

Chapter 11

Sports entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship in the Iberian Peninsula:

A bibliometric analysis

Alejandro Lara-Bocanegra

Departamento de Educación Física y Deporte, Universidad de Sevilla

Paloma Escamilla-Fajardo

Departamento de Educación Física y Deportiva, Universidad de Valencia

María Huertas González-Serrano

Departamento de Educación Física y Deportiva, Universidad de Valencia

María del Rocío Bohórquez

Departamento Psicología Social, Universidad de Sevilla

Moisés Grimaldi-Puyana

Departamento de Educación Física y Deporte, Universidad de Sevilla

Abstract.

Entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship in sport is one of the fastest growing areas of research in the sports sector, and therefore requires a greater focus on its evolution and development in the Iberian Peninsula. The aim of this chapter is to show the situation of research on entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship in sport in the Iberian Peninsula through a bibliometric study. A bibliometric analysis of the Web of Sciences (WoS) was carried out, firstly obtaining a total of 562 documents, which after analysis and screening (PRISMA), finally resulted in 51 articles (Spain and Portugal, as Gibraltar and Andorra did not yield any results). After analysis, the different articles were classified into five clusters: (1) Entrepreneurial education and entrepreneurial intentions in sport science students, (2) Entrepreneurial orientation and innovation as an antecedent or consequence in sport organisations, (3) Social entrepreneurship,

educational entrepreneurship and bibliometric analysis, (4) Sustainable sport entrepreneurship, and (5) Economics and entrepreneurship in sport. From a Spanish and Portuguese standpoint, entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship in the sport industry are still expanding, with a rise in scientific production just in recent years.

Key words: Sport Entrepreneurship, Sport Intrapreneurship, Sport, Web of Science, bibliometric analysis.

Introduction

The economic, political and social scenario has awakened interest in entrepreneurship and its stimulation as a fundamental way for the development of countries, self-employment and wealth creation (Sánchez-Oliver et al., 2019). However, the data from the latest Eurobarometer on entrepreneurship (Eurostat, 2018) show that European citizens would rather be employed by an organisation than start their own business (45.1%). At the other extreme, in countries such as the United States, citizens would rather be entrepreneurs than employees. (54.8%). There are also differences within the European Union (EU), Cyprus and Greece (66% and 60.3%, respectively) occupy the top positions in terms of entrepreneurial tendencies, while Slovakia (25.6%), Belgium (30%) and Spain (40.4%) are the countries with the lowest percentage of entrepreneurs. Thus, the European challenge is to promote entrepreneurship in all EU member states, for which it launched the Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme 2014-2020. This is a European Commission strategy that aims to provide economic, political and administrative support as an instrument to achieve economic and social growth through entrepreneurship. (European Commission, 2014).

Specifically, in the Iberian Peninsula the last economic crisis changed the social and economic paradigm, with Spain and Portugal leading the EU youth unemployment

rate (Eurostat, 2018; Ubierna-Gómez, 2015). Unemployment is a problem of structural imbalance, and one of the main challenges is the generation of youth employment and the improvement of their integration into the labour market. This is considered a priority in terms of public policies (Moreno-Mínguez, 2015). Thus, based on EU recommendations and with the aim of promoting entrepreneurship, the Spanish and Portuguese governments began to implement measures to stimulate growth and job creation, such as the 2020 Entrepreneurship Action Plan (Grimaldi-Puyana, 2017).

As a result of these policies, the number of people wishing to set up their own businesses increased in Spain up to 2018 (Moreno, 2018). As regards Portugal, there was a rise of 6.4% in this intention up to 2019, compared to the previous year. This growth dynamic has been constant since 2012, mainly encompassing tourism and catering (Teixeira & Forte, 2017).

The fitness and sports activity sector have become a very diverse business context, manifesting itself as a growing economic sector worldwide. The study and analysis of entrepreneurship within this sector is therefore an essential element. (Sánchez-Oliver et al. 2019). According to the Yearbook of Sports Statistics 2020 (MCD 2020), in recent years in Spain, there has been an increase in the number of companies in the sports sector dedicated to the management of facilities and/or activities of sports clubs or gyms (Sánchez-Oliver & Grimaldi-Puyana, 2017). This suggests that the number of entrepreneurs related to physical activity and sport has increased and that they in turn can play an important role in the economy and the creation of social value in addition to personal wealth (Ratten, 2012). It is in this sense that the concepts of entrepreneurship and intra-entrepreneurship in sport emerge. Both concepts have similar characteristics, such as the generation of creative and innovative projects/businesses/ideas. In the case of entrepreneurship, the subjects carry out these

projects/businesses/ideas on their own, seeking their own employment and establishing themselves as their own boss (e.g., subjects who decide to create their own business by setting up their own personal training centre, specifically in Spain, franchisees of the Sano Center). However, intrapreneurship is based on the generation of creative and innovative projects/businesses/ideas by employees of a given organisation, with the aim of its growth (e.g.: an employee of a sports centre detects the need for customers to be able to book group classes in advance from their homes, so he proposes to the organisation's management the creation and implementation of an App that presents different services, including the booking of group classes).

Faced with this economic and social challenge, science has a responsibility to respond to the knowledge and training needs of society, facilitating innovation and good practice (General Secretariat for Research, MICINN, 2021). Thus, determining the state of the art and the drivers of scientific knowledge in the different areas of entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship will be key to boosting knowledge and transfer in this area. It is not yet possible to determine this despite the interest in sport entrepreneurship having been reflected in some bibliometric studies (González-Serrano et al., 2020; González-Serrano et al., 2014; Pellegrini et al., 2020). No studies have been found that analyse how the scientific production of researchers from Spanish and Portuguese institutions has evolved, nor what their scientific contribution has been in this field of study. This information can contribute to understanding what factors stimulate sport entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship, and what policies are most appropriate to develop for its promotion. The aim of this chapter is to show the situation of research on entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship in sport in the Iberian Peninsula through a bibliometric study.

Method

Data collection

An advanced search was carried out in the Web of Sciences (WoS) using the topic (TS) as a search field. The TS field searches for terms in the title, abstract and keywords: (((entrepreneur*) OR (intrapreneur*)) AND ((fitness) OR (sport*) OR (physical activity))). The search was conducted on 29 April 2021. It is important to report the date of the search as the database is constantly changing and being updated (Liu et al., 2015).

The study was limited to research articles in the strict sense, including only original papers and reviews. The following types of documents were excluded: conference proceedings, editorial letters, book reviews, news and articles. The initial search retrieved a total of 562 documents. Subsequently, these documents were filtered by country (Spain and Portugal, as Gibraltar and Andorra yielded no results), resulting in 73 articles. These 73 articles were reviewed by the authors of the chapter, guiding their analysis. Articles that were eliminated were the result of the consensus of all the authors (triangulation). The PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) approach of Mother et al. (2009) was adopted. In the second step (screening), it was not necessary to eliminate any article, as the full text of all the articles identified was accessible. In the third step (eligibility), articles that did not meet the inclusion criteria (n=22) mentioned in Figure 1 were removed, resulting in a total of 51 articles. Finally, the selected articles were downloaded in plain text with data on the year of publication, authors, author affiliation, title, abstract, journal, subject area, references, and the number of citations.

[Figure 1 here]

Bibliometric analysis

After downloading the plain text data, duplicate records were checked and homogenised. One of the problems encountered was the existence of authors identifying themselves with different signatures. The total number of articles was reviewed to avoid duplications and errors, and to find missing data for some records (institutions, countries and year of publication). Subsequently, bibliometric analysis was carried out in two different stages. First, it was the basic bibliometric indices (number of articles published per year, per author, per institution, and per journal) was calculated using HistCite statistical software (version 2010.12.6; HistCite Software LLC, New York). HistCite does not only show quantitative indicators but also presents qualitative indicators: Total Global Citation Score (TGCS) which refers to the total number of citations that the selected articles have received in the entire WoS, and Local Global Citation Scores (TLGCS) which represents the number of citations that these articles have received in the WoS only for the articles selected in the specific analysis performed. Second, bibliographic coupling was performed to identify the different topics using the VOS viewer software. Bibliographic coupling measures the similarity between the two articles by identifying the number of references that they have in common. It is a suitable technique to do so since the number of references cited in the articles does not change over time, an aspect that would not be possible to control with co-occurrence analysis (Bartolacci et al., 2020). Therefore, it is useful for conducting systematic literature reviews (Caputo et al., 2018). For the correct interpretation of these network maps, it is necessary to consider that each cluster is related to a colour. The darker the colour of the cluster, the higher the cluster density. In addition, the distance

of the articles should be considered as an indication of the relationship between the other cited references. Regarding the size of the vertices, these represent the number of citations received, the more citations, the larger the size. In this case, the three most cited articles in each cluster (larger vertices) were analysed in more detail.

Main Findings

Basic indicators. The 51 articles analysed were published by 86 authors from 19 institutions. Table 1 shows the authors with the highest number of publications, the number of citations received within the search performed (LCS), the number of total citations received (GCS) and the result between the total number of citations and the total number of articles published (GCS/No). The author with the most published articles on sport entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship is Calabuig with 16 articles, followed by González-Serrano, with 15 articles, and Crespo and Escamilla-Fajardo with 11 articles (Table 1). On the other hand, considering the number of citations received, the range oscillates between 4.88 and 0. Considering the above, the authors who have received the highest number of citations (GCS) in WoS are Calabuig (GCS=78), Crespo (GCS= 73) and Ferreira (GCS= 69) (Table 1).

[Table 1 here]

Chronological evolution of published articles. Looking at the chronological evolution of the articles selected (see Figure 2), scientific production begins in 2013 with only one article. Between 2014 and 2017, a maximum of four articles per year was not exceeded, while between 2018 and 2020, there was an increase in scientific production, reaching its highest peak in 2020 with twelve publications. With regard to

2021, due to the periods of information collection, the data collected are incomplete, with eight publications in this regard. If we look at the total number of citations received by these papers, we can see that the highest number of citations was obtained between 2015 and 2018.

[Figure 2 here]

Institutions of the authors. Regarding the origin of the institutions and considering those that present at least two papers, we can indicate that Spain has six institutions involved in entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship research (Univ. Valencia, Univ. Seville, Univ. Católica Valencia, Univ. Castilla La Mancha, Univ. Granada and Univ. Internacional Valencia), while Portugal has two (Universidade de Beira Interior and UTAD University). Similarly, if we look at the institutions with the highest number of published articles, it should be highlighted the University of Valencia, with thirty published articles; the University of Seville, with ten published articles; the University of Beira Interior, with seven published articles; and the Catholic University of Valencia, with six published works. The remaining institutions contribute one or two published articles (see Figure 3).

[Figure 3 here]

Countries. As can be seen in Figure 4, both countries of the Iberian Peninsula are highly collaborative. The networks of collaborations with other countries are diverse, which shows that researchers from Spanish and Portuguese institutions tend to collaborate with academics from other countries to develop their research. In addition, it

is worth noting that the most consolidated collaboration networks are between Portugal and Australia, and between Spain and Chile, Australia, and Lithuania.

[Figure 4 here]

Journals. Considering the journals with the highest number of published articles, Sustainability stands out with seven published articles and a total of six citations in the WoS, and the International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal with five articles and a total of 56 citations in the WoS (Table 2). However, if the number of citations, rather than the total number of published articles, is taken into account, the International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal is in first place with 56 citations in the WoS and 21.29% of the GCS (56/263), then comes the Journal of Business Research with 31 GCS, and the International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics with 30 citations in WoS.

[Table 2 here]

Bibliographic coupling: A thematic analysis. The bibliographic coupling technique is used to group the search documents by topic or area within the research field. A total of 51 papers were identified for this analysis, with no minimum citation limit. However, only 49 articles were related to each other. These articles were grouped into five clusters that were identified as Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, and Purple

[Figure 5 here]

Red Cluster (108 citations, 17 articles): Entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurial intentions in sport science students

This cluster is the largest of the five clusters and is composed of 17 articles. These articles have so far received a total of 108 citations. The subject matter of these articles relates to entrepreneurial education and entrepreneurial intentions (cognitive

approach), in most cases using sport science students at the university level. However, only one article on intrapreneurship has been identified within the cluster.

One of the most relevant articles in this cluster is from Paco et al. (2015) with a total of 45 citations. These authors compared the psychological and behavioural factors related to the entrepreneurship of girls attending a business school and boys attending a sports school. The results showed that boys in the sports school, despite not receiving an entrepreneurial education, had higher entrepreneurial intentions. Along the same lines, another of the most cited articles in this cluster (12 citations) also highlights the hidden potential of sport science students compared to students in other fields of study. (Teixeira & Forte, 2017).

On the other hand, focusing specifically on the predictor variables of the entrepreneurial intentions of university students of sports science, González-Serrano et al. (2017) analysed the internal and external factors that affect the entrepreneurial intentions of these students in Spain. They concluded that both perceived entrepreneurial capacities to create an enterprise and perceived entrepreneurial capacity to become an entrepreneur are important for entrepreneurial intentions and that entrepreneurial education positively affects these variables. A few years later, González-Serrano et al. (2018) analysed the predictor variables of entrepreneurial intentions, but from a multicultural approach, with university students of sport sciences from Spain and Lithuania. The results showed differences in entrepreneurial variables and predictors of entrepreneurial intentions, highlighting that Lithuanian sports science students have a greater predisposition towards entrepreneurship.

Green cluster (58 citations, 15 articles): Entrepreneurial orientation and innovation as an antecedent or consequence in sports organisations.

This cluster, consisting of 15 articles, is the second largest of the five clusters. These articles have until now received a total of 58 citations. This cluster is related to entrepreneurial orientation and innovation as an antecedent of the final performance of sport organisations, in most cases sport clubs, and also as a consequence of organisational variables studied in the academic literature.

The most cited article is Núñez-Pomar et al. (2016) with a total of 31 citations. The authors analysed the relationship of entrepreneurial orientation (EO), organisational size and economic performance of private Spanish sports companies through the use of fsQCA. The results showed that EO is not a sufficient condition for high performance in large sports companies, but it is in small sports companies. In this case, EO is analysed as an antecedent of financial performance. Along the same lines, another of the articles in this cluster with the highest number of citations (6), analyses the relationship between EO and social performance in Spanish sports clubs. In addition, they considered the effect of management variables such as type of financing and level of competition on this relationship. According to the results obtained, there is a positive direct effect between EO (in a multidimensional way) and social performance. Clubs with a higher level of competition and public funding obtained higher levels of prediction of social performance (Núñez-Pomar et al., 2020).

In the same cluster there is also an article that analyses innovation as a consequence of organisational climate depending on the maximum level of competition of the sports club. According to the results obtained, the dimensions of training and motivation are those that show a greater prediction of innovation both for sports clubs at the international-national level of competition and for sports clubs at the regional-local level of competition (Escamilla-Fajardo et al., 2019). On the other hand, another of the most cited articles in the cluster is that of Miragaia et al. (2019), who analyse the

relationship between the financial stability of European professional football teams and their final performance from an entrepreneurial perspective. The results show that only 10 of the 15 teams analysed were efficient, proposing practical implications based on innovation and proactivity in order to improve their situation.

Blue cluster (48 citations, 8 articles): Social entrepreneurship, education entrepreneurship and bibliometric analysis

This cluster is composed of eight articles, being the third largest of the five, and having received a total of 48 citations so far. This cluster presents a double topic. On the one hand, it focuses on social entrepreneurship in sport and its repercussions in the educational field, and on the other hand, it presents different bibliometric reviews that try to shed light on the current situation of entrepreneurship in sport. On this occasion, no articles related to intrapreneurship in sport are presented.

The article with the highest number of citations in this cluster is Miragaia et al. (2017), with a total of 18 citations. Social entrepreneurship and actions linked to corporate social responsibility (hereafter CSR) policies are booming, so much so that Miragaia et al. (2017) find that sponsorship of a social cause and participation in social sporting events influence the motivational development and increased productivity of employees in these organisations. The main drivers for sponsorship of sport events are: customer loyalty and employee motivation, reputation and social networks, innovation and opportunity, and CSR. In this same line of work on sporting events in the community, Miragaia et al. (2018) present a study linked to the motivation presented by both teachers and students, from university studies in Sports Sciences, when it comes to getting involved voluntarily in the development of an event of these characteristics. These authors indicate that students seek to gain experience for future jobs, while teachers try to help others and contribute to the good of society (Miragaia et al., 2018).

Closely linked to the field of education and the promotion of entrepreneurship from the university are the works of Miragaia et al. (2018) and García-Fernández et al. (2017), as the latter presents an educational innovation through which entrepreneurship strategies that promote physical activity and that have the use of gamification through the creation of mobile applications in common are linked.

On the other hand, focusing all the attention on the global state of entrepreneurship in sport in the scientific literature, the work of González-Serrano et al. (2020) is presented, with a total of 15 citations for now. This article presents the specific situation of entrepreneurship in sport in the Web of Science and its different underlying themes, carrying out an analysis of coincidence between authors, citations and keywords, as well as a thematic analysis.

Yellow cluster (3 citations, 4 articles): Sustainable Sport Entrepreneurship

This cluster, composed of four articles, has received a total of three citations so far. The topic of this cluster is linked to sustainable entrepreneurship in sport, addressing it from different perspectives. On this occasion, all the citations in this cluster are attributed to the same article, of Calabuig et al. (2021).

In this sense, the authors present the current situation of entrepreneurial ecosystems, both at a generic level and linked to the world of sport, through a bibliometric analysis of WoS publications. This construct is presented as a novel, current and growing topic, but which is not very well developed in the field of sport.

Another underdeveloped but booming field is sustainable entrepreneurship in sport (González-Serrano et al., 2020). These authors identified mega sport events and sustainability as the sub-area of greatest development or research, followed by sport innovation oriented towards inclusion. Furthermore, it is important to note that although sustainable entrepreneurship and innovation in sport is an underdeveloped field, it has a

promising future in the industry. Linked to this thematic line could adhere the article by Pérez-Villalba et al. (2018), where the main legal forms used by sport entrepreneurs are presented. This work indicates that although the legal form of cooperatives is the one that could have the greatest transfer of democratic values from sports clubs, it is not widespread among Spanish entrepreneurs.

Purple cluster (24 citations, 3 articles): Economics and entrepreneurship in sport

This cluster, consisting of three articles, is the smallest of the five, but has received a total of 24 citations. The subject matter of these articles is linked to economics and its relation to entrepreneurship in sport. No articles on intrapreneurship have been identified within the cluster.

The most cited article in this cluster is Blanco-Mesa et al.'s (2018) with a total of 16 citations. This article aims to explain how the economic environment and logical reasoning guide the decision-making process for the start-up of a new business by potential entrepreneurs through a case study demonstrating transfer from theory to practice. This could help potential investors and entrepreneurs to make a decision based on their preferences.

The second article with the most citations in this cluster is Franco and Pessoa (2014), with 8 in total. This work points out that university sports alliances can be understood as collaborative entrepreneurship, in that they unite the interests of different institutions in the realisation of common projects of value and social intervention, helping universities to integrate and open up to society.

The last article in this cluster outlines the determinants of investment by fitness SMEs in Portugal (Nunes et al., 2013). In this regard, growth opportunities and government subsidies are positive determinants of investment in Portuguese fitness SMEs, while the 2008 financial crisis had a negative influence on investment.

Discussion and conclusions

The results of this study provide a holistic view of the current state, evolution and trends of the research in sport entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship conducted by researchers from Spanish and Portuguese universities. In addition to the identification of the number of publications, relevant authors, institutions, types of journals and collaborations by country, the most interesting finding of this study is the identification and analysis of five thematic areas. The findings of this study contribute to providing new insights about the areas of entrepreneurship that attract the interest of researchers in Spain and Portugal. It also identifies how these researchers have contributed to the development of the field of study. In addition, these findings contribute to identifying research niches and possible collaborations that can be established with researchers in other countries.

Considering the results obtained in terms of basic bibliometric indicators, regarding authorship, 9 of the 11 authors with the highest number of related publications are from Spain. In the same line, looking at the institutions with more than two published papers, six of them are Spanish and two Portuguese. These data are in line with some previous bibliometric studies on sport entrepreneurship (González-Serrano et al., 2020; Pellegrini, Rialti et al., 2020). However, although researchers from Spain and Portugal typically collaborate, no collaborations have been found between them in this particular area of study. Most of these collaborations are with researchers outside Europe. Australian universities are the one that shows the largest number of scientific productions on this subject. Australia is also the place where one of the leading authors in this field of study works (González-Serrano et al., 2014).

As for the thematic areas obtained, while other previous studies identified three (González-Serrano et al., 2020) and four thematic areas (Pellegrini et al., 2020), the

current study reveals five, highlighting how the growth of this field of study is generating a diversification of them. Firstly, great importance has been given to the analysis of entrepreneurial intentions and the entrepreneurial attitude of university students related to physical activity and sport from a cognitive perspective, focusing the study on the factors that explain the entrepreneurial intentions of these students (e.g., do Paco et al., 2015; González-Serrano et al., 2018). In fact, this has been the thematic cluster with the highest scientific production by these authors, as well as the one most cited. Therefore, researchers from Spanish and Portuguese institutions are making a great visible contribution within this thematic area of study. However, analysing the field of sport entrepreneurship at a global level, this is the topic on which the least amount of research, and therefore citations, has been generated (Pellegrini et al., 2020).

On the other hand, entrepreneurial orientation and innovation have been approached from the organisational sphere as both antecedents and consequences. This is the second thematic area where these researchers from the Iberian Peninsula have contributed the most, and it is also the second with the greatest impact in terms of the number of citations received. This line of study has highlighted the variables that can condition an organisation's entrepreneurship (Escamilla et al., 2019), and to what extent an organisation's entrepreneurship predicts its final performance. The latter has been addressed from economic (Núñez et al., 2016) and social (Núñez et al., 2020) perspectives. Compared to the field of sport entrepreneurship globally, this area could be framed as a sub-area of the third or fourth cluster with the highest number of publications and citations of the article by Pellegrini et al. (2020), related to the environmental conditions and factors that promote sport entrepreneurship or the social role of sport entrepreneurship. However, it could already be considered a specific and independent area of study.

On the other hand, the social aspect that characterises sport has also generated growing interest in recent years from an entrepreneurial perspective. So important has this boom been that it has given rise to a specific thematic area in the results of this bibliometric analysis, becoming the third cluster to which peninsular researchers have contributed the most, with a high number of citations. This cluster analyses the motivation felt by employees of an organisation or sports science students to participate and collaborate in sporting events that develop actions linked to Corporate Social Responsibility policies (Miragaia et al., 2017, 2018). In this sense, the drivers of the sport marketing and sponsorship of events of these characteristics, and the strategies to encourage intentions to voluntarily participate in the planning and development of this type of events by teachers are analysed in more detail. This cluster may constitute a sub-cluster within the second most developed cluster in terms of number of publications - but not number of citations - of Pellegrini et al.'s (2020) article, related to the social role of entrepreneurship and its implications. However, it seems to be a topic more related to intra-sport entrepreneurship, a field of study that is still in its infancy in the area of sport and on which more research is needed.

Another thematic area is more broadly related to sport economics and entrepreneurship, assessing its context. Although there are few studies in this cluster, its impact in terms of number of citations is quite high. It is therefore a field of study yet to be developed. Within it, the analysis of the influence of the external and internal environment on the decision-making mechanism when creating an organisation or company stands out (Blanco-Mesa et al, 2018). Along the same lines, it analyses the factors of the external and internal environment that intervene in investment in small and medium-sized organisations in the fitness sector (Nunes et al, 2013). The changing and dynamic environment and its perception can often have a broad impact on decisions

and thus on the final performance of the organisation. This topic corresponds to the second most cited theme of Pellegrini et al.'s (2020) article, related to environmental factors and conditions influencing sport entrepreneurship. As the findings of the present study show, although it is composed of fewer articles, the impact of this topic is quite high in terms of number of citations.

Finally, another area that is attracting the interest of researchers and is currently of relevance is sustainability in sport entrepreneurship. This may be due to the development of the Sustainable Development Goals for the 2030 agenda. This field of study can be considered an underdeveloped field as only 3 papers have been published and they have received few citations. However, in the Spanish and Portuguese context, bibliometric studies have been developed that offer a broad overview of the state of knowledge (González-Serrano et al., 2020), and which can serve as a reference to lay the foundations for future studies within this field.

Finally, there are also studies within the search that focus on the legal figure of the cooperative as a type of organisation that is not very popular among Spanish entrepreneurs (Pérez-Villalba et al., 2018). The number of citations is quite limited, but its relevance is expected to increase in the coming years. Unlike previous bibliometric studies on sport entrepreneurship (González-Serrano et al., 2020; Pellegrini et al., 2020), this is a new subject of study.

To conclude the analysis of the contribution of researchers in the Iberian Peninsula to the development of the sport entrepreneurship field, it is necessary to mention that most of the studies in this search are empirical, and therefore there are few studies that discuss theory or conceptual matters. This is a positive aspect, as previous studies had pointed out the need for more empirical studies on sport entrepreneurship to contribute to the development of this field of study (González-Serrano et al., 2020).

Furthermore, entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship in the sport sector from a Spanish and Portuguese perspective are still booming, with an increase in scientific production only in recent years. These findings are in line with previous bibliometric studies (González-Serrano et al., 2014; Pellegrini et al., 2020). Therefore, it can be considered that researchers in Spain and Portugal are contributing greatly to the field of study of sport entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship, one that is still in an incipient state, but which presents ample possibilities for study, analysis and research. Specifically, the development of studies on intrapreneurship in sport and the generation of collaborative networks between researchers from these two countries are two of the future challenges of this scientific community.

One of the main limitations of the present study is related to the exclusive use of the WoS as a source of information, despite the fact that it is considered in previous studies as the most reliable source (Skute, 2019). Important articles may have been omitted. On the other hand, the results of this search have been analysed qualitatively (basic bibliometric data) and quantitatively (thematic cluster analysis). However, a more comprehensive analysis such as a systematic review can be carried out in order to extend the information provided.

A future line of research could be to focus on broadening the theoretical implications of the empirical studies, as most of them only have practical and managerial implications. Furthermore, it might be interesting to extend the theoretical scientific production, including the conceptual development and relationships between entrepreneurial and intra-entrepreneurial constructs in the field of sport.

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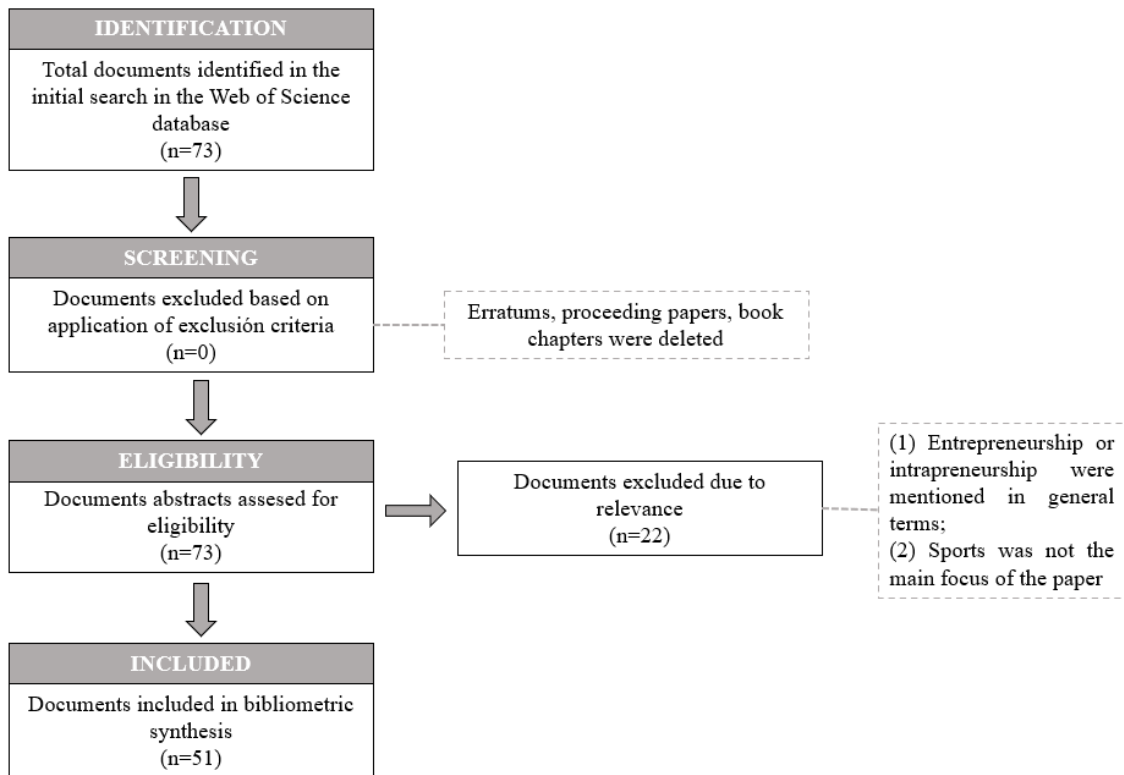


Figure 1.

PRISMA diagram detailing the steps followed to select documents (Own elaboration).

[Alt Text] Figure showing all the steps indicated by PRISMA and followed to select the documents analyzed in this study.

Table 1.

Authors with the highest number of publications in the search (≥ 4)

Authors	Affiliation	No	LCS	GCS	GCS/No
Calabuig F	Universitat de València	16	1	78	4.88
González-Serrano MH	Universitat de València	15	1	58	3.87
Crespo J	Universitat de València	11	0	73	6.64
Escamilla-Fajardo P	Universidad Católica de Valencia	11	0	19	1.80
Núñez-Pomar JM	Universitat de València	10	0	49	4.90
Prado-Gasco VJ	Universitat de València	5	0	42	8.40
Ratten V	La Trobe University	5	9	34	6.80
Gomez-Tafalla AM	Universitat de València	4	1	5	1.25
Grimaldi-Puyana M	Universidad de Sevilla	4	0	4	1.00
Sánchez-Oliver AJ	Universidad de Sevilla	4	1	5	1.25
Valantine I	Lithuanian Sports University	4	0	16	4.00

Note: No: number of articles; LCS: local citations score; GCS: global citations score.
(Own elaboration).

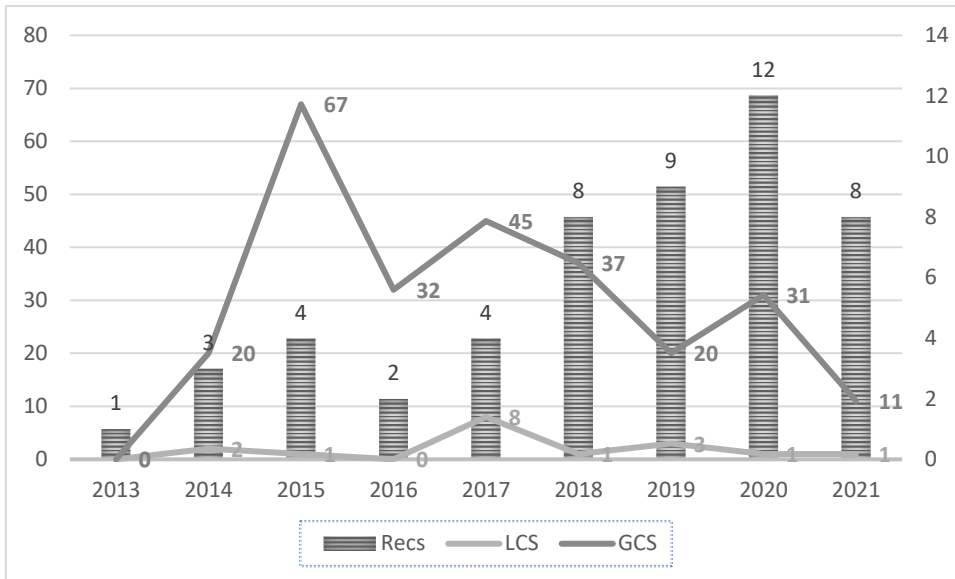


Figure 2.

Chronological evolution of the number of publications and citations received (Own elaboration).

[Alt Text] Figure showing the chronological evolution of publications and citations of works related to sports entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship in Spain and Portugal.

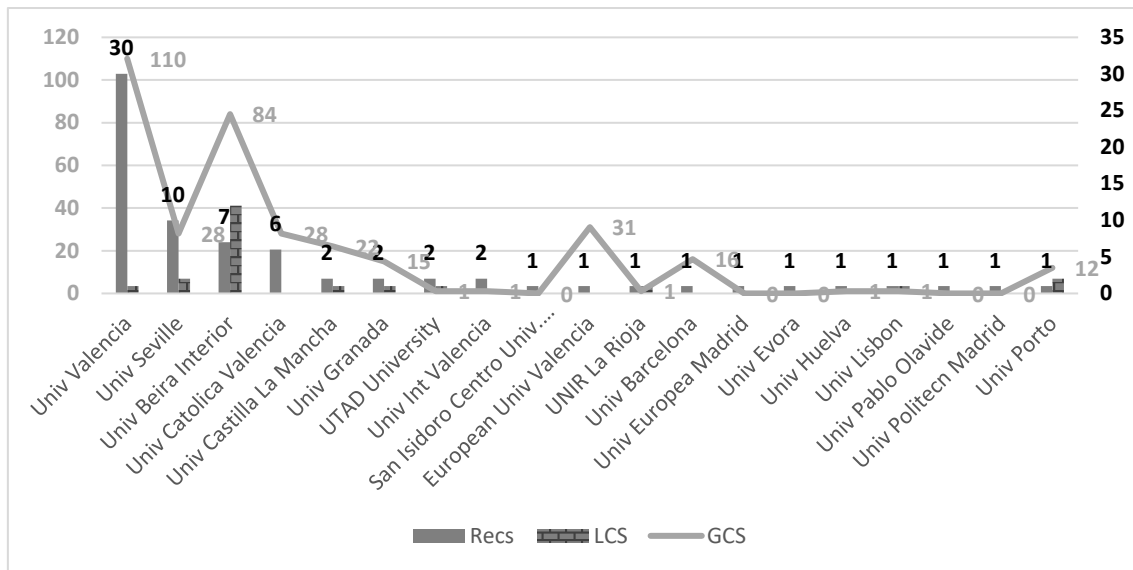


Figure 3

Articles published by institutions in Spain and Portugal (Own elaboration).

[Alt Text] Figure showing the origin of the articles related to entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship in sport in Spain and Portugal, according to the reference universities of the first author of the studies.

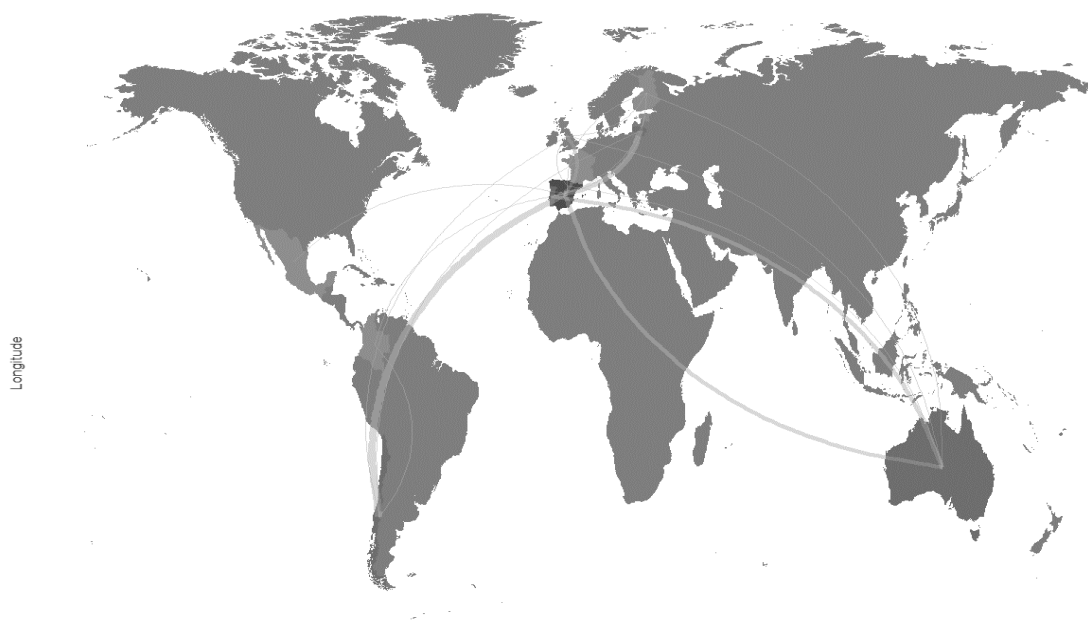


Figure 4.

Collaboration networks between researchers in the countries of the Iberian Peninsula (Own elaboration).

[Alt Text] Figure showing the existing collaboration networks between Spain and Portugal with other countries around the world, showing that there is a wide interaction of researchers in this field with other researchers in the rest of the world.

Table 2

Main journals (≥ 2 articles)

Journal	No.	LCS	GCS
Sustainability	7	0	6
International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal	5	0	56
Journal of Entrepreneurship and Public Policy	5	3	13
Materiales para la Historia del Deporte	5	0	2
Sport in Society	4	0	18
Education and Training	2	1	18
European Journal of International Management	2	0	0
International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics	2	6	30
Technological and Economic Development of Economy	2	0	16

Note: No.: number of articles; LCS: local citations score; GCS: global citations score; SJR: Scimago Journal Rank; IF: Impact Factor; HI: h-index. (Own elaboration).

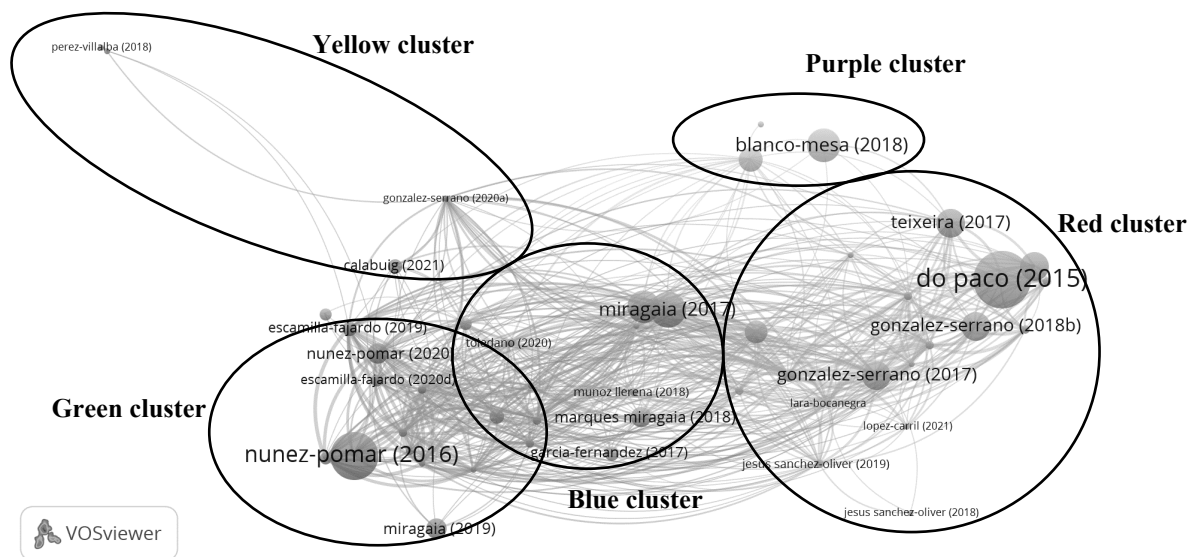


Figure 5.

Bibliographic coupling documents (Own elaboration: Elaborated using VOSviewer).

[Alt Text] Figure showing the citation networks between different researchers in Spain and Portugal according to different topics of study in sports entrepreneurship and intrapreneurship.