
A Systematic Literature Review of Nascent Entrepreneurship: PRISMA Protocol

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Abstract – Nascent entrepreneurs are viewed as one of the crucial components in today's entrepreneurship environment. As nascent entrepreneurs often face unavoidable liabilities due to newness and lack of experience, studying the trends of influencing factors and outcomes can provide a broader understanding for supporting their journey. Adopting the PRISMA approach, this research reviews literature related to nascent entrepreneurship to identify prevailing trends and recommend future directions for stakeholders in the field. Up to 2025, although many systematic literature reviews have been conducted on entrepreneurship topics, limited attention has been given specifically to the trends in nascent entrepreneurship. This analysis categorized past research variables based on their trends, including Competencies (6 antecedents), Psychological (6 antecedents), External Environment (5 antecedents), Social (2 antecedents), and others. This paper contributes by offering recommendations for future research improvement. Theoretically, it is recommended that future studies integrate the proposed categories to conduct more comprehensive investigations into nascent entrepreneurship. Practically, governments and policymakers are encouraged to collaborate with universities in addressing graduate oversupply and promoting entrepreneurship, aiming to transform graduates into "job creators" instead of unemployed individuals. Overall, this review highlights the need for a more integrated and policy-driven approach to support the development of nascent entrepreneurs in the evolving economic landscape.

Keywords: "Systematic literature review", "PRISMA", "Nascent Entrepreneurship", "L26"

1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship has gradually become one of the significant contributors to a nation through the entrepreneurial activities (Suchart, 2017). The trend of "job creators" has been emphasized among the citizens to promote entrepreneurship as one of their choices in career development (Ashour, 2016). The participation of younger generation in entrepreneurship may be crucial for the nation development. When this trend has been started, many nascent entrepreneurs had been actively starting their business activities in their respective field. Entrepreneurship is known as the process of which an individual engages in business

opportunities based on the resources, as well as the evaluation and exploitation of business opportunities (Shane and Venkataraman, 2000). In this paper, nascent entrepreneurship is discussed. Davidsson (2006) characterizes nascent entrepreneurs as individuals undertaking continuous start-up efforts, often tracked longitudinally to explore the determinants and outcomes of the entrepreneurial process. Similarly, Tuazon, Bellavitis, and Filatotchev (2018) emphasize that these individuals are in the process of venture creation, though they have not yet formally launched a business. Rotefoss and Kolvereid (2007) further refine this understanding by identifying nascent entrepreneurs as those in the gestation stage, engaged in preparatory actions prior to officially founding a business. Kessler and Frank (2009) highlight this period as a transition, marked by the decision to initiate entrepreneurial activities, shaped by a combination of personal attributes, environmental conditions, and resource availability. In line with these perspectives, Wong, Ho, and Autio (2004) describe nascent entrepreneurs as individuals, either independently or collaboratively, who are taking deliberate steps toward creating a new venture and anticipate becoming its future owners or co-owners. Collectively, these definitions underscore nascent entrepreneurship as a critical, action-oriented stage characterized by high uncertainty, intention-driven behavior, and foundational venture-building efforts.

Nascent entrepreneurs (NE) are viewed as one of the crucial individuals in today's entrepreneurship environment (Nouri et al., 2018). Studying the trend of nascent entrepreneurs can be contributing to the literature of entrepreneurship because nascent entrepreneurs are the group of people who might need to deal of unavoidable liability due to newness and lack of experiences (Nouri et al., 2018). It would be helpful to study the trend of factors and outcomes that might provide a big picture for the nascent entrepreneurs.

As of 2025, although there are studies and literature reviews done on NE, few gaps are identified from past scholars. For instance, despite rigorously mapping trends in intention formation and antecedents by Aranyossy and Szabó (2022), the review offers minimal insight into how entrepreneur characteristics shape actual venture outcomes. Another systematic review (Silva, 2023) on personal and contextual factors influencing entrepreneurial intention and nascent behavior examined 185 publications using PRISMA and text mining techniques. While it documents how traits such as self-efficacy, motivation, and environment affect nascent behavior, it does not systematically link these traits to performance or venture outcomes. Lanivich, Lyons and Wheeler (2021) demonstrate through a panel study of confirmed nascent entrepreneurs that core self-evaluations, commitment, and fear of failure meaningfully predict perceived success and ongoing venture engagement. However, this important empirical study is not integrated into an SLR focused on outcome-based trait analysis.

On top of the gaps above, empirical evidence demonstrates a clear differentiation between nascent and established entrepreneurs: nascent entrepreneurs more frequently cite opportunity, life-experience, and intrinsic-based motivations, such as personal autonomy, prosocial objectives, or turning a compelling idea into reality, whereas established entrepreneurs emphasize profit, strategic control, and prior experience as drivers (Zhou & Wu, 2021; Carsrud & Brännback, 2011; Renko, 2013, Zali and Chaychian, 2017). The

scholars also recommended that the main emphasis among modern researchers is on nascent entrepreneurs because it is crucial to understand the reason for starting a new venture, but limited understanding was gained on this aspect. There are a few gaps that were highlighted by Tuazon, Bellavitis, and Filatotchev (2018). Firstly, there is a calling for more systematic literature review on nascent entrepreneurship. This is because the scholars discovered that most of the past review papers focused on how entrepreneurship contributes to nation's growth, as well as obstacles to address methodologies, neglecting the reviews of nascent entrepreneurs. Besides, several past studies reviewed the factors and outcomes of nascent entrepreneurs separately, which might not be able to comprehensive to review the aspect of nascent entrepreneurs (Tuazon, Bellavitis, and Filatotchev, 2018).

To understand the antecedents and outcomes of nascent entrepreneurs, theory of planned behavior (TPB) (Ajzen, 1991) was frequently adopted to understand and to predict the behavior of nascent entrepreneurs in their business activities. By viewing the trend of nascent entrepreneurs via the lens of TPB, the researchers believed that several significant factors could affect the behavior of nascent entrepreneurs, which in turn affecting the outcome of business. The factors are such as entrepreneurship education, personality, attitude, social valuation, family background, external environment, intention to start a venture, and others (Nguyen, 2020; Utami, 2017). Based on this theory, it is worthwhile to explore the trend of antecedents and outcomes in the context of nascent entrepreneurs.

The present systematic literature review intends to investigate the cumulative empirical studies which are related to "nascent entrepreneurs". Till to date, to our best knowledge, there was only one similar systematic literature review has been published on this topic, by Szabó (2021). However, based on Szabó (2021) publication, the author covered only the most popular journals and the most relevant keywords in the trend of nascent entrepreneurs, between the year of 2000 to 2020. To address the gap, several research objectives have been developed for this systematic literature review:

- (a) to assess the trend of the wordings in title.
- (b) to assess the methodology used in past empirical studies.
- (c) to identify the trend of antecedents that were used to predict the behavior of nascent entrepreneurs.
- (d) to examine the trend of outcomes related to nascent entrepreneurs; and
- (e) to suggest recommendations for future studies' improvement.

As highlighted by Kim et al. (2018), for a field to improve, it will be helpful if the historical patterns are examined to gain insight from the cumulative empirical studies, to provide recommendations for future studies. Hence, to attain the mentioned research objectives, the authors adopted PRISMA checklist to conduct this systematic literature review. The authors believed that, by adopting PRISMA checklist, it can help to provide a more comprehensive view on the topic of "nascent entrepreneur", which could help to provide implications for different authorities that will be discussed at the end of this paper. Through this, it can improve the validity and reliability of future empirical studies in examining any variables in the aspect of nascent entrepreneurs.

2. Methods

A systematic literature review of papers related to nascent entrepreneurship was performed by following the reporting checklist of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA; Liberati et al. 2009). The current study strictly follows PRISMA’s guided checklist, which allows this study to be replicated and therefore contributes to the quality assurance in the reviewing process and is scientifically adequate.

2.1. Data Sources and Search Strategies

For the purpose of this study, a systematic and comprehensive literature search was undertaken to identify articles related to nascent entrepreneurship. More specifically, all the papers published in Scopus until June 2025 related to this topic were searched for systematic review papers (Mura and Pahlevan Sharif, 2017). The choice of the Scopus electronic database lies on the fact that it is among the highly valued and comprehensive databases. The researcher identified peer-reviewed studies with articles written in English. In order to include as many eligible studies as possible, this study broadened the search terms and strategies. Search terms were modified together with informatics and combined with Boolean operators as presented in Table 1. The terms such as “nascent entrepreneur*” OR “new venture creat*” were used as the keywords for the topic, article title, abstract, and keywords.

Table 1: Scopus Searching Strategies

Search history	Results
(TITLE-ABS-KEY ("nascent entrepreneur*") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("new venture creat*"))	1,749 documents
(TITLE-ABS-KEY ("nascent entrepreneur*") OR TITLE-ABS-KEY ("new venture creat*") AND NOT TITLE-ABS-KEY (experiment*) AND NOT TITLE-ABS-KEY (review*)) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBSTAGE , "final")) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "BUSI") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "ECON") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "SOCI") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "ARTS") OR LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "PSYC")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE , "English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE , "j"))	1, 084 documents

2.2. Selection of Studies, Data Extraction Process and Quality Assessment

Selection of studies based on titles and abstracts, as well as the data extraction and article quality assessment were reviewed independently by the two researchers who used the above-mentioned criteria (Table 1) to determine paper eligibility to be included in the study. The

full text of potentially relevant studies was also reviewed for final inclusion. All discrepancies were resolved by consensus with one of the researchers.

A more detailed protocol (Table 2) was also developed in advance to document the analysis method and inclusion criteria. The researcher utilized Scopus as the database searching and other websites such as Google Scholar, Emerald, ProQuest, Tandfonline, and in some cases the website of the journals to search for articles published in the selected journals containing the term “nascent entrepreneurs or nascent entrepreneurship” or “new venture creation” in their titles, abstracts, and/or keywords while no date restrictions were imposed. The researcher performs the systematic review by referring to the existing detailed checklist (such as PRISMA) for guidance (e.g., Pahlevan-Sharif, Mura & Wijesinghe, 2019).

Table 2: A Review Protocol

Title	Details
Topic	Nascent Entrepreneurship
The objective	There is no SLR on nascent entrepreneurs and this research provide a map for future researcher who are interested in this field
The search terms	"Nascent entrepreneur*", "new venture creat*"
Eligibility criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Years considered - up until June 2025. • Language - English • Publication status - peer-reviewed articles
Information sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Databases - Scopus • Manually - Google Scholar, Emerald, ProQuest, Tandfonline, and website of the journals
Study selection process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening - the abstract (0, 1, 2) double checked by 2nd author. • Downloading the full text (screen in more detail) • Eligibility included in systematic review - empirical studies (qualitative & quantitative studies) • Excluded - experiments, secondary/panel data, review or conceptual papers, duplication, irrelevant studies
Data collection process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piloted forms • One person • Two independent researchers • Resolving disagreements
Data items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List and define all variables
Final data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One person • Two independent researchers

-
- Resolving disagreements
-

2.3. Eligibility Criteria

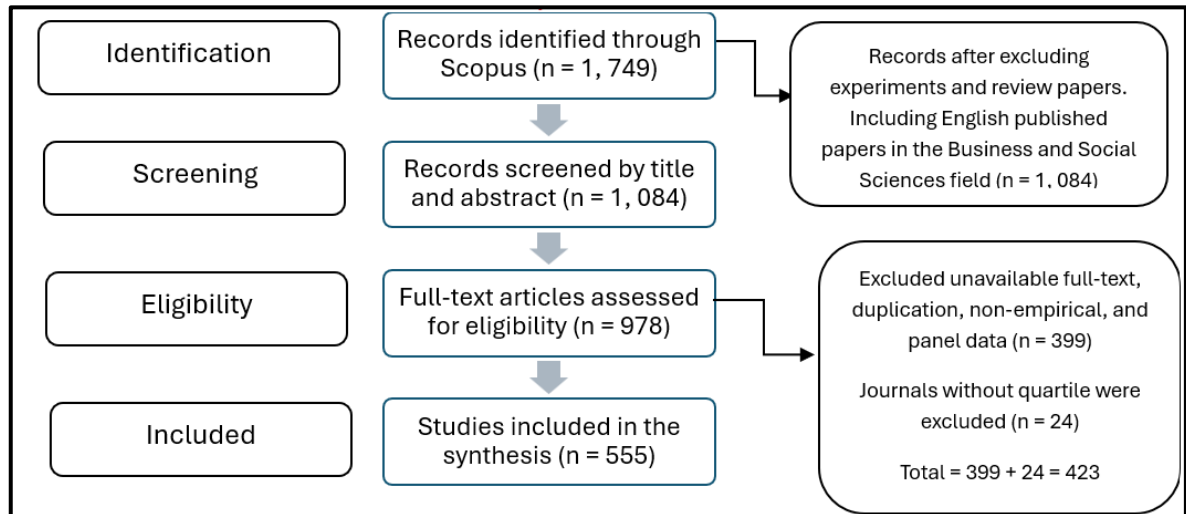
The selection of the journal articles to be reviewed was conducted in three rounds. The first round of analysis was the screening of the title and abstract in which both reviewers were involved. The title, abstract, keywords, authors' names and affiliations, journal name, and year of publication of the identified records were then exported to an MS Excel spreadsheet. The two independent reviewers screened the titles and abstracts of the records independently and papers that clearly were not empirical papers, such as review, descriptive, and conceptual papers, were discarded.

The second round was the in-depth analysis of the full texts. The researcher eliminated studies with no full text available. The two reviewers performed eligibility assessment by carefully screening the full texts of the remaining papers independently. The selection criteria were established according to the research question, and the results were organized in a table. During this phase, disagreements between the reviewers were discussed and resolved by consensus. If no agreement could be reached, the views of a third reviewer would have been taken into consideration.

In the third round, a single reviewer read and integrated all results in a single document. Articles in this round were retrieved for a comprehensive examination in order to decide inclusion in this study. To address the specific research questions, the researcher excluded all papers that did not describe the reasons why individuals are interested in becoming a nascent entrepreneur as well as being involved in nascent entrepreneurship and new venture creation.

The listed studies were organized in MS Excel spreadsheet by year of publication and by alphabetical order of the first author's name. The search based on the inclusion criteria yielded a total of 1, 084 articles. Out of 1, 084 articles, only 978 full papers are accessible. After the application of exclusion criteria (Figure 1), the researcher narrowed this number to a total of 555 articles relevant to the present systematic review of the literature. 423 articles did not directly contribute to our research questions and were therefore excluded.

Figure 1: The PRISMA flow diagram



3. Results

The current study reviewed 555 nascent entrepreneurs' papers. The study selection process has been summarized in Figure 1. While the literature search against the databases and search engines resulted in 1, 749 records, 665 papers were eliminated as they were not nascent entrepreneurs' papers in the field of Business and Social Sciences field, despite mentioning the keyword "nascent entrepreneurs" in their titles, abstracts, and/or keywords or the articles are review papers or experimental design papers, in which were not the focus of the present study. The full texts of the remaining 1, 084 articles were carefully screened, and 106 articles were excluded, as they did not meet the eligibility criteria. 399 additional studies were discarded as although they claimed that they were papers related to nascent entrepreneurs, but they were more related to government policy and regulation, conceptual papers, panel data, which were beyond the scope of this study. Journals without any assigned quartile were also excluded (n=24). In the end, 555 papers from 186 journals (103 papers from Quartile 1, 45 from Quartile 2, 30 from Quartile 3, and 8 from Quartile 4 journals) remained.

Appendix 1 reports the journals name and year of publication of included reviews. The results show that the research in the area of nascent entrepreneurship is growing over time. More than 90% of the selected articles were published after 2006, while only 7% were published before 2000, indicating a growing research interest in nascent entrepreneurship. Moreover, highly ranked journals, based on Scopus Quartile ranking system, published more papers related to nascent entrepreneurship. While Q1 and Q2 journals published 350 and 105 papers per journal respectively, each Q3 and Q4 journals on average published 54 and 10 papers respectively. This clearly shows a link between journal quality ranking and publishing nascent entrepreneurship papers.

3.1. Title and Methods

The results revealed that the title of 33 papers (5. 94 %) contained the term "Nascent Entrepreneurship". 14% titles of the reviewed papers often use the term "New Venture

Creation” (i.e., 77 papers). Some of the papers identified their report as a “Nascent Entrepreneurs” (44 articles, 7.93%) or “Start-up” (31 articles, 6.66%). Regarding the methodology, we have found a predominance of quantitative studies, in which majority of the researcher used quantitative methods when examining the area of nascent entrepreneurs (385 articles, 69%). Not many (2.7%) studies have adopted mixed methods. However, 155 papers (27.92%) have implemented qualitative methods studies.

3.2. Independent Variables

Regarding the independent variables used in the field of nascent entrepreneurship, there is a total of 53 papers (9.5%) reported the use of variable such as “Human Capital” or “Human resources”. This variable is followed by independent variables such as “Social capital”, “Social Resources” or “Social Networks” (54 papers, 9.7 %) and “Entrepreneurship Education” or “Educational Institutions” (48 papers, 8.6%). 39 papers (7.02%) examined the importance role of “Perceived Support” (e.g., facilities, funding, incubators, resource availability) when it comes to nascent entrepreneurship and new venture creation, whilst the other 23 articles (4.1%) explored variables related to “Personality Traits and Characteristics” especially when investigating its effects on individuals’ intentions to become nascent entrepreneurs. A total of 14% of the reviews examined independent variables such as “Perceived Feasibility” including self-efficacy (24 articles); “Demographic Variables” including gender and age (29 articles) and “Work environment” including economic environment, industry environment as well as culture environment (24 articles).

3.3. Dependent Variables

The majority of the articles (n=324, 58.4%) focused on the factors influencing the new venture creation. Whereas a total of 199 papers (35.9%) reported the number of studies related to intentions to become nascent entrepreneurs. Only a handful of papers (6%) explicitly studied the barriers to nascent entrepreneurship.

Table 3 reports a summary of the assessments.

Table 3: A summary of the assessment of the included reviews

1991- 1995	1996 2000	2001 2005	2006 2010	2011 2015	2016 2020	2021 2025	Total
	–	–	–	–	–	–	

TITLE							
Nascent entrepreneurs	1	6	5	5	15	12	44
Nascent entrepreneurship		1	1	7	3	21	33
New Venture Creation	1	1	4	15	14	19	72
Start-up	1	2	1	6	10	7	31
METHODS							
Qualitative Method	2	7	22	35	45	44	155
Quantitative Method	3	7	19	56	80	121	385
Mixed Methods		1	2	1	2	9	15
INDEPENDENT VARIABLES							
Competencies (4 antecedents)							
Work experiences; Past experiences; Entrepreneurial experiences	3	4	4	3	5	6	25
Vision / Strategic and Tactical decision making / Creativity / Passion		1	3	4	13	7	28
Prior knowledge / Entrepreneurial knowledge		1	2			1	4
Entrepreneurial skills / expertise / capabilities / competencies			6	8	6	7	27
Psychological (6 antecedents)							
Personality Traits and Characteristics (optimism; opportunity seeking; resilient; confidence)	1	3	5	9	20	13	51
Perceived Feasibility (self-efficacy)			7	8	11	9	35

Psychological aspects (risk propensity)			2	3	6	4	15
Motivational factors (need for achievement, career aspiration, recognition, independence)	3		7	4	3	6	23
Cognition / Cognitive preference / Cognitive style			5	2	4	4	15
Attitudes towards entrepreneurship	1		2	3	4	4	14
External Environment (7 antecedents)							
Demographic Variables (gender, age)	4	3	3	7	8	13	38
Barriers (risk, responsibility, financial deficit, fear of failure, uncertainty)			2	1	1	1	5
Entrepreneurship education / programmes / educational institutions	2	5	6	12	21	13	59
Government role and policy	1	1	1	6	4	4	23
Digital economy; Virtual world; Internet access; Technology availability	1	4	1	1		2	9
Industry environment / Economic Environment / Work environment / Culture Environment	1	2	13	4	5	9	34

Perceived support (facilities, funding, financial, incubators, resource availability)	1	2	8	16	12	14	53
Social (2 antecedents)							
Social capital / Social resources / Social Networks		1	13	13	21	17	65
Human capital / Human resources - role models, family, mentors	1	5	8	22	14	18	68
DEPENDENT VARIABLES							
New Venture Creation	2	9	22	57	83	96	324
Nascent Entrepreneurs Intentions	2	6	22	22	72	75	199
Barriers to Nascent Entrepreneurship		2		2	6	22	32

4. Discussion

This section starts with the discussion of research objectives. Firstly, this review paper aimed to assess the trend of wordings in title. Based on the finding in the previous section, only 14% of the papers were using the exact wording of “nascent entrepreneur(ship)”, while 20% of the papers were using wordings that are closely related to nascent entrepreneurship, such as “new venture”, and ‘start-up’. The remaining papers (66%) were not using the wordings that are obviously related to the nascent entrepreneurship, which suggests the future researchers to use relevant keywords in title to highlight the scope.

Secondly, this review paper aimed to assess the methodology used in those empirical past studies. As discovered in the previous section, more than half (69%) of the papers were conducted in the approach of quantitative instead of qualitative (28%). Very limited studies (3%) were conducted in the approach of mixed methods or triangulation of methods. It was highlighted by scholars that, using qualitative or mixed methods to study entrepreneurship related studies are crucial (Hjorth, Holt, and Steyaert, 2015). Based on Hjorth’s et al. (2015) article, it can be summarized that qualitative or mixed method could be useful to explore and connect the elements (such as start-up, innovation, and transformation) to reach a conclusion

in the discussion. This is because the concept of entrepreneurship was said to be too general to be developed and the relationships in this field are yet to be stable (Moroz and Hindle, 2012), hence it is believed that qualitative and mixed method could help to explore the connection between variables (Williams and Shepherd, 2017).

Thirdly, this review paper aimed to identify the trend of antecedents that were used to predict the behaviour of nascent entrepreneurs. To discuss the trend of antecedents, the antecedents were categorised in Table 3 into four main categories, namely Competencies (4 antecedents), Psychological (6 antecedents), External Environment (7 antecedents), and Social (2 antecedents). The trend of the antecedents is consistent with the existing literature. Many scholars acknowledged the importance of the competencies in entrepreneurship could significantly increase the entrepreneurial intention among nascent entrepreneurs (Onjewu et al., 2021; González-López et al., 2020; Kyndt and Baert, 2015). This explains that without competencies, the nascent entrepreneurs might not be able to conduct business activities smoothly because they might be lost in direction. In addition to competencies, the finding in Table 3 also discovered that psychological aspect (such as personality, cognitive abilities, and motivation) is also crucial among the nascent entrepreneurs. For example, without the personality of proactiveness and risk taking, the nascent entrepreneurs might not opt to start a new venture because they do not want to take risk on new thing, which could lead to failure (Muñoz-Bullón et al., 2015). Similar to cognitive aspect, the scholars believed that the cognitive style is one of the antecedents that might affect the business development among nascent entrepreneurs (Rosário et al., 2021). This is consistent with the resource-based view, where the lack of cognitive ability might become obstacle to create a new venture (Mergemeier et al., 2018).

To continue with the third research objective, other than internal factors (competencies and psychological aspects), it is believed that external forces could be antecedents that affect the behavior of nascent entrepreneurs. Although several scholars believed that the external environment barriers such as government barriers could be affecting the development of nascent entrepreneurship, the significance of relationships might be varied across culture. For example, United States that scored low in power distance, it showed the perceived barriers of government had no significant effect on nascent entrepreneurship (Kwapisz, 2019); while China, a country with higher score in power distance, showed that the perceived barriers of government had significant effect on the creation of new venture (Kang and Xiong, 2021). Hence, the results might be different due to the cultural differences. Other than external environment, the last category is social aspect as antecedent, for example social networking. The scholars believed that social networking or social influence can expand the business opportunities, which in turn improving the creation of new venture among the nascent entrepreneurs (Erçek and Saritemur, 2018).

Following is the fourth research objective, to examine the trend of outcomes related to nascent entrepreneurs. As we are focusing on the behavior of nascent entrepreneurs as the dependent variable in our searching, only three dependent variables are found as the outcomes related to nascent entrepreneurship. All the listed dependent variable in Table 3 were related to the independent variables that had been discussed in earlier paragraphs. The

variable of “new venture creation” had been the most frequently examined among the scholars. This is making sense as most of the scholars are interested to measure the effectiveness of new venture creation after being affected by the mentioned antecedents. Other than the actual behavior of nascent entrepreneurs, the intention of nascent entrepreneurs is equally important to be studied. It is believed that intention is the strongest prediction to the actual behavior (Ajzen, 1991, Lundqvist et al., 2015; Ajike et al., 2015; Mwiya et al., 2017; Farrukh et al., 2019), hence the scholars are interested to investigate the intention to start a new venture among the nascent entrepreneurs.

To end the discussion of this section, we would like to discuss the last research objective, to suggest recommendations for future studies’ improvement, as well as the improvement to policy makers. Theoretically, we would like to recommend the future studies to integrate the proposed categories to conduct a more comprehensive study on nascent entrepreneurship. As many studies had been conducted to measure the effects of external environment, psychological aspect, and other antecedents, however, the studies are focusing on solely one aspect, instead of theory integration. For example, as highlighted by Yoon et al. (2018), the integrative method by integrating the theory of knowledge spillover and institutional view should be conducted to understand the comprehensive picture of nascent entrepreneurship. This can help future readers to understand how the integration of theories can explain a new phenomenon in nascent entrepreneurship.

To continue, in the aspect of theoretical, although Table 3 mentioned that social networking is one of the antecedents that significantly predict the activities of nascent entrepreneurs, the existing studies provided limited knowledge on the dynamic nature of networking (Erçek and Saritemur, 2018). The scholars discovered that further clarification is needed to explain how the nascent entrepreneurs develop and disband their networking throughout the creation of new venture, and what antecedents could affect the process of networking among the new entrepreneurs (Erçek and Saritemur, 2018). Hence, it is suggesting to the future scholars to conduct more studies on the complete process of networking.

Other than theoretical part, based on the discussion of Research Objective 2 (the methodology), there is a call for more studies in future that adopt qualitative approach and triangulation of methods. As mentioned in the discussion of Research Objective 2, the adoption of the two methods can assist the researchers to explore more views and opinion from the nascent entrepreneurs, instead of limiting the studies to a fixed framework. In addition to this, netnography is also suggested to be conducted by the future researchers to know more about nascent entrepreneurs. This is recommended because netnography is known as one of the methods that provides rich information about the behavior in the selected context (Arreola, 2016). It is an online version of ethnography to study about the action of participants in the online platforms (Kozinets, 2010). Instead of solely collecting data from nascent entrepreneurs, which could lead to biased comment about themselves, it would be interesting to know how netizens think about nascent entrepreneurship.

Lastly, a recommendation would like to be suggested to the government and policy makers in entrepreneurship. To promote nascent entrepreneurship in a nation, the universities and

government should be collaborating in overcoming the oversupplied graduates to encourage the graduates to become “job creators” instead of unemployed (García-Pereiro and Dileo, 2015). As the finding showed that the government barriers could affect the participation in creating new venture, the government should be cautioned to provide more opportunities to the minorities, particularly female entrepreneurs (García-Pereiro and Dileo, 2015). Particularly a nation with higher score of masculinity, the government is suggested to ensure that equal opportunities are given to every category of nascent entrepreneurs. Furthermore, from Table 3, it also mentioned that cognitive abilities and psychological aspect could significantly affect the behavior of nascent entrepreneurs. Hence, recent review studies had recommended the policy makers to develop more relevant start-up training or courses that involve the element of crucial intelligence, such as emotional intelligence and cultural intelligence (Altinay et al., 2021).

5. Conclusion

This systematic literature review paper provided an overall view on the trend of nascent entrepreneurship. Although Szabó (2021) had contributed by conducting a systematic literature review on nascent entrepreneurs, few gaps could be addressed in our paper. Our paper discussed about the trend of title wordings, the trend of used methodology, the trend of antecedents and outcomes, and to provide recommendations for further improvement. These were not discussed in Szabó’s (2021) work, which we believe that it can contribute to the field of entrepreneurship, particularly the aspect of new venture creation.

6. Limitations and Suggestions for Future Research

This systematic literature review paper is not without limitations and few suggestions for future studies will be provided based on the limitations. Firstly, the data mining was conducted in only one database, which is Scopus, as of June 2025. Although Scopus was known as the largest database, some significant journal articles might not be indexed in this database. Hence, it is suggested that future scholars could include non-indexed database to discuss the trend of nascent entrepreneurs. In addition to that, this systematic literature review discussed only the antecedents and outcomes of nascent entrepreneurs, which leaving out the mediator and moderator in a framework. The discussion of mediator or moderator could be interesting as they play a role in affecting the relationship between antecedents and outcomes. Hence, future scholars are suggested to include mediator and moderator in coming systematic literature review paper.

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Appendix 1: Summary of the names of the journals and year of publication of the included reviews

Journal Names	Quartile in Scopus	1991- 1995	1996- 2000	2001- 2005	2006- 2010	2011- 2015	2016- 2020	2021- 2025	Total
Academy of Management Journal	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Administrative Science Quarterly	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Annals of Regional Science	Q1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Applied Psychology	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Asia Pacific Journal of Management	Q1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Asia Pacific Management Review	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Business and Society	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Business Horizons	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Creativity and Innovation Management	Q1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
Cross Cultural and Strategic Management	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Data Base for Advances in Information Systems	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Education and Training	Q1	-	-	-	1	5	3	1	10
Emerging Markets Finance and Trade	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

Entrepreneurship and Regional Development	Q1	1	1	2	3	5	3	2	17
Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice	Q1	-	-	-	7	2	5	2	16
European Management Review	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
European Planning Studies	Q1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Family Business Review	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Industrial and Corporate Change	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Industrial Marketing Management	Q1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Industry and Innovation	Q1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
International Business Review	Q1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal	Q1	-	-	-	1	1	5	8	15
International Journal of Arts Management	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour & Research	Q1	-	1	-	4	10	11	-	26
International Journal of Gender and Entrepreneurship	Q1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
International Journal of Human Resource Management	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
International Journal of Management Education	Q1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3

International Journal of Managing Projects in Business	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
International Small Business Journal	Q1	-	-	-	5	3	7	-	15
Journal of Business Ethics	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Journal of Business Research	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	11
Journal of Business Venturing	Q1	1	3	4	5	7	10	-	30
Journal of Business Venturing Insights	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Journal of Economic Psychology	Q1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Journal of Entrepreneurship	Q1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Journal of Evolutionary Economics	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Journal of Family Business Management	Q1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Journal of Innovation and Knowledge	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Journal of International Entrepreneurship	Q1	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	6
Journal of Management	Q1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Journal of Management Studies	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Journal of Managerial Psychology	Q1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Journal of Marketing Education	Q1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Journal of Occupational Health Psychology	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Journal of Organizational Behavior	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Journal of Risk Research	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Journal of Rural Studies	Q1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development	Q1	-	-	1	6	4	2	2	15
Journal of Small Business Management	Q1	-	-	1	-	4	5	-	10
Journal of Technology Transfer	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	6
Journal of Travel Research	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Journal of Vocational Behavior	Q1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Journal of Vocational Education and Training	Q1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Journal of World Business	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Long Range Planning	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Management Decision	Q1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	4
Management Learning	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Organization Studies	Q1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Qualitative Report	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Regional Studies	Q1	-	-	1	-	-		-	1
Research Policy	Q1	-	-	2	1	-	2	2	7
Review of Managerial Science	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3

Service Industries Journal	Q1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Small Business Economics	Q1	-	-	2	2	6	7	-	17
Sociological Research Online	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
South Asian Journal of Business Studies	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal	Q1	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	6
Strategic Management Journal	Q1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Strategic Organization	Q1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sustainability (Switzerland)	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	13
Technological Forecasting and Social Change	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Technovation	Q1	-	-	2	-	-		-	2
Thunderbird International Business Review	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Venture Capital	Q1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Academy of Management Review	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Asian Economic Papers	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Business Strategy and the Environment	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Education Sciences	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Entrepreneurial Business and Economics Review	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
European Research on Management and Business Economics	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Financial Innovation	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Frontiers in Sociology	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Industry and Higher Education	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Innovation: Organization and Management	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
International Journal of Population Studies	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
International Small Business Journal: Researching Entrepreneurship	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Journal of Business and Industrial Marketing	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Journal of Business Venturing	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Journal of Higher Education Theory and Practice	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Journal of Management, Spirituality and Religion	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Journal of Small Business Strategy	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Journal of Sustainable Tourism	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Management (France)	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
New England Journal of Entrepreneurship	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Organizations and Markets in Emerging Economies	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Studies in Higher Education	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Prometheus: Critical Studies in Innovation	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
All Q1 Journals (103 listed journals)		2	8	21	53	71	120	75	350
Applied Economics	Q2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Baltic Journal of Management	Q2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Community Development Journal	Q2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Competitiveness Review	Q2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Empirical Research in Vocational Education and Training	Q2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Entrepreneurial Business and Economics Review	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Entrepreneurship Research Journal	Q2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Frontiers in Psychology	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Industry and Higher Education	Q2	-	-	1	2	6	5	-	14
International Journal of Entrepreneurial Venturing	Q2	-	-	-	-	3		-	3
International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business	Q2	-	-	-	6	7	3	1	17
International Journal of Technology Management	Q2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Journal of Consumer Marketing	Q2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Journal of Decision Systems	Q2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Journal of Education and Work	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Journal of Education for Business	Q2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Journal of Enterprising Communities	Q2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Journal of Entrepreneurship and Public Policy	Q2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Journal of High Technology Management Research	Q2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship	Q2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Journal of Management and Governance	Q2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Journal of Research in Marketing and Entrepreneurship	Q2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship	Q2	-	-	2	3	3	1	-	9
Journal of Small Business Strategy	Q2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Journal of the Knowledge Economy	Q2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Journalism and Mass Communication Educator	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
SAGE Open	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences	Q2	-	-	-	1	-		-	1
Technology Analysis and Strategic Management	Q2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Administrative Sciences	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Cogent Business and Management	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cogent Social Sciences	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cuadernos de Gestion	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Education in Medicine Journal	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Entrepreneurship Education	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Entrepreneurship Education and Pedagogy	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
International Journal of Finance and Economics	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Journal of Arts Management Law and Society	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Journal of Product Innovation Management	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Journal of Women's Entrepreneurship and Education	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Managerial and Decision Economics	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Quality and Quantity	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Regional Statistics	Q2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

All Q2 Journals (45 listed journals)		1	1	6	17	30	25	25	105
Academy of Entrepreneurship Journal	Q3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Africa Journal of Management	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Development and Learning in Organizations	Q3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Human Systems Management	Q3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
International Journal of Business and Globalisation	Q3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
International Journal of Business Excellence	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
International Journal of Entrepreneurship	Q3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3
International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation Management	Q3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
International Journal of Evidence Based Coaching and Mentoring	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
International Journal of Interdisciplinary Cultural Studies	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
International Journal of Knowledge Management Studies	Q3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
International Journal of Management and Enterprise Development	Q3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2

Journal for International Business and Entrepreneurship Development	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship	Q3	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	7
Journal of East-West Business	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Journal of Public and Nonprofit Affairs	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Journal of Technology Management and Innovation	Q3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Managerial and Decision Economics	Q3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Nankai Business Review International	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Polish Journal of Management Studies	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Prague Economic Papers	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Social Behavior and Personality	Q3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
Business: Theory and Practice	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Design Journal	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
International Journal of Organizational Analysis	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Organizational Research Methods	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Problems and Perspectives in Management	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Statisztikai Szemle	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tec Empresarial	Q3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
All Q3 Journals (30 listed journals)		0	0	1	8	13	18	14	54
Graziadio Business Report	Q4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
International Journal of Electronic Business	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
International Journal of Technoentrepreneurship	Q4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Journal of Applied Business Research	Q4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Journal of Business and Entrepreneurship	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
South African Journal of Business Management	Q4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Enterprise Development and Microfinance	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Innovation	Q4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
All Q4 Journals (6 listed journals)		0	0	0	1	3	4	2	10
TOTAL		3	9	28	79	117	167	116	519

Note: Journals without any assigned quartile were not included in this table (n=24)