, such as entrepreneurship. Overall, in defining a more nuanced conceptualization of CE, this study helps managers to set a comprehensive strategy on how to implement a CE process within their organizations.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. We first expose the theoretical background of the CE domain and explain the methodology and the procedures adopted during data collection, analysis, and processing. We then move on to the results section, where we summarize our findings. A discussion follows to highlight future research avenues, the limitations, and the contributions of the study.

Theoretical background

Despite scholars' efforts, research is far from providing a shared definition and a common consensus on CE, especially regarding the mechanisms through which organizations enact this process. With the fast pace of evolution of this research field, the concept of CE has been linked to a long series of neighbouring constructs. This diversity has resulted in a broad and multidimensional conceptualization of CE, which assumes different definitions and forms across studies (Corbett et al. 2013; Kuratko and Audretsch 2013; Lampe et al. 2020; Nason et al. 2015; Phan et al. 2009; Thornberry 2001). Yet, while this conceptual evolution has enriched the topic, it has also intensified the complexity of such a concept and yielded a lack of consensus of its conceptual boundaries (Kuratko and Audretsch 2013).

Regarding the several terms used to identify the concept of CE, we noticed that many of them are used interchangeably, and sometimes, without a clear identification of conceptual boundaries (Burgelman 1983; Chung and Gibbons 1997; Covin and Slevin 1991; Guth and Ginsberg 1990; Schendel 1990; Spann et al. 1988; Vesper 1984; Zahra 1995). This is the case of “corporate venturing” (i.e., Block and MacMillan 1993), “intrapreneurship” (i.e., Nielson et al. 1985), “internal entrepreneurship” (i.e., Jones and Butler 1992), “internal venturing” (i.e., Stopford and Baden-Fuller 1994), “strategic renewal” (i.e., Zahra 1993), “organizational renewal” (i.e., Kuratko 2007), “strategic entrepreneurship” (i.e., Morris et al. 2011), “organizational entrepreneurship” (i.e., Kuratko 2009), “sustained corporate regeneration” (i.e., Monsen and Boss 2009), “corporate domain redefinition” (i.e., Kuratko 2011), and “organizational rejuvenation” (i.e., Morris et al. 2011).

Regarding CE's multidimensional nature, this is a problematic issue because there is inconclusiveness regarding its unidimensional or multidimensional structure, causing fragmentation in the field with overlapping or unrelated subfields of research. Furthermore, even when scholars agree in defining CE as a multidimensional construct, these dimensions do not overlap among studies (e.g., Di Stefano et al. 2010; Ferreira et al. 2016; Grégoire et al. 2006; Teixeira 2011) or are hierarchically misaligned (Lampe et al. 2020) (see “Appendix 2”). For instance, existing literature has shaped CE as a polycentric construct that encompasses two major phenomena: corporate venturing and strategic renewal (Guth and Ginsberg 1990). Corporate venturing concerns the various processes associated with new venture creation within existing organisations (Covin and Miles 1999; Morris et al. 2011; Narayanan et al. 2009). Notably, internal corporate venturing involves creating new businesses that generally reside within the corporate structure, while external corporate

venturing includes young or early growth-stage businesses acquired by external parties (e.g., through licensing, acquisitions, joint ventures) (Sharma and Chrisman 1999). In contrast, strategic renewal entails the transformation of ongoing organisations by renewing the key ideas on which they are built (Guth and Ginsberg 1990) to simultaneously create and sustain a competitive advantage (Dess et al. 2003; Ireland et al. 2003). Additionally, there are also forms of cooperative venturing that include the creation of a new business entity through the cooperative efforts of two or more parent firms (Covin and Miles 2007; Morris et al. 2011).

Some authors associate strategic entrepreneurship with the strategic renewal concept (Klammer et al. 2017). Indeed, strategic entrepreneurship may or may not add a new business to the corporation (Covin and Kuratko 2010), and involve innovation initiatives resulting in areas as firm's strategy, product offerings, served markets, internal organisation (i.e., structure, processes, and capabilities), or business model (Kuratko and Audretsch 2009; Morris et al. 2011). When arguing about strategic entrepreneurship, scholars also outline other related concepts such as sustained regeneration, domain redefinition, organizational rejuvenation, and business model reconstruction (Covin and Miles 1999; Miles et al. 2003; Phan et al. 2009). Sustained regeneration implies continuous innovations, and it represents the most frequently recognised CE form by scholars (Dess et al. 2003). Domain redefinition focuses on the firms proactivity in creating a new product market position that competitors have not recognised or have underserved (Covin and Miles 1999). Organizational rejuvenation focuses on the firm's internal processes, structures, and capabilities to execute strategies, and shows that firms can become more entrepreneurial through processes and structures, as well as by introducing new product and/or entering new markets with existing products.

The CE concept has been associated to the intrapreneurship phenomenon (Bouchard and Fayolle 2018; Gawke et al. 2019), that refers to the Schumpeterian innovation approach of developing a new venture within an existing organisation, to exploit a new opportunity and create economic value (Parker 2011; Pinchot 1985). Intrapreneurship deals with four main distinct dimensions (Antoncic and Hisrich 2001; Neessen et al. 2019): new business venturing, that refers to the company introducing new potential solutions in its current market; innovativeness, that refers to the creation process of new services and technologies; self-renewal, that emphasises the strategic reorganisation and organizational change dynamics; proactiveness, that reflects entrepreneurial orientation to risk-taking initiatives. There is evidence that intrapreneurship helps managers to innovate, and to enhance their overall business performance (Antoncic and Hisrich 2001; Kuratko et al. 2015).

Further reflections emerge from CE relations with entrepreneurship and neighbouring research fields, such as innovation and strategy (Klein et al. 2010; Whittington 2004). For some authors, CE is an important potential growth strategy (Goodale et al. 2011; Lin and Lee 2011), or *“a vision-directed, organization-wide reliance on entrepreneurial behaviour that purposefully and continuously rejuvenates the organization and shapes the scope of its operations through the recognition and exploitation of entrepreneurial opportunity”* (Ireland et al. 2009: p. 21). In other words, a firm's strategic intent to continuously and deliberately leverage entrepreneurial opportunities (Shane and Venkataraman 2000). CE seeks to renew established organisations through the utilisation of various innovation-based initiatives (Corbett et al. 2013), or of an original invention or idea into a commercially usable form that is new to the marketplace, and has the potential to transform the competitive environment as well as the organization. Over the years, several models have been proposed linking CE with entrepreneurial orientation (risk-taking, proactiveness and innovativeness), firm's age and size (Phan et al. 2009; Pitelis and Teece 2009; Nason et al.

2015). Accordingly, the term has been typically associated with large public firms, but over time CE has become increasingly associated with many other organizational configurations (Minola et al. 2020; Narayanan et al. 2009; Nason et al. 2015; Phan et al. 2009).

This overlap among CE concepts has raised questions about the CE nature, by even disputing its usefulness in understanding organizational change processes. The lack of clear boundaries among its components has contributed to confusion in *what* this concept represents theoretically. By carrying out a systematic conceptual evolution study, we propose a semantic approach which helps identify clearly the conceptual boundaries of the topic, showing its dimensions, and serves the scope of highlighting possible solutions to converge on a more shared conceptualization of the topic.

Method

Co-word analysis

Co-word analysis is an established bibliometric approach widely used in scientometrics to map and interpret the conceptual structure of a discipline's scientific knowledge (Andersen 2019; Baker et al. 2020; Benavides-Velasco et al. 2013; Callon et al. 1991; Dehdarirad et al. 2014; Gupta et al. 2019; Hallinger et al. 2020; Kumar et al. 2019; Li 2019; Li et al. 2017; Murgado-Armenteros et al. 2015; Ravikumar et al. 2015; Romo-Fernández et al. 2013). The conceptual structure is a representation of how elements as concepts/words are related to one another (Small 1999). This method aims to analyze the relationship among concepts/words, their role in substantive questions the research field asks, along with its boundaries (Cobo et al. 2011).

The co-word analysis draws upon the assumption that a paper's keyword constitutes an adequate description of its content (Callon et al. 1983). Operationally, two words that co-occur within the same paper are an indication of their thematic connection (Cambrosio et al. 1993). Then, the presence of many co-occurrences around pairs of words contributes to forming a research theme (Ding et al. 2001).

Historically, co-word analysis, through the visualization of the conceptual structures, has had a transversal adoption with respect to the areas of business and management, finding application in the areas of strategy, management and innovation (Zupic and Čater 2015). It has also been adopted as a methodological tool to achieve multiple research goals. For example, in addition to detecting the main research topics of a body of literature or a research area, some researchers have exploited the method's potential by extending the reflection of a key concept (Ronda-Pupo and Guerras-Martin 2012). Others have revealed the conceptual evolution of a research field by analyzing the definitions of a research area (Hernández-Linares et al. 2018) while others have contributed to the research by offering a better description and understanding of the conceptual differences between semantically similar constructs (Gupta et al. 2019).

Co-word analysis is one of the bibliometric analyses legitimized in the literature and characterized by a strong semantic focus. Nevertheless, the deepening of the other typologies of bibliometric analyses and the comparison with the co-word analysis is outside the scope of the present work (see Zupic and Čater 2015, for more insights).

Finally, it is worth underlining that in this work—by following the methodological prescriptions of Zupic and Čater (2015) and by exploiting the VOSviewer (Van Eck and Waltman 2007) and an *ad-hoc* software developed with the Python language

(using Numpy and Matplotlib) features—we adopted co-word analysis as a platform on which to apply three complementary analytical techniques: cluster analysis, science mapping, and pathfinder algorithm (Nerur et al. 2016; Van Eck and Waltman 2017). In the next paragraph, these techniques will be explained more in detail.

Science mapping techniques and software

By relying on previous bibliometric studies (Di Stefano et al. 2012; Zupic and Čater 2015) and consistent with our research goals of delimiting the field of CE conceptually, we applied three complementary analytical techniques: cluster analysis, science mapping, and pathfinder algorithm (Nerur et al. 2016; Van Eck and Waltman 2017).

VOSviewer is the software used to perform the co-word analysis. The advantage of using this software is that it provides a unified approach to clustering and mapping bibliometric networks. For this reason, it has been proposed by scientometrists as a valuable alternative to other statistical software in combining clustering and mapping techniques (Van Eck et al. 2010; Waltman et al. 2010). VOSviewer computes the distance between nodes according to their degree of similarity, yielding a more accurate result and visualization of findings (Van Eck and Waltman 2007). Also, VOSviewer performs a weighted and parametrized variant of the Louvain method for partitioning data into clusters (Waltman et al. 2010) and a variant of the well-known multidimensional scaling (MDS) technique called visualization of similarities (Van Eck and Waltman 2007). VOSviewer cluster analysis is well suited to finding similarities among subgroups in a field and attempts to find a structure in a set of proximity measures by producing a map in a two-dimensional space. Accordingly, similar items will appear closer in the map, and dissimilar ones are located far from each other (Leydesdorff and Vaughan 2006). Furthermore, VOSviewer has been adopted as a network visualization tool (Van Eck and Waltman 2017) to better identify the connections among terms and clusters (if any). In our study, it is worth pointing out that we ran the VOSviewer software by selecting the default parameters, specifically: (a) the association strength both as normalization method and similarity measure; (b) layout: attraction index = 2.00 and repulsion index = 1.00; (c) resolution of clustering = 1.00; (d) minimum cluster size 1.00; view: network. Please see Van Eck et al. (2010) and Van Eck and Waltman (2017) for more details.

To corroborate the network results and to strengthen the robustness of the cluster analysis results (Di Stefano et al. 2012; Zupic and Čater 2015), by means of an ad-hoc software developed with the Python language (using Numpy and Matplotlib), we also applied a Pathfinder algorithm that reduces the matrix of co-occurrences to provide the most important links in a network to be found. To obtain the simplified network, the first choice is that only the weakest link (longest distance) is important when computing distances between concepts, and the second one implies that a specific path between two nodes can be removed if any other indirect path (between the same nodes) is found to be shorter (Schvaneveldt 1990). The resulting map (PFNet) shows a network in which keywords represent the nodes, while the edge between nodes represents the frequency with which they co-occurred and provides scholars with the opportunity to highlight dominant concepts and the strongest links among them.

Sample selection

Data retrieval

Data were retrieved from the Web of Science (WoS), which is among the world's largest multidisciplinary databases of scientific literature (Bar-Ilan 2008). It is broadly adopted in bibliometric studies (Di Guardo et al. 2012; Hernández-Linares et al. 2018) because it balances the need for a more extensive literature coverage and provides advanced ad hoc tools for descriptive analyses of publication data (Romo-Fernández et al. 2013).

Our study covers 26 years of the field's history, ranging from 1991 to 2017. Two reasons support this choice. Methodologically, it represents an adequate timeframe to describe the conceptual structure of a mature field (Andersen 2019; Nerur et al. 2008). Second, entrepreneurship literature grew steadily during the 1990s (Landström et al. 2012; Landström and Harirchi 2018) and was legitimized as an academic discipline only after 2000 (Meyer et al. 2014). Accordingly, we juxtaposed the observed publication history of CE with that of the entrepreneurship domain, and this might facilitate the comparability between the two kinds of literature.

To investigate the field's evolution, the entire time frame was segmented according to three-time windows: 1991–2006, 2007–2011, and 2012–2017. Depending on the number of publications per year, we set the first period (1991–2006) as the longest, with 15 years, and the second (2007–2011) and third periods (2011–2017) each cover a time span of five years each (Dehdarirad et al. 2014).

The selection of a representative sample of keywords involves following an iterative process to include all relevant contributions (see “Appendix 3”). This process, which is based on CE literature, allowed us to compose a search query with multiple terms (see “Appendix 4 and 5”). First, we extracted all the contributions containing the word CE in the titles, abstract, and authors' keywords. Second, we screened this literature and selected all terms theoretically related to CE (Burgelman 1983; Chung and Gibbons 1997; Zahra 1991, 1995). Third, we limited the document type selection to scholarly journal articles and reviews written in English. This query yielded a preliminary set of 1251 filtered documents.

To ensure that only pertinent documents were selected, three independent coders manually verified the contents of titles, abstracts, authors' keywords, and WoS-generated keywords¹ (KeyWord Plus). The inter-rater agreement Fleiss K was 88.2% that represents an acceptable agreement among co-authors. As a result of this validation process, a small number of papers were excluded, thereby reducing the initial list to 1135 documents (see Fig. 1). To extract key terms from the selected documents, we used the authors' keywords; when these keywords were not available, we used the KeyWord Plus provided by the WoS database (Zhang et al. 2015).

As shown in Table 1, 804 documents contained authors' keywords, 279 documents contained KeyWord Plus, and 52 documents contained no keywords. As a result of the merger between author's keywords and KeyWord Plus (hereafter 'keyword'), we obtained a set of 2487 keywords.

¹ Keywords assigned by the WoS database, the so-called “KeyWord Plus”.

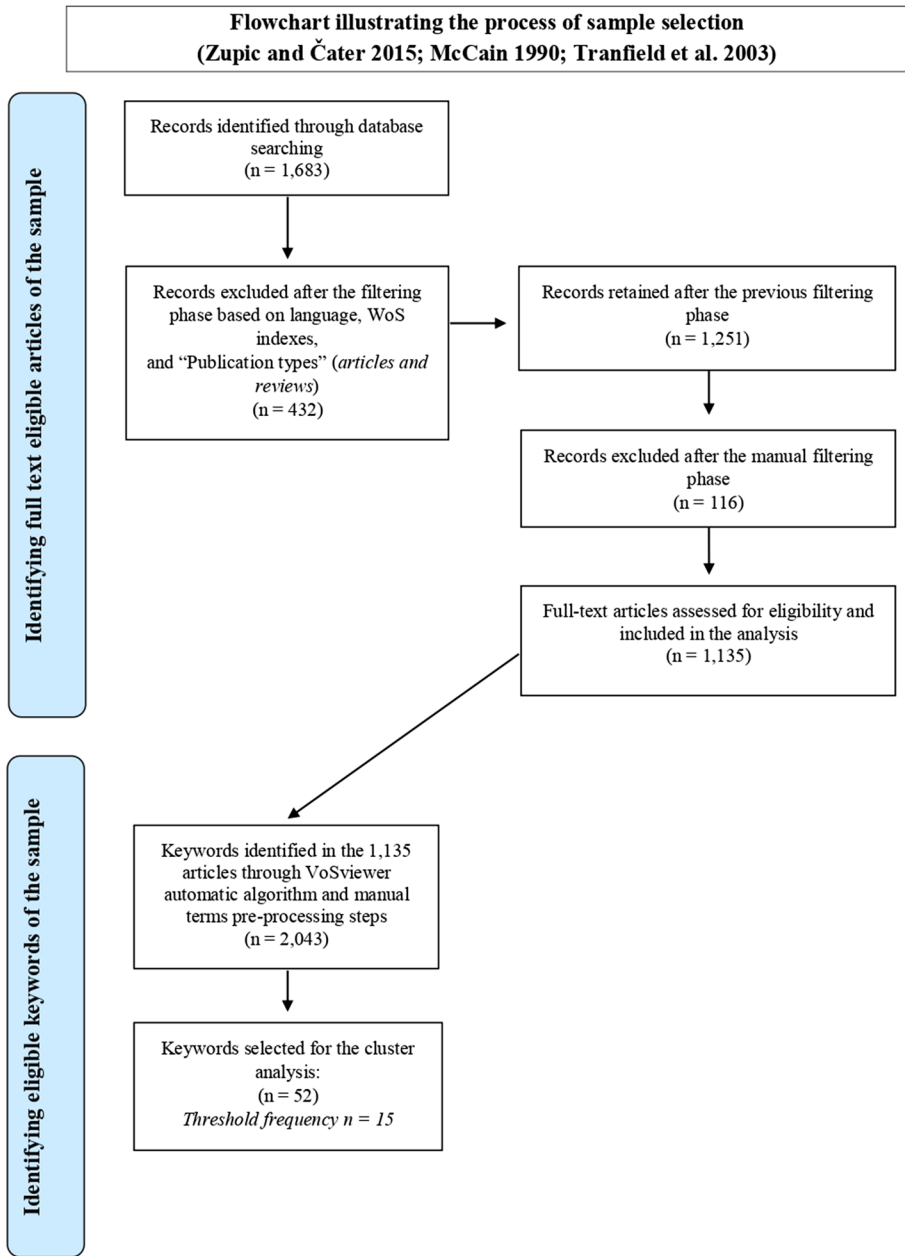


Fig. 1 Flowchart illustrating the process of sample selection

Table 1 Types of keywords which emerged through the sample

Number of papers	804	279	52	1135
Percentage	70.83	24.58	4.59	100
Number of keywords	2146	471	0	2487*

*Authors' and KeyWord Plus

Preprocessing

Keywords were first standardized by a vocabulary tool called Apache NLP 1.5.3 that uses natural language processing (Ding et al. 2001; Waltman et al. 2010). The Apache Openly library is a machine learning-based toolkit for the processing of natural language text. It supports the most common NLP tasks, such as tokenization, sentence segmentation, part-of-speech tagging, named entity extraction, chunking, parsing, and co-reference resolution. To identify macro-terms, the linguistic filters in this program identify the so-called noun phrases, convert plural forms of nouns into singular ones, calculate the noun phrases' relevance, and cluster and map the phrases/terms. Furthermore, to promote a corroborative step of our analysis, we were supported by three independent coders in performing subsequent manual term processing; they received specific instructions to perform the standardization analysis (Ding et al. 2001; Zupic and Čater 2015) (see “Appendix 6”).

As a result of this preprocessing phase (the inter-rater agreement Fleiss K was 71.7%), the number of keywords decreased to 2043, among which 52 occurred at least 15 times (Aykroyd et al. 2019; Chandra 2018). These 52 keywords compose our unit of analysis and are paired into raw co-occurrences' matrix (Small 1973). This 52×52 asymmetric matrix is the source from which we ran multivariate science mapping analysis (Waltman et al. 2010).

Results

The next paragraphs illustrate the findings related to our research goals. On the one hand, we define the fundamental dimensions of CE through the cluster analysis. On the other hand, we highlight the mutual relationships among key terms and dimensions via science mapping and pathfinder techniques. Lastly, by looking at the three time spans, we identify the temporal salience of these dimensions and related key terms.

Dimensions of CE

Cluster analysis

The cluster analysis allows the identification of five distinct clusters labelled by reflecting on the embodied key terms. As shown in Table 2, clusters are different not only in terms of the number of keywords they include but especially according to the topics they address. For instance, Cluster 1 (*Sustained regeneration*) is the largest one (15 keywords), while Cluster 5 (*Domain redefinition*) is the smallest one (6 keywords). Below, we briefly describe each cluster and discuss their positions on the map (Fig. 2).

Cluster 1—Sustained regeneration (red): This cluster is mostly concerned with the themes at the intersection between innovation, entrepreneurship, organizational studies, and strategy. Terms are primarily related to actions or dimensions that are useful to sustain a firm's regeneration. The list of words shows that the terms *innovation*, *entrepreneurship*, and *entrepreneurial orientation* have the highest frequency. Focusing on the CE literature, the so-called *intrapreneurship* and *corporate venturing* dimensions characterize the group. Other related terms are *technology*, *entrepreneurialism*, *family*

Table 2 The five clusters terms statistics and composition

1 Sustained Regeneration (red)	2 Competitive Advantage (green)	3 External Entrepreneurship (blue)
Innovation	164	257
Entrepreneurship	144	46
Entrepreneurial Orientation	130	44
Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	71	42
Intrapreneurship	66	35
Strategy	61	29
Corporate Venturing	54	28
Family Business	38	23
Entrepreneurialism	34	18
Human Resources (HR)	34	15
Organizational Culture	29	
Technology	21	
Start-Ups	20	
Venture Capital	17	
Human Capital	15	
Performance	303	Corporate Entrepreneurship
Firms	106	Resources
Management	83	Networks
Competitive Advantage	61	Opportunity Identification
Strategic Entrepreneurship	53	Absorptive-Capacity
Organizations	39	Teams
Knowledge	36	Research and Development (R&D)
Resource Based View (RBV)	34	Strategic Alliances
Decision-Making	25	Top Management
Corporate Governance	24	International Entrepreneurship
Business	19	
Mergers and Acquisitions (M&As)	18	
Product Development	17	
MultiNational Enterprises (MNEs)	16	
5 Domain Redefinition (purple)		
Environment	60	51
Strategic Management	44	40
Market Orientation	38	36
Risk-Taking	34	31
Economic Growth	26	30
Innovativeness	24	17
23		
4 Organizational Rejuvenation (yellow)		
Dynamic Capabilities	60	
Ambidexterity	44	
Strategic Renewal	38	
Organizational Learning	34	
Managers	26	
Organizational-Change	24	
Behaviour	23	

Table 3 The top 50 frequent keywords for the period 1991–2017

Keyword	Frequency	Keyword	Frequency
Performance	303	Absorptive-Capacity	35
Corporate Entrepreneurship	257	Entrepreneurialism	34
Innovation	164	Human Resources (HR)	34
Entrepreneurship	144	Organizational Learning	34
Entrepreneurial Orientation	130	Resource Based View (RBV)	34
Firms	106	Risk-Taking	31
Management	83	Economic Growth	30
Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	71	Organizational Culture	29
Intrapreneurship	66	Teams	29
Competitive Advantage	61	Research and Development (R&D)	28
Strategy	61	Managers	26
Dynamic Capabilities	60	Decision-Making	25
Corporate Venturing	54	Corporate Governance	24
Strategic Entrepreneurship	53	Organizational-Change	24
Environment	51	Behaviour	23
Resources	46	Strategic Alliances	23
Ambidexterity	44	Technology	21
Networks	44	Start-Ups	20
Opportunity Identification	42	Business	19
Strategic Management	40	Mergers and Acquisitions (M&As)	18
Organizations	39	Top Management	18
Family Business	38	Innovativeness	17
Strategic Renewal	38	Product Development	17
Knowledge	36	Venture Capital	17
Market Orientation	36	MultiNational Enterprises (MNEs)	16

Cluster 5—Domain redefinition (purple): The central themes are theoretically positioned at the intersection between management and strategy areas. Strategic management is the most popular terms supported by sub-themes such as *environment*, *economic growth*, and *market orientation*.

Figure 2 provides a visual representation of both the cluster and science mapping solution along with network results, showing terms’ positions and their cluster affiliation. We interpreted the map by relying on the following rules. A keyword’s centrality is inferred depending on how closely it is positioned to the axes’ origin. This centrality means that the term is perceived to be of interest to many surrounding clusters. The distance between terms or groups or terms in the map represents differentiation or dissociation. A possible interpretation of the distance is that certain links have been neglected or overlooked by researchers. The circles’ size is due to the occurrences of a term in the sample. Apart from complementing Table 2, this figure helped us understand the connections between words and clusters, and terms’ relevance and centrality.

Table 4 The top 20 frequent keywords for each period

1991–2006		2007–2011		2012–2017	
Keywords	F	Keywords	F	Keywords	F
Performance	61	Performance	93	Performance	149
Corporate Entrepreneurship	48	Corporate Entrepreneurship	77	Corporate Entrepreneurship	132
Firms	45	Innovation	63	Entrepreneurial Orientation	85
Innovation	38	Entrepreneurship	50	Entrepreneurship	72
Management	34	Entrepreneurial Orientation	36	Innovation	63
Strategic Entrepreneurship	27	Firms	31	Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	48
Competitive Advantage	22	Management	20	Intrapreneurship	41
Environment	19	Corporate Venturing	19	Strategic Entrepreneurship	32
Dynamic Capabilities	19	Opportunity Identification	19	Dynamic Capabilities	31
Intrapreneurship	11	Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	19	Firms	30
Strategic Management	11	Strategic Entrepreneurship	19	Management	29
Behaviour	11	Strategy	19	Resources	29
Organizations	10	Competitive Advantage	18	Corporate Venturing	27
Strategic Renewal	10	Dynamic Capabilities	18	Ambidexterity	26
Entrepreneurial Orientation	10	Entrepreneurialism	17	Competitive Advantage	24
Knowledge	9	Environment	17	Family Business	24
Organizational Culture	9	Networks	16	Networks	22
Corporate Venturing	9	Ambidexterity	15	Market Orientation	21
Organizational Learning	8	Strategic Alliances	15	Human Resources (HR)	20

that allows a firm to achieve its innovation outcome. Another important path is between *performance* and *management*. In this case, emphasis is placed on the strategical side of CE, where organizational dynamics, such as *organizational change*, are oriented to support the creation of a sustainable *competitive advantage*. Another important link is between *performance* and *innovation*. This link highlights CE's role as a tool for innovating and the crucial relationship between *corporate venturing*, *intrapreneurship*, *strategic alliances*, and *venture capital* hub. Overall, these links show that studies on CE have been conducted mostly at the intersection of competitive advantage and sustained regeneration dimensions, where the organizational performance and the forms by which firms can innovate are the prevailing research foci. However, they also indicate that emergent topics have been enriching the CE conceptualization. In this specific case, the emphasis is on key terms related to risk-taking and network, which belong to external entrepreneurship and domain redefinition dimensions, respectively. Furthermore, it emerges that organizational issues are also critical nodes in the map, with organizational culture, intrapreneurship and human resources, all related via multiple links to other key terms in the map.

Evolution of CE

The investigation of CE's evolution allows the authors to observe interesting details regarding how terms have changed their relevance over time, contributing to a profound change in

CE's conceptual structure. Table 4 shows the evolutions of the terms' usage and the trends they have followed in each of the three examined temporal stages (1st: 1991–2006; 2nd: 2007–2011; 3rd: 2012–2017).

Some terms have been abandoned by researchers, and they appear only in the first period (1991–2006). They refer to organization and management issues, such as *strategic management*, *organizational culture*, and *organizational learning*. Among them is *strategic renewal*. If we look at the second period (2007–2011), we observe that 37% of keywords are new with respect to the first timespan. It is worth noticing the introduction of terms related to the entrepreneurial domain, such as *entrepreneurship*, *entrepreneurial orientation*, and *opportunity identification*, which are among the most frequent terms in recent research. Another important change is the introduction of the term *small-medium enterprise*, denoting an interest by CE researchers in contexts other than large firms. In the third period (2012–2017), this tendency is confirmed with the introduction of the keyword *family business*. In the same period, entrepreneurial terms increase their relevance, and the *market orientation* perspective and *human resources* are the new terms that denote research interest in looking both at the external and internal sides of an organization.

On the contrary, in CE conceptualization, some concepts have maintained their relevance over time. For example, performance-related concepts have a predominant position in all the three timespans, as well as the keyword *innovation*. Notably, the term *intrapreneurship* is becoming even more important in the last timespan with respect to the past, while CE's relevance seems to remain stable. If we look at the strategic concepts, we can find that the term *dynamic capabilities* has gained position, whereas the relevance of *competitive advantage* has decreased substantially. The concept of *strategic entrepreneurship* steadily rose over the three periods.

Discussion

Based on a co-words analysis, this study delimited (1) the fundamental CE dimensions resulting from 26 years of research, (2) the relationships among these dimensions and the most frequently addressed terms used in association with the concept of CE, (3) and their evolution over time. By relying on these findings, we were able to identify the conceptual structure of CE that mirrors the collective scientific understanding of the topic (see Fig. 5) and an ensemble of future research avenue.

Regarding the conceptual structure, our results show that CE can be understood as an organizational phenomenon that describes possible actions and approaches towards innovation, which connect the individual, the organisation, and the environment levels of analysis. In addition, by confirming that CE is a multidimensional concept, this study allowed a clear dimensionality of CE to be found, which is composed of five dimensions, namely ***Sustained regeneration, Organizational rejuvenation, Competitive advantage, Domain redefinition, and External entrepreneurship***. Each dimension includes specific terms encompassing the individual, organizational, and environmental levels of analysis, conveying the distinctiveness of these dimensions in CE's conceptualization.

Overall, three fundamental results stem from this study. The first is that, according to the collective understanding of the concept, CE is a broader concept than that other studies have formulated. Second, organizational elements, rather than strategic ones, are emerging as central dimensions of CE. Third, the role of entrepreneurial dynamics and external

CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP - CONCEPTUAL STRUCTURES FROM KEYWORDS

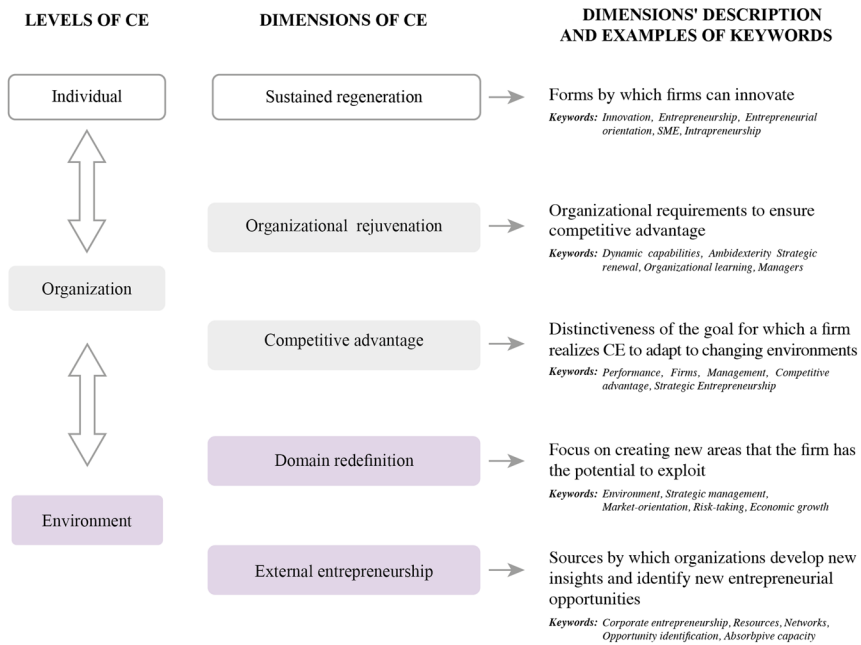


Fig. 5 The conceptual structure of CE

entrepreneurship are gaining momentum in the mechanisms whereby CE can manifest. Below we discuss them.

Broadening the concept of CE

Findings revealed by cluster analysis confirm that CE's main dimensions stemming from the scholars' collective knowledge have many commonalities with those devised by Covin and Miles (1999). This insight allows considering these dimensions as legitimated constructs of the field. The *Sustained regeneration* dimension clearly emerges as a concept that describes the forms by which firms can innovate. The *Domain redefinition* is also discriminable, with its focus on creating new areas that the firm has the potential to exploit. *Organizational rejuvenation* is an identifiable component as well, and its meaning seems to conceptually overlap with the original idea of Covin and Miles (1999) to encompass the ways in which an organization might change to ensure its competitive advantage.

In addition to the dimensions exposed above, two crucial concepts emerge from our cluster analysis that extend CE's current conceptualization: *Competitive advantage* and *External entrepreneurship*. First, the cluster of *Competitive advantage* is a transversal dimension of CE (Bierwerth et al. 2015; Covin and Miles 1999) because it represents the

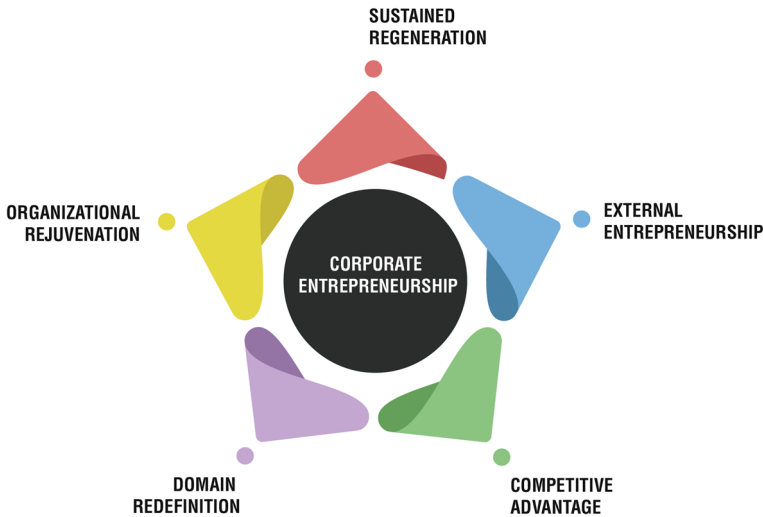


Fig. 6 The multiple dimensions of CE

distinctiveness of the goal for which a firm realizes CE to adapt to changing environments. Its marginality in the map is interesting to note, together with the lower relevance than that expected of the strategic entrepreneurship construct. In line with the literature, a connection was expected to be found between these two constructs, which appear coherently in the same cluster in our study. Strategic entrepreneurship, in fact, is envisioned to represent the identification and exploitation of opportunities to simultaneously create and sustain a competitive advantage (Phan et al. 2009). Conceptually, it is understood as including all the components presented in Covin and Miles (1999)’s model (Kuratko and Audretsch 2013; Morris et al. 2011). However, a surprising detail is that the competitive advantage is not in the centre of the map and that strategic entrepreneurship, which is considered a basic component of CE (Kuratko et al. 2015), is used less frequently than expected. Furthermore, another notable detail is that strategic entrepreneurship is not in the same cluster as innovation or strategic renewal, but it seems to be more related to concepts dealing with firms’ strategy. This finding supports the idea that strategy-related concepts are less prominent in the current scholars’ representation than expected. Second, the cluster of *External entrepreneurship* emphasises the new entrepreneurial opportunities allowing an organization to transform. Terms such as opportunity recognition, networks, R&D, absorptive capacity are some examples of the elements denoting a scholars’ interest in working on antecedents of CE (Birkinshaw 1998; Sciascia et al. 2014). Importantly, the construct of CE is particularly associated with this cluster, which means that scholars working on this topic focus primarily on the sources of innovation that might determine the distinctiveness of CE, according to firms’ entrepreneurial spirit (García-Morales et al. 2014; Ireland et al. 2009) (Fig. 6).

By contrast with the previous literature analysis, our study shows that some dimensions regarded as central for CE emerge as less discriminable components of CE. In Covin and Miles (1999)’s idea, strategic renewal, for example, was thought to identify all the entrepreneurial acts by which a firm could alter how it competes by specifically redefining its relationship with the markets or industry competitors. According to the way in which scholars have addressed the topic, however, this component is merged with *Organizational rejuvenation* elements, thereby making strategic renewal less identifiable. This approach

is more in accordance with the redefinition of CE advanced by Sharma and Chrisman (1999), which views strategic and organizational renewal as linked. Indeed, they define strategic renewal as follows: “[...] as corporate entrepreneurial efforts that result in significant changes to an organization’s business or corporate level strategy or structure. These changes alter pre-existing relationships within the organization or between the organization and its external environment and in most cases will involve some sort of innovation” (p. 19).

CE as an organizational phenomenon

If we look specifically at the terms scholars are using to address the topic, two important issues are worth considering. The first one is that the Sustained regeneration component embodies terms that indicate all the organizational situations in which CE can manifest. They include *intrapreneurship*, *corporate venturing*, *startups*, and, more generally, *innovation*, *entrepreneurship*, and *entrepreneurial orientation*. According to the scholars’ collective conceptualization, **Sustained regeneration** is not limited to introducing new services or products, but it also covers entrepreneurial behaviours and related elements, such as venture capital and entrepreneurialism.

The second issue concerns the component of **Organizational rejuvenation**. The relevance that scholars have attributed, especially in recent times, to the terms *ambidexterity*, *dynamic capabilities*, and more generally to *organizational change* is interesting to see. Surprisingly, a few key terms are grouped in this cluster. Nevertheless, organizational elements are essential and central for CE. A specific characteristic of these terms is that they are widespread in the map, and *human resources*, *top management*, and *team*, for instance, each belongs to a different cluster. Overall, these results suggest that organizational elements, especially those that are thought to create changes within an organization, deserve further exploration of the CE phenomenon (Ruiz and Coduras 2015).

The entrepreneurial nature of CE

A deeper look at the evolution of the terms shows that three important changes are worth discussing in CE’s conceptualization. First, CE is a topic that encompasses several academic disciplines, notably, innovation, entrepreneurship, organizational studies, and strategy. However, if we look at the most frequent concepts and their evolution over the three timespans, the centrality of the entrepreneurial component of CE clearly emerges. Thus, the relevance of strategy, which was high in the first period, has decreased in recent times, with authors’ attention being more focused on entrepreneurship.

A second interesting issue concerns the corporate size. Our findings confirm that authors are becoming increasingly interested in relating CE to SMEs (Bierwerth et al. 2015; Hagen et al. 2017; Heavey and Simsek 2013; Simsek et al. 2009). The keyword firm is becoming less used, whereas the frequency of SME is increasing. This result is consistent with Nason et al. (2015) and oversteps the idea of always seeing CE in relation to large corporations. In that respect, the relevance that CE is assuming for family business, a key term that becomes highly used only in the third timespan, is interesting (Pittino et al. 2017). This finding indicates that CE, as an entrepreneurial phenomenon, is a widespread concept that seems to apply to every corporate context, regardless of its size.

Third, our findings suggest that CE’s collective conceptualization does not overlap with the representation that views *corporate venturing* and *strategic entrepreneurship* as the two

main components of CE. In this respect, some interesting details are that the phenomenon of intrapreneurship is unexpectedly more relevant than the concept of corporate venturing and that the former is becoming even more important than the latter if we look at the most recent timespan. Entrepreneurial orientation is another concept that deserves attention. Our study confirms that this concept has become more explicit in the study of CE (Ireland et al. 2009) and more central in current conceptualizations. Kuratko and Morris (2018), for example, state that corporate venturing, strategic entrepreneurship, and entrepreneurial orientation “[...] form the overall domain of CE. Building on these elements, it becomes possible to develop a CE strategy” (p. 46). According to the collective conceptualization, however, the entrepreneurial orientation component seems to be gaining momentum compared to other elements, signalling that a different scenario, in which the entrepreneurial part becomes even more relevant, might also be expected. It is worth noticing that also the external entrepreneurship dimension and domain redefinition are growing their relevance, denoting that the CE concept is including environmental components, usually disregarded in previous conceptualizations.

Avenues for future research

The concept of CE is instrumental for a firm to exploit its entrepreneurial potential. Kuratko and Morris (2018) showed how this concept’s study has been articulated in many forms and how researchers are continuously enriching the topic with different lenses. Compared to the new research lines that were recently outlined (Corbett et al. 2013; Sakhdari 2016), we have identified four issues that deserve further exploration.

In line with the relevance that the term intrapreneurship is acquiring in the current scenario, an interesting stream of research regards the exploitation of all the dimensions that might work as antecedents of entrepreneurial behaviours at the individual and organizational levels (Zampetakis et al. 2009). In this respect, the presence of keywords such as self-efficacy, social-cognitive theory, creativity, and leadership in association with CE in recent years is noteworthy. These issues reveal that the scholars’ community is also interested in investigating an organization’s internal resources to develop and sustain employees’ entrepreneurial mindset. According to this stream, studies focusing on **Organizational rejuvenation** might take advantage of works that have analysed the nascent behaviour outside established organizations (Davidsson and Honig 2003).

As emerged from the network analysis, our study confirms the centrality of a firm’s performance in CE’s theoretical discourse. However, in line with our findings, which showed that competitive advantage is a less central concept than expected, a possible future exploration is to understand whether and the extent to which this concept will constitute the distinctiveness of CE. A corporate entrepreneurial strategy is thought to guide organizations in their attempt to sustain advantage in the marketplace (Ireland et al. 2009). However, an organization might be entrepreneurial for many reasons (Kuratko and Morris 2018) and apply all CE forms to maintain its innovative reputation as an inherent characteristic of its organizational culture (Arz 2017). Von Hippel and Krogh (2003), for example, have shown how the open source sector embraces a private collective model of innovation in opposition to a private investment model, showing that being entrepreneurial and innovative is one of the best ways to solve technical problems and to advance the collective knowledge in a specific domain. The competitive advantage is not the heart of these approaches. However, what we know about CE remains valid and useful for an organization to be entrepreneurial. Furthermore, organizational entrepreneurship, in the form of the corporate venture or

intrapreneurship, has been recently seen as a form of internal rebellion (Courpasson et al. 2016) by which employees confront the established structures, practices, and strategies in clear opposition to the management strategy. Future studies should then reflect theoretically on the connection between CE and competitive advantage and better understand its role in CE's current and future conceptualization.

Another challenging research stream is to consider CE as a theoretical lens to better understand and develop new paradigms. For instance, according to Etzkowitz et al. (2000), an entrepreneurial university is any university that undertakes entrepreneurial activities to improve regional or national economic performance, as well as the university's financial advantage and that of its faculty. We suggest that future studies on CE should stress the current tendencies and consider other diverse organizational contexts apart from large and established corporations. The investigation of CE's applicability, as a theoretical lens in other contexts, might enhance our understanding of the mechanisms that surround an organization in its transformational entrepreneurial process. Our study on keywords suggests that scholars are recently investigating the relationship between CE and knowledge transfer, among others. Future studies should continue to maintain and strengthen this research avenue.

The results of our study confirm that CE might take many shapes in the pursuit of innovation and entrepreneurial behaviours (Yunis et al. 2017). In line with the importance attributed to the term *innovation* as a distinctive character of CE (Covin and Miles 1999), as confirmed in our work, we suggest that future research should explore this link further. A recent review by Sakhdari (2016) emphasized the importance of networks in enhancing CE. We believe that another important aspect to consider is the way in which organizations use networks. Specifically, we claim that scholars have disregarded the knowledge flows by which an organization strives to innovate. Studies working on open innovation, for example, which is mentioned here as a distributed innovation process based on purposefully managed knowledge flows across organizational boundaries (Bogers et al. 2017; Chesbrough and Bogers 2014), have the potential to enrich the current conceptualization of CE and to develop the dimension that this study has labelled *External entrepreneurship*.

Limitations

The present work presents some limitations mostly related to the methodology adopted. The first methodological limitation is related to the source of information. Although the data were obtained from the WoS database, a legitimate tool by the scientific community to conduct bibliometric research (Zhang et al. 2015), WoS does not have complete quantitative coverage of publications. Future research may overcome this limitation by including additional databases (i.e., Scopus, Google Scholar, etc.). In relation to the composition of the unit of analysis, the dataset of this research consists only of articles and reviews extracted in the SCI, SSCI, A&H, and ESCI WoS database. Future studies should utilize more publication types, such as books, conference papers, patents, and reports (Bar-Ilan 2008), to obtain a complementary picture of the knowledge development.

Finally, we built our co-occurrence matrix by using only the authors' keywords and WoS keywords. We are aware that papers published in the 1990s do not have author keywords. However, this restriction ensures that our analysis reflects the authors' intended emphasis (Volery and Mazzarol 2015). In the future, research may be implemented by considering keywords from titles, abstracts, and/or full paper texts.

Theoretical and practical implications

This work has contributed to disentangle the CE's internal structure by exploiting the distinctive features of the co-word analysis. While previous remarkable works used bibliometrics especially to investigate the intellectual structure of entrepreneurship as a research field (e.g., Grégoire et al. 2006; Meyer et al. 2014), to gain insights of its social structure (e.g., Teixeira 2011), or to look at specific branches of entrepreneurship, such as strategic entrepreneurship (Di Stefano et al. 2010), entrepreneurial cognition (Sassetti et al. 2018), international entrepreneurship (Baier-Fuentes et al. 2018), in this study, we used a co-word analysis to attain a fine-grained perspective on a theoretical construct. This result is relevant because it throws light on the role that bibliometrics plays in entrepreneurship, and in general, to define the conceptual structure of multidimensional constructs. Bibliometrics, indeed, besides offering macro overviews of research fields (Zupic and Čater 2015) provides useful techniques to explore fine details of theoretical concepts. We believe that using bibliometrics to elucidate a construct dimensionality is relevant for three important reasons. First, a fragmented conceptualization delays advancement in research because the same questions may be repeatedly tested with different labels, duplicating studies (Howard and Crayne 2019). Second, fragmentation amplifies dimensionality ambiguity, hindering the identification of conceptual distinctiveness among similar constructs. This makes it difficult for scholars to identify relevant and less relevant issues to enhance a better understanding of theoretical constructs. Third, misconceptions about a theoretical construct prevent scholars from identifying clear managerial implications, reducing the impact of a research field in society. In entrepreneurship studies, this feature might be vital to address conceptual ambiguities that still characterise the field and the term itself of entrepreneurship (McMullen et al. 2020).

Furthermore, our analysis has emphasised that bibliometrics brings agile tools and corroborates methodological procedures that support current protocols to define multidimensional constructs. In reviewing the authors keywords through a co-word analysis, we gathered the most frequently occurred terms associated with the study of CE underscoring the relations between them. In so doing, we have disentangled the inconclusive conceptualisation of CE by rooting our analysis on a quantitative technique that can take into account a large amount of data to determine multidimensionality. Since keywords can be considered a proxy of experts' opinion regarding the dimensions that compose a theoretical construct, our choice to use only authors' keywords has resulted in being particularly pertinent to our aim of disentangling CE's conceptual structure. Then, current protocols of multidimensionality investigation, which are based mostly on collecting information from experts and literature reviews (e.g., Dekker et al. 2015; Verčič et al. 2016), might be complemented through bibliometric methods.

Besides its methodological contribution, this study has three principal theoretical implications that also have significant impacts at the practical level. First, we have integrated different multidimensional components of CE in a unique framework that clarifies what a manager should take into account to enact a corporate entrepreneurial process. The relevance of implementing CE processes in all types of organizations is well acknowledged by academics and managers (Minola et al. 2020). CE, however, “[...] remains on the knowledge frontier because the actual implementation of this strategy remains a challenge for many organizations” (Kreiser et al. 2019; p. 1). The conceptual fragmentation of CE makes its implementation even more complicated,

adding confusion to complexity. In contrast with previous studies that have reduced CE to two overall dimensions, such as corporate venture and strategic entrepreneurship (e.g., Kuratko and Covin 2015; Morris et al. 2011) in order to rationalize its conceptual fragmentation, we have tried to sharpen the concept without reducing its complexity. Summarizing, this study provides managers with a conceptual tool composed of five dimensions (see Fig. 5) indicating that: CE can be implemented with different forms (sustained regeneration) to develop an organizational distinctiveness (competitive advantage), for which organizational requirements, such as dynamic capabilities, should be developed (organizational rejuvenation); managers should create new areas that the firm has the potential to exploit (domain redefinition), knowing that different external sources are available to identify new entrepreneurial opportunities (external entrepreneurship). This approach guides managers on how to strategically create and develop CE within different organizational settings.

Second, this study has revealed that the external dimension, which is an unexplored area in CE, is also fundamental to implement a CE process successfully. In their model of Corporate Entrepreneurship process, Hornsby et al. (1993, p. 33) affirm that “The decision to act intrapreneurially occurs as a result of an interaction between organizational characteristics, individual characteristics, and some kind of precipitating event. The precipitating event provides the impetus to behave intrapreneurially when other conditions are conducive to such behavior.” According to this model, precipitating events might have both an environmental or organizational origin. In extending this perspective, our study suggests that the external dimension of CE is increasing in relevance as a result of market and society mutations. Therefore, managers require a specific approach to handle with this external dimension, which differs from that used to handle internal organizational issues, usually focused on evaluating, for instance, work discretion, rewards/reinforcement, and sufficient time (van Wyk and Adonisi 2012). Therefore, to assess an organizational readiness to enact CE implementation, current tools should contemplate external organizational issues to help managers to build a comprehensive strategy of CE.

Third, CE is not only a strategy to enhance an organization’s competitive advantage, a term that, according to our study, is becoming marginal in the CE discourse. Instead, it is also a tool to exploit internal talents and motivate employees to innovate and be committed to their organization. This assures a continuous organization’s capacity to innovate (Damanpour 1991, 2017). Managers of organizations at broader levels (e.g., multinational, incumbent firms) are generally oriented to competitive advantage, thus, interested in looking for their distinctive performance in ever-changing business environments (Audretsch and Lehmann 2006). Nevertheless, although highly interconnected to strategy and management fields, other elements of CE should be taken into more significant consideration. These elements encompass the cultural and learning elements of CE, clearly represented in the organizational rejuvenation dimension, which occupies a central position in our conceptual representation of CE.

Appendix 1

See Table 5.

Table 5 Overview of the selected literature reviews on the topic of CE

Authors	CE dimensions	Theoretical contributions
Covin and Miles (1999) Dess et al. (2003)	Sustained regeneration; Organizational rejuvenation; Strategic renewal; Domain redefinition	<p><i>Sustained regeneration</i> concerns the changes in cultures, processes, and structures to foster new product introduction in current or potential markets</p> <p><i>Organizational rejuvenation</i> entails the improvement of strategy executing by changing value chain activities</p> <p><i>Strategic renewal</i>, that is, seeking more profitable product-market opportunities</p> <p><i>Domain redefinition</i> refers to look for new product market positioning proactively</p>
Kuratko and Audretsch (2013) Morris et al. (2011)	Corporate venturing; Strategic entrepreneurship	<p><i>Corporate venturing</i> concerns adding new businesses or portions of new businesses to the organization (Covin et al. 2003; Kuratko et al. 2009; McGrath et al. 2006)</p> <p><i>Strategic entrepreneurship</i> encompasses innovation for both opportunity-seeking and advantage-seeking (Ireland et al. 2003; Kuratko and Audretsch 2009)</p>
Kuratko et al. (2015) Kuratko and Morris (2018)	Corporate venturing; Strategic entrepreneurship; Strategic entrepreneurship; Strategic renewal, Sustained regeneration; Domain redefinition, Organizational rejuvenation; Business model reconstruction	<p><i>Corporate venturing</i> means launching new ventures both internally within the firm (i.e., internal corporate ventures) (Kuratko, Covin, and Garrett 2009), and externally through young ventures or early growth-stage firms (Covin and Miles 2007; Morris et al. 2011)</p> <p><i>Strategic entrepreneurship</i> refers to a series of entrepreneurial activities or in the firm's strategy, product offerings, served markets, internal organization, and business model (Kuratko and Audretsch 2013). <i>Strategic entrepreneurship</i> may exhibit as strategic renewal, sustained regeneration, domain redefinition, organizational rejuvenation, business model reconstruction (Covin and Miles 1999)</p>
Phan et al. (2009)	Corporate venturing; Strategic entrepreneurship	<p><i>Corporate venturing</i> focuses on the new business processes into the firm's business portfolio (Narayanan et al. 2009)</p>
Sakhdari (2016), Zahra (1996)	Venturing; Strategic renewal	<p><i>Strategic entrepreneurship</i> refers to identifying opportunities while creating competitive advantage (Ireland et al. 2003; Kuratko and Audretsch 2009; Morris et al. 2011)</p> <p><i>Venturing</i> refers to extending operations in current or new markets</p> <p><i>Strategic renewal</i> implies to change the firm's business scope or competitive approach</p>

Table 5 (continued)

Authors	CE dimensions	Theoretical contributions
Sharma and Chrisman (1999)	Internal corporate entrepreneurship; Corporate venturing; Internal venturing; Intrapreneurship; Strategic or Organizational renewal	<p><i>Internal corporate entrepreneurship</i> refers to all entrepreneurial activities within the existing business of organizations (e.g., new product development, product improvements, new procedures) (Jones and Butler 1992; Schollhammer 1982)</p> <p><i>Corporate venturing</i> consists of looking for new businesses through external or internal corporate ventures (Ellis and Taylor 1987; von Hippel 1977)</p> <p><i>Internal venturing</i>, namely, creating a separate entity within the organization to enter new markets or develop new products (Roberts and Berry 1985; Zajac et al. 1991)</p> <p><i>Intrapreneurship</i> refers to the development of small units within large organizations aimed at creating, improving or testing innovative services, technologies or methods, to enhance a firm's position in the market (Nielsen et al. 1985; Pinchot III 1985)</p> <p><i>Strategic or organizational renewal</i> means reshaping the resource pattern of a firm's business (e.g., through innovation, changes in operations, new competitive approaches, reconfiguration of products and technologies) to improve overall performance (Stopford and Baden-Fuller 1994; Zahra 1993, 1995, 1996)</p>

Appendix 2

See Table 6.

Table 6 Overview of the selected literature at the intersection between bibliometrics and entrepreneurship

Authors/Sources	Entrepreneurship themes	Bibliometric techniques	Contributions through bibliometrics
Grégoire et al. (2006) Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice	Corporate entrepreneurship; Corporate venturing	Co-citation analysis	This article describes the conceptual convergence of entrepreneurship studies from 1981 to 2004. Furthermore, it identifies the evolution of the main research themes on the subject In the period 1981–1986, the research conceptually converges by analysing the characteristics of the entrepreneur, from 1987 to 1992 on the study of new-venture performance and corporate venturing, from 1993 to 1998 on strategy; from 1999 to 2004 on the identification of firm levels articulations and CE (e.g., Zahra 1991, 1993; Zahra and Covin 1995). This study reveals that corporate venturing and CE constructs are conceptually distinct, hierarchically not superordinate to each other. Also, they emerge in the research field in two different timespans
Di Stefano et al. (2010) Industrial & Corporate Change	Strategic entrepreneurship	Co-citation analysis	This article explores the structure of dynamic capabilities research. Co-citation analysis detects the field’s “invisible colleges”. One of them reveals that strategic entrepreneurship is connected to organizational transformation processes and entrepreneurship. The strategic entrepreneurship issue, however, is not related to CE or other sub-dimensions identified in the entrepreneurship literature

Table 6 (continued)

Authors/Sources	Entrepreneurship themes	Bibliometric techniques	Contributions through bibliometrics
Teixeira (2011) Scientometrics	Entrepreneurship	Structural analysis	This article detects the invisible colleges and delimits the relational environment in the field of entrepreneurship. CE and venturing represent an invisible college and are linked to the concepts of performance, value creation and venture capital
Meyer et al. (2014) Scientometrics	Entrepreneurship	Structural analysis	This paper seeks to map out the emergence and evolution of entrepreneurship as an independent field in the social science literature from the early 1990s to 2009. The results reveal five large knowledge clusters representing different sub-topics in entrepreneurship. Although in clusters Entrepreneurial and innovation finance and Eclectic approaches on entrepreneurship, there are themes conceptually close to CE, there is no specific concept that refers explicitly to CE. Bibliometrics does not reveal a centrality of the CE concept
Ferreira et al. (2016) Scientometrics	Strategic entrepreneurship; Entrepreneurship; Corporate entrepreneurship	Co-citation analysis	This article aims to review the strategic management literature by detecting the links between innovation, entrepreneurship and knowledge. Although CE and strategic entrepreneurship belong to the same cluster, factor and bibliometric analysis suggest a clear division between the two concepts. Strategic entrepreneurship and CE are seen by citing researchers as distinct (Ferreira et al. 2016) and hierarchically at the same level

Table 6 (continued)

Authors/Sources	Entrepreneurship themes	Bibliometric techniques	Contributions through bibliometrics
Baier-Fuentes et al. (2018) International Entrepreneurship & Management Journal	Corporate entrepreneurship	Co-citation, bibliographic coupling, co-word analysis	This article gives an overview of academic research on International entrepreneurship. Although CE emerges as a keyword linked to international entrepreneurship (co-word analysis), it is worth underlining that CE is conceptualized as a unidimensional construct, and no other sub-dimensions are taken into consideration
Sasseti et al. (2018) Scientometrics	Corporate entrepreneurship	Bibliographic analysis	The aim of this article is to review the literature on entrepreneurial cognition based on the socially situated cognition approach (SSC) from 1998 to 2016. The bibliometric analysis shows that, although CE is linked to the concept of entrepreneurial cognition and learning, its presence is limited in the cluster Decision shortcuts and the conceptual contribution is marginal and one-dimensional
Hernández-Linares et al. (2018) Scientometrics	Entrepreneurship	Co-word analysis	This article seeks to clarify the defining boundaries of the concept of family business Findings show that the number of key terms has grown substantially over the years and confirm the diversity of research perspectives for this dynamic field of study (Benavides-Velasco et al. 2013). Although the link with the concepts of CE and Entrepreneurship is marginal, this study demonstrates how co-word analysis can shed light on the definitional ambiguity of a field

Table 6 (continued)

Authors/Sources	Entrepreneurship themes	Bibliometric techniques	Contributions through bibliometrics
Lampe et al. (2020) Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice	Corporate entrepreneurship; strategic entrepreneurship; corporate venturing; strategic renewal, intrapreneurship	Co-citation analysis	This article aims at understanding the structure and content of the entrepreneurial organization's field. Findings of bibliometrics analysis uncover research topics and theoretical foundations of the field. Although this study links CE with entrepreneurial orientation, strategic entrepreneurship, corporate venturing, strategic renewal and intrapreneurship, rather than an independent multidimensional construct, it is considered an equal-grade sub-dimension of the overarching entrepreneurial organisations concept
Piñeiro-Chousa et al. (2020) Journal of Business Research	Corporate entrepreneurship	bibliographic coupling, and co-word analysis	This article aims to analyse the research front at the intersection of three concepts: innovation, entrepreneurship, and knowledge. Although this study mainly uses CE as a one-dimensional construct, bibliometric analysis reveals the concept as a bridge between innovation and entrepreneurship. Following Zahra (2015), CE is defined as a process of knowledge creation and conversion that leads to innovation
Liu and Tang (2020) Scientometrics	Entrepreneurship	Co-citation, co-word analysis	This article focuses on the analysis and development of the concept of open innovation in a network embedding perspective. Although this study mainly considers CE a marginal one-dimensional construct, the relationship between established companies that adopt an open approach and startups' birth is very strong

Appendix 3

See Table 7.

Table 7 Workflow protocol for conducting science mapping with bibliometric methods (McCain 1990; Tranfield et al. 2003; Zupic and Čater 2015)

Steps	Step denomination	Sub-step denomination	Description
Step 1	Definition of the research design (Zupic and Čater 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Specify a clear research question b. Select a suitable method according to the research question 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the conceptual structure of CE studies? Co-word analysis
Step 2	Compilation of bibliometric data (Zupic and Čater 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Choose the appropriate database b. Choose a suitable time frame c. Provide a concise query 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Web of Science (WoS) - Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) 1991–2017 (26 years) See “Appendix 3 and 4” for details
Step 3	Selection of the unit of analysis (McCain 1990; Tranfield et al. 2003; Zupic and Čater 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Configure research members in an appropriate and fruitful way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To comply with bibliometric standards and to assure sufficient discussion of the findings, this study involved entrepreneurship scholars First, a specific review protocol was developed to ensure objectivity via the specification of the research question, research strategy, as well as inclusion/exclusion criteria Second, the panel of entrepreneurship scholars was trained to apply the including/excluding criteria. This panel involved three researchers, two senior scholars and one junior

Table 7 (continued)

Steps	Step denomination	Sub-step denomination	Description
		b. Identification of eligibility criteria for articles	<p>Specification of the inclusion criteria</p> <p>I—Contributions written in English language</p> <p>II—CE articles and reviews that investigate the phenomenon either from a conceptual or empirical perspective, either quantitative or qualitative studies were included</p> <p>III—All sectors and countries were considered (De Vita et al. 2014)</p>
			<p>Specification of the exclusion criteria:</p> <p>I—Papers lacking CE focus were excluded due to:</p> <p>Mistaken application of the automated search procedure on WoS leading to an incorrect paper selection</p> <p>Mistaken application of the automated search procedure to the Keyword Plus on WoS, leading to an incorrect paper selection</p> <p>Use of the selected keywords to a variety of fields unrelated to the CE</p>
		c. Automated terms: pre-processing	<p>Papers' limited interest regarding the CE phenomenon</p> <p>Apache NLP 1.5.3 is a machine learning based toolkit used in the processing of natural language text that supports the most common NLP tasks, including tokenization, part-of-speech tagging, sentence segmentation, extraction of named entity, chunking, parsing, and co-reference resolution. These specific tasks are commonly required to build enhanced text processing services, linguistic filters (namely noun-phrases), convert, help identify macro-terms, plural forms of nouns into singular ones, or calculate the relevance of the noun phrases, as well as to cluster and map the phrases/terms</p>

Table 7 (continued)

Steps	Step denomination	Sub-step denomination	Description
Step 4	Analysis, data visualization, and interpretation (Zupic and Čater 2015)	d. Manual terms pre-processing (Ding et al. 2001)	Three independent coders performed the subsequent manual terms standardization processing analysis by triangulating automated terms pre-processing step (Castriotta et al. 2019; Dehdarirad et al. 2014; Hernández-Linares et al. 2018; Munoz-Leiva et al. 2015; Ravikumar et al. 2015; Romo-Fernández et al. 2013; Su and Lee 2012; Zupic and Čater 2015)
		e. Summary of pre-processing terms procedure	See “Appendix 5” for details
		a. Selection of the appropriate thresholds	Following Bradford’s law, we included in the cluster analysis only the keywords with a frequency up to 15 (Castriotta et al. 2019; Chandra 2018; Khassseh et al. 2017; Ravikumar et al. 2015)
		b. Selection of the appropriate bibliometric software	VOSviewer
		c. Identification of the sub-groups	Cluster analysis
		d. Selection of the suitable visualization method	We used the following visualization tools: VOSviewer science mapping, and Pathfinder (the corresponding author can provide upon request. The data matrixes used to generate maps)

Appendix 4

See Table 8.

Table 8 Overview of the main terms identifying the CE research field

N	Terms	Authors
1	Corporate entrepreneurship	Burgelman (1983), Chung and Gibbons (1997), Covin and Slevin (1991), Guth and Ginsberg (1990), Jennings and Lumpkin (1989), Schendel (1990), Spann et al. (1988), Vesper (1984), von Hippel (1977), Zahra (1993, 1995, 1996)
2	Corporate venturing	Covin et al. (2003), Ellis and Taylor (1987), Kuratko et al. (2009, 2015), Kuratko and Audretsch (2013), Kuratko and Morris (2018), McGrath et al. (2006), Miles and Covin (2002), Morris et al. (2011), Narayanan et al. (2009), Phan et al. (2009), Sakhdari (2016), Zahra (1996)
3	Intrapreneurship	Nielson et al. (1985), Pinchot III (1985)
4	Internal entrepreneurship	Jones and Butler (1992), Schollhammer (1982)
5	Internal venturing	Kuratko et al. (2009), Roberts and Berry (1985), Zajac et al. (1991)
6	Strategic renewal	Covin and Miles (1999), Dess et al. (2003), Sakhdari (2016), Zahra (1996)
7	Organizational renewal	Stopford and Baden-Fuller (1994), Zahra (1993, 1995, 1996),
8	Strategic entrepreneurship	Covin and Miles (1999), Hitt et al. (2001), Ireland et al. (2003), Kuratko and Audretsch (2009, 2013), Kuratko and Morris (2018), Morris et al. (2011), Phan et al. (2009)
9	Organizational entrepreneurship	Courpasson et al. (2016), Hjorth (2005), Morris et al. (1994)
10	Corporate sustained regeneration	Covin and Miles (1999), Dess et al. (2003)
11	Corporate domain redefinition	Covin and Miles (1999), Dess et al. (2003)
12	Organizational rejuvenation	Covin and Miles (1999), Dess et al. (2003)

Appendix 5

See Table 9.

Table 9 WoS database search query

Filters	Search terms	No.
Timespan	TS=(("corporate entrepreneur*" or ("corporate ventur*" or ("intrapreneur*" or ("internal entrepreneur*" or ("inter- nal ventur*" or ("strategic renewal" or ("organizational entrepreneur*" or ("organizational renewal" or ("strategic entrepreneur*" or ("corporate sustained regeneration" or ("corporate domain redefinition" or ("organizational rejuvenation")) Timespan: 1991-2017	1683
Language (English)	TS=(("corporate entrepreneur*" or ("corporate ventur*" or ("intrapreneur*" or ("internal entrepreneur*" or ("inter- nal ventur*" or ("strategic renewal" or ("organizational renewal" or ("strategic entrepreneur*" or ("organizational entrepreneur*" or ("corporate sustained regeneration" or ("corporate domain redefinition" or ("organizational rejuvenation"))	1646
Pub. Type and WoS indexes	Articles (1156) and Reviews (95) WoS indexes = Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)	1251

We used truncated strings to retrieve “Corporate entrepreneurship” articles; specifically, we used the wildcard asterisk (*), representing any set of characters, including no characters, following WoS searching rules. Thus, the string *entrepren** might include keywords such as “entrepreneurial”, “entrepreneur”, “entrepreneurship”. The tag “TS” that stands for topics was used for searching keywords included in the title, abstract, authors’ keywords, WoS database keywords (KeyWords Plus)

Appendix 6

Table 10.

Table 10 Manual terms processing

N	Standardization steps
1	Capitalization of the first letter of the first word of every keyword. For instance, “corporate entrepreneurship”, is turned into “Corporate entrepreneurship” (Ding et al. 2001; Qin et al. 2016). Therefore, we standardized such keywords by unifying the uppercase and lowercase
2	Unifying of the different spellings of the same word. For instance, “organization” and “organisation” were unified into “organization” (Ding et al. 2001; Qin et al. 2016)
3	Unifying of singulars and plurals. For instance, “Entrepreneurial intention” and “Entrepreneurial intentions” were merged into “Entrepreneurial intentions”, while “Venture capitals” became “Venture capital” (Dehdarirad et al. 2014; Murgado-Armenteros et al. 2015)
4	Unifying extended labels into acronyms. For instance, R&D and Research and Development became R&D (Dehdarirad et al. 2014; Murgado-Armenteros et al. 2015)
5	Elimination of stop words or keywords unrelated to the CE phenomenon. For example, statistical tests or country names (Dehdarirad et al. 2014; Ding et al. 2001; Murgado-Armenteros et al. 2015), or general meaning words like “qualitative methods” or “case study” (Murgado-Armenteros et al. 2015)
6	Low-frequency words were unified into broader terms (“company performance”, “firm performance”, and “organizational performance” become “performance”; “international strategic alliances” become “strategic alliances” or “human resources development” become “human resources”) (Ravikumar et al. 2015)
7	Following Bradford’s law, in the final visualization, we included only the keywords with a frequency up to 15 (Chandra 2018; Khasseh et al. 2017; Ravikumar et al. 2015)
8	In line with Baden-Fuller (1995) and Kuratko and Audretsch (2013), we considered the keywords innovativeness and innovation as closely related but of different in meaning (Dehdarirad et al. 2014). In a similar vein, the terms “strategy” and “strategic entrepreneurship” are very closely related but different in meaning (Dehdarirad et al. 2014)

Funding Open Access funding provided by Università degli Studi di Cagliari.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

References

- Andersen, N. (2019). Mapping the expatriate literature: A bibliometric review of the field from 1998 to 2017 and identification of current research fronts. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 1–38.
- Antoncic, B., & Hisrich, R. D. (2001). Intrapreneurship: Constructive refinement and cross-cultural validation. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 16(5), 495–527.
- Arz, C. (2017). Mechanisms of organizational culture for fostering corporate entrepreneurship: A systematic review and research agenda. *Journal of Enterprising Culture*, 25(4), 361–409.

- Audretsch, D. B., & Lehmann, E. (2006). Entrepreneurial access and absorption of knowledge spillovers: Strategic board and managerial composition for competitive advantage. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 44(2), 155–166.
- Aykroyd, R. G., Leiva, V., & Ruggeri, F. (2019). Recent developments of control charts, identification of big data sources and future trends of current research. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 144, 221–232.
- Baden-Fuller, C. (1995). Strategic innovation, corporate entrepreneurship and matching outside-in to inside-out approaches to strategy research 1. *British Journal of Management*, 6, S3–S16.
- Baier-Fuentes, H., Cascón-Katchadourian, J., Sánchez, Á. M., Herrera-Viedma, E., & Merigó, J. (2018). A bibliometric overview of the international journal of interactive multimedia and artificial intelligence. *International Journal of Interactive Multimedia and Artificial Intelligence*, 5(3), 9–16.
- Baker, H. K., Pandey, N., Kumar, S., & Haldar, A. (2020). A bibliometric analysis of board diversity: Current status, development, and future research directions. *Journal of Business Research*, 108, 232–246.
- Bar-Ilan, J. (2008). Which h-index? A comparison of WoS, Scopus and Google Scholar. *Scientometrics*, 74(2), 257–271.
- Barringer, B. R., & Bluedorn, A. C. (1999). The relationship between corporate entrepreneurship and strategic management. *Strategic Management Journal*, 20(5), 421–444.
- Benavides-Velasco, C. A., Quintana-García, C., & Guzmán-Parra, V. F. (2013). Trends in family business research. *Small Business Economics*, 40, 41–57.
- Bierwerth, M., Schwens, C., Isidor, R., & Kabst, R. (2015). Corporate entrepreneurship and performance: A meta-analysis. *Small Business Economics*, 45, 255–278.
- Birkinshaw, J. (1998). Corporate entrepreneurship in network organizations: How subsidiary initiative drives internal market efficiency. *European Management Journal*, 16(3), 355–364.
- Block, Z., & MacMillan, I. (1993). *Corporate venturing: Creating new businesses within the firm*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Business School Press.
- Bogers, M., Zobel, A. K., Afuah, A., Almirall, E., Brunswicker, S., Dahlander, L., et al. (2017). The open innovation research landscape: Established perspectives and emerging themes across different levels of analysis. *Industry and Innovation*, 24(1), 8–40.
- Bouchard, V., & Fayolle, A. (2018). *Corporate entrepreneurship*. London: Routledge.
- Burgelman, R. A. (1983). Corporate entrepreneurship and strategic management: Insights from a process study. *Management Science*, 29(12), 1349–1364.
- Callon, M., Courtial, J. P., & Laville, F. (1991). Co-word analysis as a tool for describing the network of interactions between basic and technological research: The case of polymer chemistry. *Scientometrics*, 22(1), 155–205.
- Callon, M., Courtial, J. P., Turner, W. A., & Bauin, S. (1983). From translations to problematic networks: An introduction to co-word analysis. *Social Science Information*, 22(2), 191–225.
- Cambrosio, A., Limoges, C., Courtial, J. P., & Laville, F. (1993). Historical scientometrics? Mapping over 70 years of biological safety research with co-word analysis. *Scientometrics*, 27(2), 119–143.
- Castriotta, M., Loi, M., Marku, E., & Naitana, L. (2019). What's in a name? Exploring the conceptual structure of emerging organizations. *Scientometrics*, 118(2), 407–437.
- Chandra, Y. (2018). Mapping the evolution of entrepreneurship as a field of research (1990–2013): A scientometric analysis. *PLoS ONE*, 13(1), e0190228.
- Chesbrough, H. W., & Bogers, M. (2014). Explicating open innovation: Clarifying an emerging paradigm for understanding innovation. In H. W. Chesbrough, W. Vanhaverbeke, & J. West (Eds.), *New frontiers in open innovation* (pp. 3–28). UK: Oxford University Press.
- Chung, L. H., & Gibbons, P. T. (1997). Corporate entrepreneurship the roles of ideology and social capital. *Group and Organization Management*, 22(1), 10–30.
- Cobo, M. J., Chiclana, F., Collop, A., de Ona, J., & Herrera-Viedma, E. (2013). A bibliometric analysis of the intelligent transportation systems research based on science mapping. *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems*, 15(2), 901–908.
- Cobo, M. J., López-Herrera, A. G., Herrera-Viedma, E., & Herrera, F. (2011). An approach for detecting, quantifying, and visualizing the evolution of a research field: A practical application to the fuzzy sets theory field. *Journal of Informetrics*, 5(1), 146–166.
- Corbett, A., Covin, J. G., O'Connor, G. C., & Tucci, C. L. (2013). Corporate entrepreneurship: State-of-the-art research and a future research agenda. *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, 30(5), 812–820.
- Courpasson, D., Dany, F., & Martí, I. (2016). Organizational entrepreneurship as active resistance: A struggle against outsourcing. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 40(1), 131–160.
- Covin, J. G., Ireland, R. D., & Kuratko, D. F. (2003). Exploring and exploitation functions of corporate venturing. In *Best paper proceedings: Academy of management, Annual Meeting, Seattle, WA*.

- Covin, J. G., & Kuratko, D. F. (2010). The concept of corporate entrepreneurship. In *Encyclopedia of technology and innovation management*.
- Covin, J. G., & Miles, M. L. (1999). Corporate entrepreneurship and the pursuit of competitive advantage. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 23(3), 47–63.
- Covin, J., & Miles, M. P. (2007). The strategic use of corporate venturing. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 31(2), 183–207.
- Covin, J. G., & Miller, D. (2014). International entrepreneurial orientation: Conceptual considerations, research themes, measurement issues, and future research directions. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 38(1), 11–44.
- Covin, J. G., & Slevin, D. P. (1991). A conceptual model of entrepreneurship as firm behavior. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 16(1), 7–25.
- Damanpour, F. (1991). Organizational innovation: A meta-analysis of effects of determinants and moderators. *Academy of Management Journal*, 34(3), 555–590.
- Damanpour, F. (2017). Organizational innovation. *Business and Management*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190224851.013.19>
- Danvila-del-Valle, I., Estévez-Mendoza, C., & Lara, F. J. (2019). Human resources training: A bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Business Research*, 101, 627–636.
- Davidsson, P., & Honig, B. (2003). The role of social and human capital among nascent entrepreneurs. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 18(3), 301–331.
- De Vita, L., Mari, M., & Poggessi, S. (2014). Women entrepreneurs in and from developing countries: Evidences from the literature. *European Management Journal*, 32(3), 451–460.
- Dehdarirad, T., Villarroya, A., & Barrios, M. (2014). Research trends in gender differences in higher education and science: A co-word analysis. *Scientometrics*, 101, 273–290.
- Dekker, J., Lybaert, N., Steijvers, T., & Depaire, B. (2015). The effect of family business professionalization as a multidimensional construct on firm performance. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 53(2), 516–538.
- Dess, G. G., Ireland, R. D., Zahra, S. A., Floyd, S. W., Janney, J. J., & Lane, P. J. (2003). Emerging issues in corporate entrepreneurship. *Journal of Management*, 29(3), 351–378.
- Di Guardo, M. C., Galvagno, M., & Cabiddu, F. (2012). Analysing the intellectual structure of e-service research. *International Journal of E-Services and Mobile Applications (IJESMA)*, 4(2), 19–36.
- Di Stefano, G., Gambardella, A., & Verona, G. (2012). Technology push and demand pull perspectives in innovation studies: Current findings and future research directions. *Research Policy*, 41(8), 1283–1295.
- Di Stefano, G., Peteraf, M., & Verona, G. (2010). Dynamic capabilities deconstructed: A bibliographic investigation into the origins, development, and future directions of the research domain. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, 19(4), 1187–1204.
- Ding, Y., Chowdhury, G. G., & Foo, S. (2001). Bibliometric cartography of information retrieval research by using co-word analysis. *Information Processing and Management*, 37(6), 817–842.
- Ellis, R. J., & Taylor, N. (1987). Specifying entrepreneurship. *Frontiers of Entrepreneurship Research*, 7, 527–542.
- Etzkowitz, H., Webster, A., Gebhardt, C., & Terra, B. R. C. (2000). The future of the university and the university of the future: Evolution of ivory tower to entrepreneurial paradigm. *Research Policy*, 29(2), 313–330.
- Ferreira, J., Fernandes, C., & Ratten, V. (2016). A co-citation bibliometric analysis of strategic management research. *Scientometrics*, 109(1), 1–32.
- García-Morales, V. J., Bolívar-Ramos, M. T., & Martín-Rojas, R. (2014). Technological variables and absorptive capacity's influence on performance through corporate entrepreneurship. *Journal of Business Research*, 67(7), 1468–1477.
- Gawke, J. C., Gorgievski, M. J., & Bakker, A. B. (2019). Measuring intrapreneurship at the individual level: Development and validation of the Employee Intrapreneurship Scale (EIS). *European Management Journal*, 37(6), 806–817.
- Ginsberg, A., & Hay, M. (1994). Confronting the challenges of corporate entrepreneurship: Guidelines for venture managers. *European Management Journal*, 12(4), 382–389.
- Goodale, J. C., Kuratko, D. F., Hornsby, J. S., & Covin, J. G. (2011). Operations management and corporate entrepreneurship: The moderating effect of operations control on the antecedents of corporate entrepreneurial activity in relation to innovation performance. *Journal of Operations Management*, 29(1), 116–127.
- Grégoire, D. A., Noel, M. X., Déry, R., & Béchar, J. P. (2006). Is there conceptual convergence in entrepreneurship research? A co-citation analysis of frontiers of entrepreneurship research, 1981–2004. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 30(3), 333–373.

- Gupta, R., Mejia, C., & Kajikawa, Y. (2019). Business, innovation and digital ecosystems landscape survey and knowledge cross sharing. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, *147*, 100–109.
- Guth, W. D., & Ginsberg, A. (1990). Guest editor's introduction. *Strategic Management Journal*, *11*, 5–15.
- Hagen, B., Zucchella, A., Larimo, J., & Dimitratos, P. (2017). A taxonomy of strategic postures of international SMEs. *European Management Review*, *14*(3), 265–285.
- Hallinger, P., Gümüş, S., & Bellibaş, M. Ş. (2020). 'Are principals instructional leaders yet?' A science map of the knowledge base on instructional leadership, 1940–2018. *Scientometrics*, *122*(3), 1629–1650.
- Hayton, J. C., & Cacciotti, G. (2013). Is there an entrepreneurial culture? A review of empirical research. *Entrepreneurship and Regional Development*, *25*(9–10), 708–731.
- Heavey, C., & Simsek, Z. (2013). Top management compositional effects on corporate entrepreneurship: The moderating role of perceived technological uncertainty. *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, *30*(5), 837–855.
- Hernández-Linares, R., Sarkar, S., & Cobo, M. J. (2018). Inspecting the Achilles heel: A quantitative analysis of 50 years of family business definitions. *Scientometrics*, *115*, 929–951.
- Hitt, M. A., Ireland, R. D., Camp, S. M., & Sexton, D. L. (2001). Strategic entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurial strategies for wealth creation. *Strategic Management Journal*, *22*(6–7), 479–491.
- Hjorth, D. (2005). Organizational entrepreneurship: With De Certeau on creating heterotopias (or spaces for play). *Journal of Management Inquiry*, *14*(4), 386–398.
- Hornsby, J. S., Kuratko, D. F., & Zahra, S. A. (2002). Middle managers' perception of the internal environment for corporate entrepreneurship: Assessing a measurement scale. *Journal of Business Venturing*, *17*(3), 253–273.
- Hornsby, J. S., Naffziger, D. W., Kuratko, D. F., & Montagno, R. V. (1993). An interactive model of the corporate entrepreneurship process. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *17*(2), 29–37.
- Howard, M. C., & Crayne, M. P. (2019). Persistence: Defining the multidimensional construct and creating a measure. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *139*, 77–89.
- Ireland, R. D., Covin, J. G., & Kuratko, D. F. (2009). Conceptualizing corporate entrepreneurship strategy. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *33*(1), 19–46.
- Ireland, R. D., Hitt, M. A., & Sirmon, D. G. (2003). A model of strategic entrepreneurship: The construct and its dimensions. *Journal of Management*, *29*(6), 963–989.
- Jennings, D. F., & Lumpkin, J. R. (1989). Functioning modeling corporate entrepreneurship: An empirical integrative analysis. *Journal of Management*, *15*(3), 485–502.
- Jones, G., & Butler, J. (1992). Managing internal corporate entrepreneurship: An agency theory perspective. *Journal of Management*, *18*(4), 733–749.
- Khasseh, A. A., Soheili, F., Moghaddam, H. S., & Chelak, A. M. (2017). Intellectual structure of knowledge in iMetrics: A co-word analysis. *Information Processing and Management*, *53*(3), 705–720.
- Klammer, A., Gueldenberg, S., Kraus, S., & O'Dwyer, M. (2017). To change or not to change—Antecedents and outcomes of strategic renewal in SMEs. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, *13*(3), 739–756.
- Klein, P. G., Mahoney, J. T., McGahan, A. M., & Pitelis, C. N. (2010). Toward a theory of public entrepreneurship. *European Management Review*, *7*(1), 1–15.
- Koontz, H. (1980). The management theory jungle revisited. *Academy of Management Review*, *5*(2), 175–188.
- Kreiser, P. M., Kuratko, D. F., Covin, J. G., Ireland, D., & Hornsby, J. S. (2019). Corporate entrepreneurship strategy: Extending our knowledge boundaries through configuration theory. *Small Business Economics*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11187-019-00198-x>.
- Kumar, S., Sureka, R., & Colombage, S. (2019). Capital structure of SMEs: A systematic literature review and bibliometric analysis. *Management Review Quarterly*, 1–31.
- Kuratko, D. F. (2007). Entrepreneurial leadership in the 21st century. *Journal of Leadership and Organizational Studies*, *113*(4), 1–11.
- Kuratko, D. F. (2009). The entrepreneurial imperative of the 21st century. *Business Horizons*, *52*(5), 421–428.
- Kuratko, D. F. (2011). Entrepreneurship theory, process, and practice in the 21st century. *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*, *13*(1), 8–17.
- Kuratko, D. F., & Audretsch, D. B. (2009). Strategic entrepreneurship: Exploring different perspectives of an emerging concept. *Entrepreneurship Theory & Practice*, *33*(1), 1–17.
- Kuratko, D. F., & Audretsch, D. B. (2013). Clarifying the domains of corporate entrepreneurship. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, *9*, 323–335.
- Kuratko, D. F., & Covin, J. G. (2015). *Forms of corporate entrepreneurship* (pp. 1–4). Wiley.
- Kuratko, D. F., Covin, J. G., & Garrett, R. P. (2009). Corporate venturing: Insights from actual performance. *Business Horizons*, *52*(5), 459–467.

- Kuratko, D. F., Hornsby, J. S., & Hayton, J. (2015). Corporate entrepreneurship: The innovative challenge for a new global economic reality. *Small Business Economics*, 45(2), 1–9.
- Kuratko, D. F., Montagno, R. V., & Hornsby, J. S. (1990). Developing an entrepreneurial assessment instrument for an effective corporate entrepreneurial environment. *Strategic Management Journal*, 11, 49–58.
- Kuratko, D. F., & Morris, M. H. (2018). Corporate entrepreneurship: A critical challenge for educators and researchers. *Entrepreneurship Education and Pedagogy*, 1(1), 42–60.
- Lampe, J., Kraft, P. S., & Bausch, A. (2020). Mapping the field of research on entrepreneurial organizations (1937–2016): A bibliometric analysis and research agenda. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 44(4), 784–816.
- Landström, H., & Harirchi, G. (2018). The social structure of entrepreneurship as a scientific field. *Research Policy*, 47(3), 650–662.
- Landström, H., Harirchi, G., & Åström, F. (2012). Entrepreneurship: Exploring the knowledge base. *Research Policy*, 41(7), 1154–1181.
- Law, K. S., Wong, C. S., & Mobley, W. H. (1998). Toward a taxonomy of multidimensional constructs. *Academy of Management Review*, 23(4), 741–755.
- Leydesdorff, L., & Vaughan, L. (2006). Co-occurrence matrices and their applications in information science: Extending ACA to the web environment. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 57(12), 1616–1628.
- Li, M. (2019). Visualizing the studies on smart cities in the past two decades: A two-dimensional perspective. *Scientometrics*, 120(2), 683–705.
- Li, X., Qiao, H., & Wan, S. (2017). Exploring evolution and emerging trends in business model study: A co-citation analysis. *Scientometrics*, 111, 869–887.
- Lin, S. J., & Lee, J. R. (2011). Configuring a corporate venturing portfolio to create growth value: Within-portfolio diversity and strategic linkage. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 26(4), 489–503.
- Liu, T., & Tang, L. (2020). Open innovation from the perspective of network embedding: Knowledge evolution and development trend. *Scientometrics*, 1–28.
- MacKenzie, S. B., Podsakoff, P. M., & Podsakoff, N. P. (2011). Construct measurement and validation procedures in MIS and behavioral research: Integrating new and existing techniques. *MIS Quarterly*, 35(2), 293–334.
- Mazzei, M. J., Ketchen, D. J., & Shook, C. L. (2017). Understanding strategic entrepreneurship: A theoretical toolbox approach. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 13, 631–663.
- McCain, K. W. (1990). Mapping authors in intellectual space: A technical overview. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 41(6), 433–443.
- McGrath, R. G., Keil, T., & Tukiainen, T. (2006). Extracting value from corporate venturing. *MIT Sloan Management Review*, 48(1), 50–56.
- McMullen, J. S., Ingram, K. M., & Adams, J. (2020). What makes an entrepreneurship study entrepreneurial? Toward a unified theory of entrepreneurial agency. In *Entrepreneurship theory and practice*.
- Meyer, M., Libaers, D., Thijs, B., Grant, K., Glänzel, W., & Debackere, K. (2014). Origin and emergence of entrepreneurship as a research field. *Scientometrics*, 98(1), 473–485.
- Miles, M. P., & Covin, J. G. (2002). Exploring the practice of corporate venturing: Some common forms and their organizational implications. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 26(3), 21–40.
- Miles, M. P., Paul, C. W., & Wilhite, A. (2003). Modeling corporate entrepreneurship as rent-seeking competition. *Technovation*, 23(5), 393–400.
- Minola, T., Kammerlander, N., Kellermanns, F. W., & Hoy, F. (2020). Corporate entrepreneurship and family business: Learning across domains. *Journal of Management Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joms.12672>.
- Monsen, E., & Boss, R. W. (2009). The impact of strategic entrepreneurship inside the organization: Examining job stress and employee retention. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 33(1), 71–104.
- Morris, Michael H., Davis, Duane L., & Allen, Jeffrey W. (1994). Fostering corporate entrepreneurship: Cross-cultural comparisons of the importance of individualism versus collectivism. *Journal of International Business Studies*, 25(1), 65–90.
- Morris, M. H., Kuratko, D. F., & Covin, J. G. (2011). *Corporate entrepreneurship and innovation*. Boston: Cengage South-Western.
- Munoz-Leiva, F., Porcu, L., & Del Barrio-Gracia, S. (2015). Discovering prominent themes in integrated marketing communication research from 1991–2012: A co-word analytic approach. *International Journal of Advertising*, 34(4), 678–701.

- Murgado-Armenteros, E. M., Gutiérrez-Salcedo, M., Torres-Ruiz, F. J., & Cobo, M. J. (2015). Analysing the conceptual evolution of qualitative marketing research through science mapping analysis. *Scientometrics*, *102*, 519–557.
- Narayanan, V. K., Yang, Y., & Zahra, S. A. (2009). Corporate venturing and value creation: A review and proposed framework. *Research Policy*, *38*(1), 58–76.
- Nason, R. S., McKelvie, A., & Lumpkin, G. T. (2015). The role of organizational size in the heterogeneous nature of corporate entrepreneurship. *Small Business Economics*, *45*, 1–26.
- Neessen, P. C., Caniëls, M. C., Vos, B., & De Jong, J. P. (2019). The intrapreneurial employee: Toward an integrated model of intrapreneurship and research agenda. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, *15*(2), 545–571.
- Nerur, S. P., Rasheed, A. A., & Natarajan, V. (2008). The intellectual structure of the strategic management field: An author co-citation analysis. *Strategic Management Journal*, *29*(3), 319–336.
- Nerur, S., Rasheed, A. A., & Pandey, A. (2016). Citation footprints on the sands of time: An analysis of idea migrations in strategic management. *Strategic Management Journal*, *37*(6), 1065–1084.
- Nielson, R. P., Peters, M. P., & Hisrich, R. D. (1985). Entrepreneurship strategy for internal markets—Corporate, nonprofit, and government institution cases. *Strategic Management Journal*, *6*(2), 181–189.
- Parker, S. C. (2011). Intrapreneurship or entrepreneurship? *Journal of Business Venturing*, *26*(1), 19–34.
- Phan, P. H., Wright, M., Ucbasaran, D., & Tan, W. L. (2009). Corporate entrepreneurship: Current research and future directions. *Journal of Business Venturing*, *24*(3), 197–205.
- Pinchot, G. III. (1985). *Intrapreneuring*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Piñeiro-Chousa, J., López-Cabarcos, M. Á., Romero-Castro, N. M., & Pérez-Pico, A. M. (2020). Innovation, entrepreneurship and knowledge in the business scientific field: Mapping the research front. *Journal of Business Research*, *115*, 475–485.
- Pitelis, C. N., & Teece, D. J. (2009). The (new) nature and essence of the firm. *European Management Review*, *6*(1), 5–15.
- Pittino, D., Visintin, F., & Lauto, G. (2017). A configurational analysis of the antecedents of entrepreneurial orientation. *European Management Journal*, *35*(2), 224–237.
- Qin, X., Wang, Z., Zhao, H., & Kaspersen, L. B. (2016). The focus and frontier of corporate social responsibility. *Nankai Business Review International*.
- Ravikumar, S., Agrahari, A., & Singh, S. N. (2015). Mapping the intellectual structure of scientometrics: A co-word analysis of the journal. *Scientometrics*, *102*, 929–955.
- Roberts, Edward B. (1980). New ventures for corporate growth. *Harvard Business Review*, *57*(134), 142.
- Roberts, E. B., & Berry, C. A. (1985). Entering new businesses: Selecting strategies for success. *Sloan Management Review*, *26*(3), 3–18.
- Romo-Fernández, L. M., Guerrero-Bote, V. P., & Moya-Anegón, F. (2013). Co-word based thematic analysis of renewable energy (1990–2010). *Scientometrics*, *97*, 743–765.
- Ronda-Pupo, G. A., & Guerras-Martin, L. Á. (2012). Dynamics of the evolution of the strategy concept 1962–2008: A co-word analysis. *Strategic Management Journal*, *33*(2), 162–188.
- Ruiz, J., & Coduras, A. (2015). Can company restructuring create a healthier work environment, promote corporate entrepreneurship, and improve productivity? *Journal of Business Research*, *68*(7), 1466–1467.
- Sakhdari, K. (2016). Corporate entrepreneurship: A review and future research agenda. *Technology Innovation Management Review*, *6*, 5–18.
- Sassetti, S., Marzi, G., Cavaliere, V., & Ciappei, C. (2018). Entrepreneurial cognition and socially situated approach: A systematic and bibliometric analysis. *Scientometrics*, *116*(3), 1675–1718.
- Schendel, D. (1990). Introduction to the special issue on corporate entrepreneurship. *Strategic Management Journal, Summer Special Issue*, *11*, 1–3.
- Schollhammer, H. (1982). Internal corporate entrepreneurship. In C. A. Kent, D. L. Sexton, & K. H. Vesper (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of entrepreneurship* (pp. 209–229). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Schvaneveldt, R. W. (1990). *Pathfinder associative networks: Studies in knowledge organization*. Norwood, NJ: Ablex Publishing.
- Sciascia, S., D'oria, L., Bruni, M., & Larrañeta, B. (2014). Entrepreneurial orientation in low- and medium-tech industries: The need for absorptive capacity to increase performance. *European Management Journal*, *32*(5), 761–769.
- Shane, S., & Venkataraman, S. (2000). The promise of entrepreneurship as a field of research. *Academy of Management Review*, *25*(1), 217–226.
- Sharma, P., & Chrisman, J. J. (1999). Toward a reconciliation of the definitional issues in the field of corporate entrepreneurship. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, *23*, 11–28.
- Simsek, Z., Lubatkin, M. H., Veiga, J. F., & Dino, R. N. (2009). The role of an entrepreneurial alert information system in promoting corporate entrepreneurship. *Journal of Business Research*, *62*(8), 810–817.

- Small, H. (1973). Co-citation in the scientific literature: A new measure of the relationship between two documents. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, 24(4), 265–269.
- Small, H. (1999). Visualizing science by citation mapping. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, 50(9), 799–813.
- Spann, M. S., Adams, M., & Wortman, M. S. (1988). Entrepreneurship: Definitions, dimensions, and dilemmas. In *Proceedings of the US Association for Small Business and Entrepreneurship* (pp. 147–153).
- Stopford, J. M., & Baden-Fuller, C. W. (1994). Creating corporate entrepreneurship. *Strategic Management Journal*, 15(7), 521–536.
- Su, H. N., & Lee, P. C. (2012). Framing the structure of global open innovation research. *Journal of Informetrics*, 6(2), 202–216.
- Teixeira, A. A. (2011). Mapping the (in) visible college (s) in the field of entrepreneurship. *Scientometrics*, 89(1), 1–36.
- Thornberry, N. (2001). Corporate entrepreneurship: Antidote or oxymoron? *European Management Journal*, 19(5), 526–533.
- Tranfield, D., Denyer, D., & Smart, P. (2003). Towards a methodology for developing evidence-informed management knowledge by means of systematic review. *British Journal of Management*, 14(3), 207–222.
- Van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2007). VOS: A new method for visualizing similarities between objects. In *Advances in data analysis* (pp. 299–306). Berlin: Springer.
- Van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2017). Citation-based clustering of publications using CitNetExplorer and VOSviewer. *Scientometrics*, 111, 1053–1070.
- Van Eck, N. J., Waltman, L., Dekker, R., & van den Berg, J. (2010). A comparison of two techniques for bibliometric mapping: Multidimensional scaling and VOS. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 61(12), 2405–2416.
- Van Wyk, R., & Adonisi, M. (2012). Antecedents of corporate entrepreneurship. *South African Journal of Business Management*, 43(3), 65–78.
- Verčič, A. T., Verčič, D., & Žnidar, K. (2016). Exploring academic reputation—Is it a multidimensional construct? *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, 21(2), 160–176.
- Vesper, K. H. (1984). Three faces of corporate entrepreneurship: A pilot study. In J. A. Hornaday, F. A. Tarpley, J. Timmons, & K. H. Vesper (Eds.), *Frontiers of entrepreneurship research* (pp. 294–320). Wellesley, MA: Babson College.
- Volery, T., & Mazzarol, T. (2015). The evolution of the small business and entrepreneurship field: A bibliometric investigation of articles published in the International Small Business Journal. *International Small Business Journal*, 33(4), 374–396.
- Von Hippel, E. (1977). *The sources of innovation*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Von Hippel, E., & Krogh, G. V. (2003). Open source software and the private-collective innovation model: Issues for organization science. *Organization Science*, 14(2), 209–223.
- Waltman, L., van Eck, N. J., & Noyons, E. C. (2010). A unified approach to mapping and clustering of bibliometric networks. *Journal of Informetrics*, 4, 629–635.
- Whittington, R. (2004). Strategy after modernism: Recovering practice. *European Management Review*, 1(1), 62–68.
- Wolcott, R. C., & Lippitz, M. J. (2007). The four models of corporate entrepreneurship. *MIT Sloan Management Review*, 49(1), 75–87.
- Yunis, M., Tarhini, A., & Kassar, A. (2017). The role of ICT and innovation in enhancing organizational performance: The catalysing effect of corporate entrepreneurship. *Journal of Business Research*, 88, 344–356.
- Zahra, S. A. (1991). Predictors and financial outcomes of corporate entrepreneurship: An exploratory study. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 6, 259–285.
- Zahra, S. A. (1993). A conceptual model of entrepreneurship as firm behavior: A critique and extension. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 17(4), 5–21.
- Zahra, S. A. (1995). Corporate entrepreneurship and financial performance: The case of management leveraged buyouts. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 10(3), 225–247.
- Zahra, S. A. (1996). Governance, ownership, and corporate entrepreneurship: The moderating impact of industry technological opportunities. *Academy of Management Journal*, 39(6), 1713–1735.
- Zahra, S. A. (2015). Corporate entrepreneurship as knowledge creation and conversion: The role of entrepreneurial hubs. *Small Business Economics*, 44(4), 727–735.
- Zahra, S. A., & Covin, J. G. (1995). Contextual influences on the corporate entrepreneurship–performance relationship: A longitudinal analysis. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 10(1), 43–58.
- Zajac, E. J., Golden, B. R., & Shortell, S. M. (1991). New organizational forms for enhancing innovation: The case of internal corporate joint ventures. *Management Science*, 37(2), 170–185.

- Zampetakis, L. A., Beldekos, P., & Moustakis, V. S. (2009). “Day-to-day” entrepreneurship within organisations: The role of trait Emotional Intelligence and Perceived Organisational Support. *European Management Journal*, 27(3), 165–175.
- Zhang, W., Zhang, Q., Yu, B., & Zhao, L. (2015). Knowledge map of creativity research based on keywords network and co-word analysis, 1992–2011. *Quality & Quantity*, 49, 1023–1038.
- Zupic, I., & Čater, T. (2015). Bibliometric methods in management and organization. *Organizational Research Methods*, 18(3), 429–472.