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A Bibliometric Study on the Rise of Disability Entrepreneurship Research

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Abstract

This paper aims to systematically examine the intellectual structure, publication trends, and thematic evolution within the field of disability entrepreneurship. Despite growing scholarly interest, research in this area remains fragmented across disciplines and lacks a consolidated overview. By conducting comprehensive bibliometric analysis, this study aims to map the development of this emerging field, identify its key contributors, sources, and thematic directions, and support future academic, policy, and practice developments. The study employs a hybrid approach that combines systematic literature review and bibliometric analysis. A total of 276 peer-reviewed documents were published between 1959 and 2025. Note that data cleaning and harmonization were conducted using OpenRefine, biblioMagika, and Biblioshiny to ensure consistency and accuracy. The analysis involved performance metrics and science mapping, including citation analysis, co-authorship networks, and keyword co-occurrence. The bibliometric analysis uncovered several important trends in the development of disability entrepreneurship. The results show a significant increase in scholarly output and influence since 2015, indicating a maturation of the research domain. Most studies related to the research domain were conducted in the United States. The analysis reveals dominant themes related to social inclusion, rehabilitation, and inclusive entrepreneurship. It identifies underexplored areas, such as technological enablers and policy support mechanisms for entrepreneurs with disabilities. The study is limited by its reliance on a single database and title-only search, which may exclude relevant but less explicitly titled research. Future studies could integrate other databases and broader search strategies. Nevertheless, this study provides a valuable roadmap for researchers and policymakers aiming to support disability entrepreneurship through targeted interventions and evidence-based strategies. This paper is the first to provide comprehensive bibliometric mapping of research on disability entrepreneurship. Its originality lies in revealing the field's evolution, key intellectual contributors, and knowledge gaps using a rigorous and transparent methodological framework. The findings offer foundational insights to guide scholarly inquiry and policy design inclusive entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Disable; entrepreneur; bibliometric analysis; biblioMagika

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1. Introduction

In recent years, there has been an increasing awareness of the socio-economic exclusion of people with disabilities, specifically in relation to entrepreneurship. Traditional corporate work structures often exclude individuals with disabilities due to ongoing socio-economic and systemic barriers, as well as attitudinal and environmental barriers (Kulkarni & Lengnick-Hall, 2014). Consequently, entrepreneurship emerges as a viable avenue for economic empowerment and social inclusion. As de-fined by Kašperová (2021), disabled entrepreneurs are self-employed or business owners with long-term impairments or health conditions. Despite the unique nature of disability entrepreneurship, its academic study remains under-researched and unevenly studied. Disability entrepreneurship has traditionally occupied a pivotal intersection between disability studies, entrepreneurship, and social inclusion. In these combinations of topics, disability entrepreneurship has often been pushed to the periphery of research attention. Over the past few years, this theme has evolved into a more structured field, as evidenced by the recent surge of scholarly attention to its visible, theoretical, and empirical developments (Maritz & Laferri-ere, 2016). Despite recent developments, there has been no concerted effort to systematically study the intellectual structure, themes developed, and influential literature within this new field of inquiry. This paper addresses this gap with a bibliometric study of the disability entrepreneurship literature. Bibliometric approaches provide a powerful method for identifying patterns within academic publishing, assessing the productivity of highly productive authors and institutions, and analysing the evolution of themes and topics in a field over time (Donthu et al., 2021). This study builds on these methods to bring structure to a field that is both timely and unexplored, ultimately informing future re-search, policy, and practice.

1.1. Problem Statements

Although disability entrepreneurship is gaining recognition as a vital area of inquiry, existing literature is dispersed across multiple disciplines, including disability studies, entrepreneurship, and social policy (Kitching, 2014; Pagán, 2020). This fragmentation makes it difficult to assess the field's intellectual structure, influential works, and emerging trends. Additionally, while bibliometric analyses have been widely used to map research trends in entrepreneurship (Goyal & Kumar, 2021), few studies have systematically examined the field of disability entrepreneurship. This gap limits policy makers, researchers, and practitioners in developing evidence-based strategies to support entrepreneurs with disabilities.

1.2. Objectives/aims of the paper

This study employs a bibliometric analysis to systematically examine the growth and structure of research on disability entrepreneurship. Specifically, the paper aims to:

1. Identify the key trends in disability entrepreneurship research publications, citations, and leading researchers.
2. Map the intellectual structure of the field by analyzing co-citation networks and keyword co-occurrences.
3. Explore new themes and gaps to help future research and policy changes.

1.3. Research questions

To achieve these objectives, the study addresses the following research questions:

1. How has disability entrepreneurship research evolved in terms of publication trends, influential journals, and geographic distribution?

2. What is the intellectual structure of disability entrepreneurship research as revealed by co-citation and keyword co-occurrence analyses?
3. What underexplored areas in disability entrepreneurship research require further scholarly attention?

1.4. Literature Review

A systematic literature review enables researchers to track the evolution of a concept over time, providing insights into how constructs such as entrepreneurship and disability have developed in scholarly discourse and practice (Zoller and Muldoon, 2020). Over the past three decades, interest in inclusive and socially oriented entrepreneurship, particularly among marginalized groups such as individuals with disabilities, has steadily increased. This study adopts an integrative approach, combining systematic literature reviews and bibliometric analyses to examine the intellectual structure, thematic trends, and emerging research fronts in the field of entrepreneurship among people with disabilities. A systematic literature review serves as a cornerstone of the scientific process by taking stock of existing knowledge, generating new insights, formulating novel research questions (Creswell and Poth, 2016), and making meaningful contributions to the advancement of a research domain (Tranfield et al., 2003). It also benefits from methodological transparency, as it is guided by clearly defined and replicable procedures (Lim and Weissmann, 2023).

Nevertheless, due to its qualitative and interpretive nature, the systematic literature review is susceptible to interpretation bias (MacCoun, 1998), particularly in fields where conceptual boundaries are fluid and complex. This bias, however, can be minimized through procedural rigor, transparency, and clarity in the review process (Boubaker et al., 2023). In contrast, the quantitative orientation of bibliometrics provides a complementary perspective that helps mitigate such bias by offering objective measurements of scholarly output, influence, and network relationships (Boubaker et al., 2023). As such, the use of bibliometric techniques has proven essential for generating a comprehensive, data-driven understanding of the evolving research landscape on entrepreneurship and disability. This hybrid review model, which integrates systematic and bibliometric methods, has gained wide recognition and adoption in the academic community for its robustness and analytical depth (Boubaker et al., 2023; Sureka et al., 2022; Tomar et al., 2021).

The data for this review were extracted following Tranfield et al.'s (2003) systematic approach, ensuring legitimacy, transparency, and reproducibility throughout the process. One of the central challenges in conducting a rigorous literature review lies in identifying keywords that effectively retrieve relevant scholarly work from scientific databases (Aveyard, 2014). To address this, we examined prior review articles within the broader fields of entrepreneurship and inclusive entrepreneurship (Aparicio et al., 2019; Fellnhofer, 2019; Naia et al., 2015; Viebig, 2022) to identify established keyword structures and search strategies.

For this study, the keywords were designed to reflect the intersectional focus on entrepreneurship and disability. We centred our search around the core terms "entrepreneurship" and "disability," incorporating relevant synonyms and variants for both constructs. The final Boolean search string used in the title field was:

("entrepreneur" OR "entrepreneurs" OR "entrepreneurship" OR "business" OR "businesses") AND ("disable" OR "disabled" OR "disability" OR "disabilities").

This combination enabled the comprehensive retrieval of literature that directly addressed both themes within article titles, thereby enhancing topical specificity.

The initial search was conducted using the Scopus database, given its wide coverage of peer-reviewed academic literature. This search yielded a total of 276 documents. To ensure the quality and scholarly rigor of the review, the dataset was refined by excluding non-peer-reviewed documents, such as editorials, notes, and letters, while retaining only articles, reviews, book chapters, and conference papers. Unlike prior studies that focused narrowly on disciplinary silos, this review imposed no subject area restrictions, allowing for an inclusive and interdisciplinary exploration of the topic. The broad scope reflects the multifaceted nature of entrepreneurship and disability research, which spans fields such as business, social sciences, education, health, and public policy.

Figure 1 provides a detailed overview of the data retrieval and screening process, outlining each stage from initial identification to final inclusion in the bibliometric analysis.

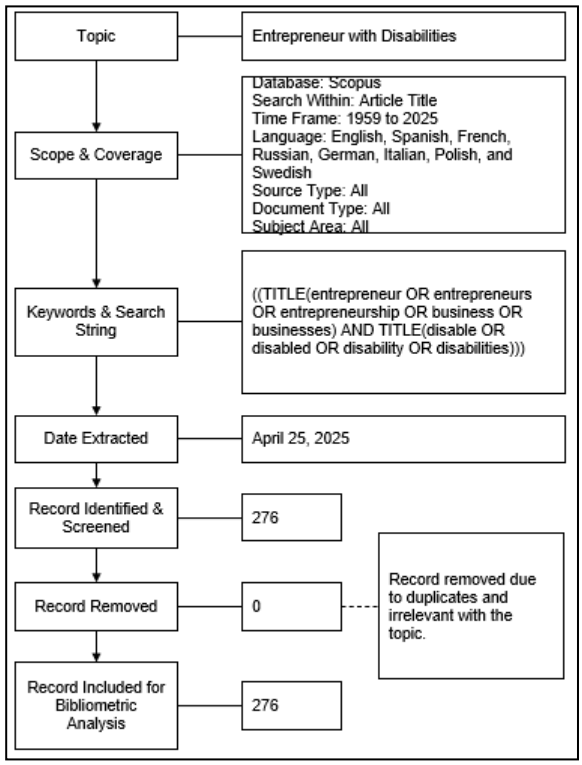

Figure 1: Flow Diagram of the Search Strategy
Source: Punj et al. (2021), Moher et al. (2009)

This structured approach adheres to established bibliometric and systematic review protocols, ensuring transparency, reproducibility, and methodological rigor in the identification and screening of relevant literature.

The process begins with the identification of the topic, which in this study focuses specifically on entrepreneurs with disabilities. This topic defines the conceptual boundaries of the analysis and informs the subsequent stages of the literature search and screening.

The scope and coverage of the data collection are outlined in the second stage. The literature was sourced exclusively from the Scopus database, chosen for its comprehensive indexing of peer-reviewed journals and interdisciplinary breadth. Consequently, the search was conducted within the article title field to maximize precision and thematic relevance. The time frame spans from 1959 to 2025, encompassing over six decades of research activity. To enhance inclusivity and mitigate language bias, the search included articles written in eight languages: English, Spanish, French, Russian, German, Italian, Polish, and Swedish. No restrictions were applied to source type, document type, or subject area, ensuring a wide-ranging dataset across disciplines.

The third stage details the keywords and search string used to retrieve the relevant publications using “The Boolean search string” as detailed below:

((TITLE(entrepreneur OR entrepreneurs OR entrepreneurship OR business OR businesses) AND TITLE(disable OR disabled OR disability OR disabilities)))

The search was constructed to capture publications explicitly addressing both entrepreneurship and disability in their titles, ensuring topical precision. The data extraction date is recorded as April 25, 2025, indicating the point at which the dataset was finalized for analysis.

In the subsequent step, 276 records were identified and screened based on title-level relevance. These records were assessed for duplication and topical alignment. Interestingly, no records were removed at this stage, as no duplicates or irrelevant entries were found. This outcome suggests a well-targeted search strategy that produced a clean and thematically consistent dataset. Finally, a total of 276 records were retained and included in the bibliometric analysis. These records form the empirical foundation for the performance and science mapping analyses conducted in the subsequent phases of the study.

1.5 Historical Development

Research on disability entrepreneurship has grown a lot over the last two decades, moving from a minor topic to a more established field. Early work in the late 1990s and early 2000s often viewed entrepreneurship as part of rehabilitation or supported employment, as seen in studies like Walk (1999) and Green (2000), and helped show how entrepreneurship could support economic and social empowerment for people with disabilities. In the 2010s, the field expanded with the rise of social entrepreneurship, emphasizing how entrepreneurship can help overcome employment barriers, build independence, and support community development, in line with global inclusion goals such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals. More recently, researchers have introduced new theories (such as institutional theory and social capital) to explain how environments and networks shape opportunities, and methods have become more diverse, moving beyond mainly qualitative case studies to include mixed methods and bibliometric approaches supported by tools like network mapping and text mining. Current studies also highlight the role of technology and digital innovation, as well as intersectionality, showing that the field is maturing and increasingly focused on both economic participation and broader social inclusion and policy change.

1.6 Recent Development

Recent years have seen disability entrepreneurship research move in exciting new directions. Scholars are increasingly studying how digital tools, assistive technologies, and online platforms help people with disabilities start and grow businesses, breaking down traditional barriers and opening new markets. This shift has also led to increased research on entrepreneurship in diverse settings, including healthcare, education, and rural communities. New theories have emerged to explain these changes. Models such as the Extended Technology Acceptance Model and the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology are now utilized to understand how individuals with disabilities adopt new technologies and integrate them into their work. These perspectives are often combined with social and institutional theories to better capture the social and environmental factors that shape entrepreneurial success. Methodologically, the field is moving beyond simple case studies. Increasingly, researchers are employing mixed methods, combining interviews and surveys with advanced techniques such as machine learning and text analysis to uncover new patterns and trends. Some are even using experiments to test what support programs work best. These developments point toward a future where research is more data-driven, inclusive, and practical. By adopting these new approaches, scholars can offer stronger guidance for policy and practice, helping create more accessible and supportive environments for entrepreneurs with disabilities worldwide.

1.7 Theoretical anchoring for interpreting bibliometric structures

Bibliometric mapping is often criticized for being overly descriptive unless its are interpreted through an explicit theoretical lens. To ensure that the patterns revealed in this study contribute to conceptual understanding not only

documentation of trends this paper anchors its interpretation of bibliometric findings in the Social Model of Disability as the primary lens and Institutional Theory as the supporting lens. A technology adoption perspective is used only as a secondary interpretive aid when digital entrepreneurship and assistive technology clusters emerge as prominent streams, rather than as the main explanatory framework.

This study adopts the Social Model of Disability as its primary interpretive lens. The social model views disability as arising mainly from environmental, social, and institutional, rather than from individual impairment. In disability entrepreneurship research, this lens directs attention to how access to resources, networks, training, technology, and markets is shaped by inclusion or exclusion in surrounding systems. Accordingly, entrepreneurship is interpreted not as "overcoming disability," but as an activity that is enabled or constrained by the accessibility of the entrepreneurial environment.

Institutional theory is used as a supporting lens to explain how rules, norms, and shared beliefs influence disability entrepreneurship. Formal regulations and policies, societal expectations and professional norms, and culturally taken-for-granted assumptions affect access to funding, legitimacy, support programs, and entrepreneurial ecosystems. This perspective helps interpret why certain themes, countries, and institutions dominate the literature and how policy and ecosystem conditions shape both entrepreneurial opportunities and the research agenda.

To avoid purely descriptive reporting, bibliometric patterns are interpreted using the lenses above in two consistent ways. First, co-citation clusters are treated as "knowledge streams," and each cluster is interpreted by asking whether it frames disability mainly as an individual limitation or as a structural barrier, and what institutional conditions are emphasized. Second, keyword evolution is interpreted as shifts in conceptual focus over time. Together, these rules allow the bibliometric maps to be interpreted as evidence of how the field's underlying assumptions and priorities have developed.

1.8 Studies on Bibliometric Analysis

This study uses bibliometric analysis to systematically review academic research on entrepreneurship involving people with disabilities. Bibliometric analysis helps quantify publication patterns, key authors and works, citation relationships, and emerging themes. Following established systematic review and bibliometric guidelines (Punj et al., 2021; Moher et al., 2009), the study used Scopus as the main database because it offers broad peer-reviewed coverage, strong citation indexing, and good compatibility with bibliometric software. To keep the results highly relevant, the search was limited to article titles only, which reduces the chance of including loosely related studies that mention the topic only in abstracts or keywords. The search used the Boolean query: ((TITLE (entrepreneur OR entrepreneurs OR entrepreneurship OR business OR businesses)) AND TITLE (disable OR disabled OR disability OR disabilities)). The search covered publications from 1959 to 2025 with no limits on document type, source type, or subject area. Only studies published in English, Spanish, French, Russian, German, Italian, Polish, and Swedish were included. The search and data extraction were completed on April 25, 2025, and returned 276 records. After manually checking duplicates and irrelevant titles, no records were removed, so all 276 articles were kept for the bibliometric analysis.

1.9 Data Collection

The dataset covers studies published from 1959 to 2025, allowing the research to track both early contributions and recent trends in entrepreneurship and disability. To reduce language bias, the search included articles in English, Spanish, French, Russian, German, Italian, Polish, and Swedish, with no restrictions on source type, document type, or subject area to ensure a broad, multidisciplinary dataset. The literature search and data extraction were carried out in Scopus on April 25, 2025, and yielded 276 records. Each record was manually checked by title to confirm relevance and remove duplicates, but no duplicate or irrelevant items were found, so all 276 records were retained. Although this process was rigorous, manual screening and cleaning were time-consuming, especially due to language differences, minor variations in

terminology, and the need to standardize metadata such as author names, affiliations, and keywords. To strengthen data quality, automated tools which is OpenRefine, biblioMagika, and Biblioshiny were also used to harmonize and correct the metadata, improving reliability and reducing formatting-related bias. The final dataset of 276 articles provides the basis for bibliometric analysis, including performance analysis includes influential authors, sources, institutions, and countries and science mapping including research structures, themes, and trends in disability and entrepreneurship.

1.10 Data Cleaning and Harmonization

To ensure the bibliometric analysis was accurate and reliable, the dataset was cleaned and standardized before the main analysis to fix inconsistencies, duplicates, and differences in how information was recorded. Two main tools were used which is OpenRefine (Ahmi, 2023) and biblioMagika (Ahmi, 2024). OpenRefine was used to harmonize keywords by combining different terms that meant the same thing, so the keyword analysis would not be split by minor wording differences for example, phrases like “entrepreneurship with disabilities,” “disabled entrepreneurs,” and similar variations were grouped under one standard term, and related business terms such as “SMEs,” “small businesses,” and “micro-enterprises” were also merged, along with adjustments for singular/plural forms, acronyms, and synonyms. BiblioMagika was used to standardize author names and institutional affiliations by correcting common issues such as different name formats and institution spellings (e.g., unifying “J. Smith,” “John Smith,” and “Smith, J.” and standardizing institutions listed in different ways). Biblioshiny was also used for early exploration, performance summaries, and network visualizations, which helped identify data issues and improve the cleaning process. Overall, this harmonization made results such as co-authorship networks, keyword relationships, and institutional productivity more consistent, comparable, and easier to interpret, strengthening the study’s methodological rigor.

2. Results

2.1 Documents Profiles

Table 1 Citation Metrics

Main Information	Data
Publication Years	1959 - 2025
Total Publications	276
Citable Year	67
Number of Contributing Authors	276
Number of Cited Papers	193
Total Citations	2,242
Citation per Paper	8.12
Citation per Cited Paper	11.62
Citation per Year	33.97
Citation per Author	8.12
Author per Paper	1.00
Citation sum within h-Core	1,970
h-index	26
g-index	36
m-index	0.388

Source: Generated by the author(s) using biblioMagika® (Ahmi, 2024)

Table 1 summarizes the main citation results from the bibliometric dataset on entrepreneurship and disability covering 1959 to 2025. The analysis includes 276 publications written by 276 unique authors, giving an average of 1.00 author per paper, which suggests most studies were written by single authors. Over the 67-year period, 193 papers (about 70%) received at least one citation. In total, the dataset has 2,242 citations, with an average of 8.12 citations per paper and 11.62 citations per cited paper, meaning that while some papers were never cited, the cited ones received strong attention. The average citation rate is 33.97 citations per year, and citations per author (8.12) matches citations per paper, again reflecting mostly individual authorship. In terms of impact, the dataset has an h-index of 26, a g-index of 36, and an m-index of 0.388, showing a moderate but steady level of influence over time, with several highly cited publications. Citations in the h-core total 1,970, indicating that a small group of core papers accounts for most citations. Overall, these metrics suggest the field has developed over time and contains a solid set of influential studies that shape research on entrepreneurship and disability.

Table 2 Document Type

Document Type	TP	Percentage
Article	203	73.55%
Book Chapter	29	10.51%
Conference Paper	17	6.16%
Review	13	4.71%
Short Survey	4	1.45%
Book	3	1.09%
Editorial	3	1.09%
Note	3	1.09%
Letter	1	0.36%

Source: Generated by the author(s) using biblioMagika® (Ahmi, 2024)

Table 2 shows how the 276 publications are distributed by document type, highlighting the main ways research on entrepreneurship and disability is shared. Most items are peer-reviewed journal articles (203 publications, 73.55%), confirming journals as the primary outlet for research in this field. Book chapters are the next most common format (29, 10.51%), suggesting that edited books also play an important role, often supporting interdisciplinary or conceptual work. Conference papers make up a smaller share (17, 6.16%), indicating limited representation of conference outputs in the dataset. Review articles account for 13 publications (4.71%), showing some effort to summarize existing studies and propose future directions. The remaining items are relatively few and include short surveys (4, 1.45%), books (3, 1.09%), editorials (3, 1.09%), notes (3, 1.09%), and only one letter (0.36%), suggesting that brief or opinion-based formats are rarely used in this research area.

Table 3 Source Type

Source Type	TP	Percentage%
Journal	224	81.16%
Book	28	10.14%
Book Series	12	4.35%
Conference Proceeding	10	3.62%

Trade Journal	2	0.72%

Source: Generated by the author(s) using biblioMagika® (Ahmi, 2024)

Table 3 shows the 276 documents grouped by source type, revealing where research on entrepreneurship and disability is most often published. Most publications appear in academic journals (224 documents, 81.16%), highlighting journals as the main channel for sharing and shaping scholarly work in this field. Books are the second most common source type (28, 10.14%), showing that monographs and edited volumes remain important, especially for in-depth or interdisciplinary discussions. Book series account for 12 publications (4.35%), suggesting ongoing interest through themed collections. Conference proceedings include 10 publications (3.62%), indicating that conferences play a smaller role as formal publication outlets. Trade journals are rare, with only 2 publications (0.72%), which suggests limited publication in practitioner- or industry-focused venues.

Table 4 Languages

Language	TP	Percentage
English	263	95.29%
Spanish	5	1.81%
French	2	0.72%
Russian	2	0.72%
German	1	0.36%
Italian	1	0.36%
Polish	1	0.36%
Swedish	1	0.36%

Source: Generated by the author(s) using biblioMagika® (Ahmi, 2024)

Table 4 shows the language breakdown of the 276 documents and highlights that most publications are in English (263 documents, 95.29%), reflecting English's role as the main language of international academic publishing and helping research reach wider audiences and gain more citations. Other languages appear in much smaller numbers: Spanish has 5 publications (1.81%), French and Russian have 2 each (0.72%), and German, Italian, Polish, and Swedish each have 1 publication (0.36%). Although these non-English studies are few, they show some regional and cultural diversity in research on entrepreneurship and disability. The low number of non-English publications may be due to researchers choosing English for greater global visibility and the possibility that regional-language journals are less likely to be indexed in Scopus, but including multiple languages still helps reduce language bias and capture broader perspectives.

Table 5 Subject Area

Subject Area	TP	%
Social Sciences	119	43.12%
Business, Management and Accounting	112	40.58%
Medicine	65	23.55%
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	50	18.12%
Health Professions	47	17.03%
Psychology	21	7.61%
Engineering	20	7.25%
Computer Science	19	6.88%

Arts and Humanities	15	5.43%
Decision Sciences	8	2.90%
Environmental Science	8	2.90%
Nursing	7	2.54%
Mathematics	6	2.17%
Energy	4	1.45%
Multidisciplinary	3	1.09%
Neuroscience	3	1.09%
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	2	0.72%
Chemistry	2	0.72%
Materials Science	2	0.72%
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	2	0.72%
Physics and Astronomy	2	0.72%
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	1	0.36%
Chemical Engineering	1	0.36%
Veterinary	1	0.36%

Source: Generated by the author(s) using biblioMagika® (Ahmi, 2024)

Table 5 classifies the 276 publications by subject area and shows that research on entrepreneurship and disability is highly multidisciplinary. Most studies fall under Social Sciences (119 documents, 43.12%), reflecting strong attention to social inclusion, empowerment, and policy issues, followed closely by Business, Management, and Accounting (112 documents, 40.58%), which covers entrepreneurship theory, business development, and support strategies for entrepreneurs with disabilities. Health-related fields also contribute substantially, including Medicine (65, 23.55%) and Health Professions (47, 17.03%), often focusing on disability, rehabilitation, and work reintegration through entrepreneurship, while Psychology (21, 7.61%) highlights factors such as motivation, identity, and resilience. Other important areas include Economics, Econometrics, and Finance (50, 18.12%), Engineering (20, 7.25%), and Computer Science (19, 6.88%), pointing to interest in economic policy, innovation, digital entrepreneurship, and assistive technologies. Smaller contributions come from Arts and Humanities (15, 5.43%), Decision Sciences and Environmental Science (8 each, 2.90%), and several other fields, showing that while the topic is mainly rooted in social science and business, it is studied from many academic perspectives.

2.2 Publication Trends

Table 6 shows the yearly publication and citation trends on entrepreneurship and disability from 1959 to 2025, revealing a clear long-term rise in research activity and impact. Early publications in the 1950s–1970s were rare and mostly uncited, but they represent the earliest foundations of the field. Output stayed low through the 1980s and early 1990s, then began to gain more attention around 1998, with especially strong citation impact in 1999 and the early 2000s (for example, papers in 1999 and 2001 averaged 34 citations per paper). From 2006 onward, both publication numbers and citations grew more steadily, with 2006 standing out for its high influence (five publications and 106 citations, or 21.20 citations per paper). Growth continued through the 2010s, and the biggest increase appeared after 2018, especially from 2019 to 2024, with 2022 as the peak year with 35 publications. Citation averages in the newest years (2022–2025) are lower mainly because the papers are still recent and have had less time to accumulate citations, but the high output suggests strong and growing interest. Overall, the dataset totals 2,242 citations across 276 publications (8.12 citations per

paper), with 193 papers receiving citations, and the overall h-index (26) and g-index (36) showing that a core group of highly cited studies is shaping and strengthening the field over time.

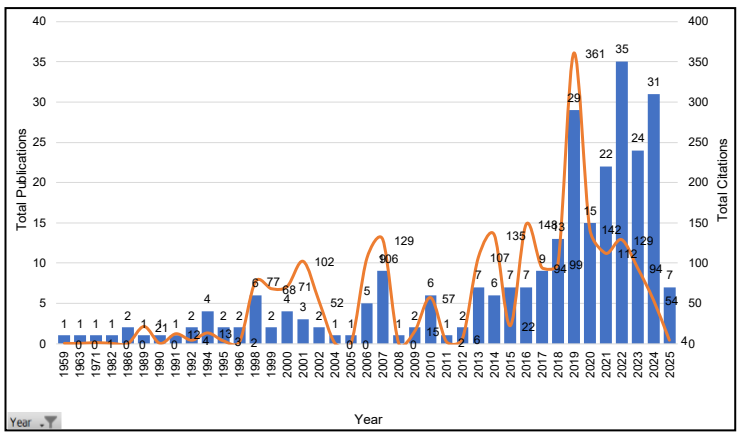

Figure 1 Total Publications and Citations by Year
Source: Generated by the author(s) using biblioMagika® (Ahmi, 2024)

Figure 1 shows the yearly trend of Total Publications (TP) and Total Citations (TC) on entrepreneurship and disability from 1959 to 2025. Publication activity was very low and irregular from 1959 to the mid-1990s, with only a few papers published in most years and almost no citations. A clearer increase begins in the late 1990s, especially around 1998, when citations rose sharply even though publication numbers were still small, suggesting the appearance of a few highly influential studies. Growth becomes steadier after 2006, with noticeable peaks in both publications and citations in years such as 2006, 2007, 2013, 2014, and 2016. The strongest expansion happens from 2018 onward, when both output and citations rise quickly; 2019 is the highest year for citation impact with 361 citations from 29 publications, while publication output peaks in 2022 (35 publications) and remains high in 2024 (31 publications). Citations drop slightly in the most recent years because newer papers have had less time to be cited, and the lower numbers in 2025 (7 publications, 54 citations) are likely due to indexing delays and an incomplete citation window. Overall, the figure shows that interest and impact in this research area have grown rapidly, especially in the last decade.

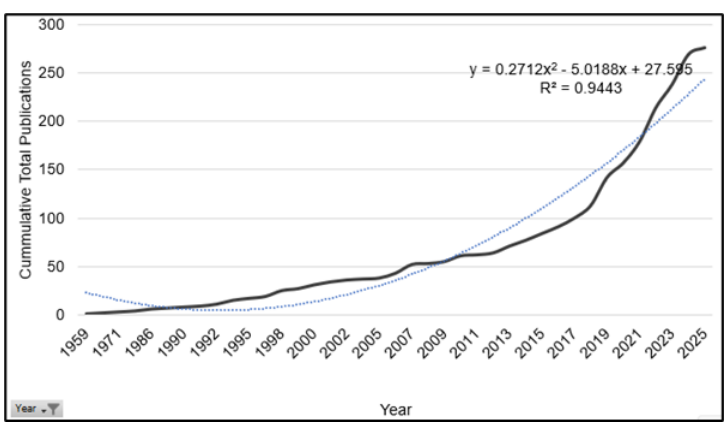

Figure 2 Publication Growth
Source: Generated by the author(s) using biblioMagika® (Ahmi, 2024)

Figure 2 shows the cumulative increase in publications on entrepreneurship and disability from 1959 to 2025. The solid black line represents the actual total number of publications over time, while the dotted line shows a fitted quadratic trend ($y = 0.2712x^2 – 5.0188x + 27.595$) with a high R^2 value of 0.9443, meaning the model matches the growth pattern very well. From 1959 to about 1995, growth is slow and the total number of publications stays low, reflecting limited and scattered research. In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the curve begins to rise more steadily as research becomes more consistent. The strongest acceleration appears from around 2015 onward, with a much steeper increase, and the sharp rise from 2019 to 2025 shows the field expanding rapidly. Overall, the figure suggests that research in this area has moved from slow early development to faster, non-linear growth, indicating growing academic interest and the field's increasing maturity.

Publications by Authors

Table 7 **(refer Appendices)** lists the most productive authors in entrepreneurship and disability research based on total publications (TP) and shows their impact using citations and indices (TC, C/P, h, g, and m). The top contributor is Sarah Parker Harris (University of Illinois, USA) with 7 publications, 182 total citations, and a high average of 26 citations per paper, along with an h-index of 6 and g-index of 7. Kate Caldwell (University of Illinois) and Maija Renko (DePaul University, USA) follow closely with 6 publications each, all cited, and similarly strong impact (26.67 citations per paper and h-index of 5). Some authors, such as Shumaila Yousafzai (Nazarbayev University, Kazakhstan) and Wilson Ng (University of Cambridge, UK), have several publications but currently no citations, likely because their work is newer or less visible in the citation record. Researchers from Hungary (Z. Gyori, Sara Csillag, and C. Svastics) each have 5 publications with moderate citation impact (around 44 citations total and about 8.8 citations per paper), while Yolanda Salinero (Spain) also has 5 publications and 41 citations, showing strong European contributions. Other active contributors come from Spain, Sweden, Belgium, Nigeria, and Israel, and some authors (e.g., Eline Jammaers, Reuel Johnmark Dakung, and Gary Shaheen) have high citations per paper despite fewer publications, suggesting strong influence from selected works. Overall, the table shows that the field is led by a few highly cited scholars, while productive contributors are spread across multiple regions, reflecting the growing global reach of this research area.

2.3 Publications by Institutions

Table 8 **(refer Appendices)** lists the most productive institutions in entrepreneurship and disability research (minimum five publications) and compares their output and impact using citations and indices. The largest group is "Affiliation NA" with 56 publications and 303 citations (5.41 citations per paper), but its unclear identity limits interpretation. Among identifiable institutions, the University of Illinois (USA) stands out as the leading and most influential institution, with 32 publications, 681 total citations, the highest h-index (16) and g-index (26), and a strong average of 21.28 citations per paper, showing sustained high-impact research. Other strong contributors include the University of Murcia (Spain) with 22 publications and 154 citations (7.00 citations per paper), and UCLM (Spain) with 13 publications and 117 citations (9.00 citations per paper), both showing steady influence. Syracuse University (USA) has fewer papers (9) but very high impact (174 citations; 19.33 citations per paper), while Flinders University (Australia) shows fast-growing influence with the highest m-index (1.400). Several Malaysian universities (e.g., Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, UKM, and UiTM) contribute many publications but have low or zero citations, suggesting visibility or indexing challenges despite growing participation. Other notable institutions include Budapest Business School (Hungary) with 11 publications and 90 citations, Malmö University (Sweden) with moderate impact, Prince Sattam bin Abdulaziz University (Saudi Arabia) with balanced performance, and the University of Toronto (Canada), which has only five publications but strong impact per paper (11.00 citations per paper).

2.4 Publications by Countries

Table 9 **(refer Appendices)** compares the top 20 countries publishing on entrepreneurship and disability by output and impact. The United States leads clearly with 95 publications and 1,000 citations, showing strong influence (10.53 citations per paper and an h-index of 18). The United Kingdom ranks second with 27 publications and 282 citations, and its high citations per paper (10.44) and citations per cited paper (15.67) suggest that UK research, though smaller in volume, is highly influential. Spain (25 publications, 147 citations) contributes steadily but with moderate impact (5.88 citations per paper), while Australia has similar output (24 publications) but much higher impact (343 citations and 14.29 citations per paper), making it one of the most influential countries in relative terms. Malaysia ranks fifth in publication count (15) but has low citation impact (21 citations; 1.40 citations per paper), a pattern also seen in countries such as Indonesia, Iran, and Saudi Arabia, possibly due to newer research or lower visibility. Canada stands out for strong impact despite fewer papers (9 publications, 101 citations; 11.22 citations per paper and h-index of 9). Other countries like France, Sweden, and Hungary also show good efficiency, with Sweden especially strong in citations per paper (12.17) despite a smaller output. Uganda is notable for very high impact per paper (3 publications with 14.00 citations per paper), suggesting valuable contributions from less-represented regions, while Kazakhstan has several publications (4) but no citations yet, likely because the work is recent or not widely recognized.

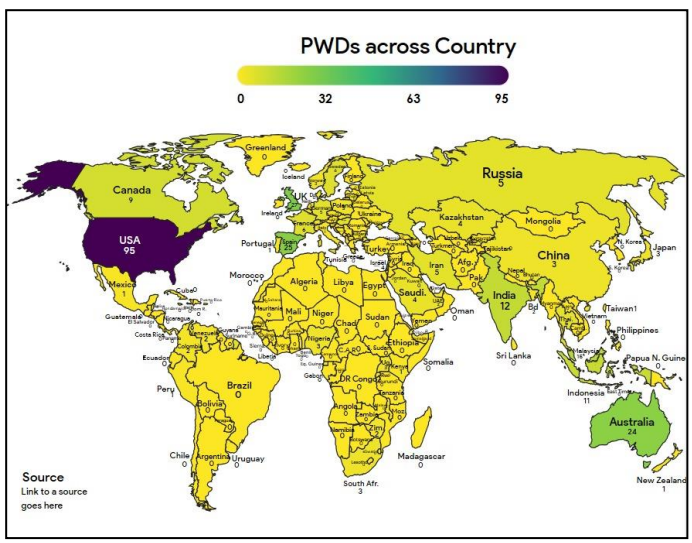

Figure 3 Worldwide Scientific Production Indexed by Scopus on Labor Relations.
Source: Generated by the author(s) using iipmaps.com

The geographical distribution of scholarly output in the field of entrepreneurship and disability reveals a highly uneven yet globally dispersed pattern of contributions, as illustrated in Table 9 and the corresponding world map visualization. The United States dominates this landscape, contributing 95 publications, supported by 232 contributing authors and 73 cited papers, leading to an impressive 1,000 TC. With an average of 10.53 C/P and an h-index of 18, the United States emerges as the central hub of scholarly activity, influence, and productivity in the field. The high values across citation metrics, with a g-index of 31 and an m-index of 0.286, further demonstrate the consistent impact and scholarly leadership of American institutions and researchers. The United Kingdom ranks second with 27 publications and a notably high C/CP ratio of 15.67, indicating that although its output is smaller in volume, its scholarly influence is significant. Its h-index of 9 and m-index of 0.450 point to a highly efficient and impactful academic contribution. In a similar vein, Australia, with 24 publications, has one of the highest C/P values at 14.29, supported by 343 TC and an h-index of 9, reflecting a robust and impactful body of work. Spain follows closely with 25 publications and 147 citations, maintaining a strong academic presence with an h-index of 8. Notably, the University of Murcia and the UCLM are central contributors to Spain's performance. Meanwhile, Malaysia, despite producing 15 publications with 69 contributing authors, shows limited impact, reflected in a low C/P of 1.40, suggesting that while academic engagement is present, visibility and influence remain constrained. Emerging research activity is evident in countries such as India (12 publications, 51 citations), Indonesia (11 publications, 26 citations), and Saudi Arabia (4 publications, 18 citations). These contributions demonstrate growing regional interest, although many remain on the periphery of citation impact. Note that

countries such as Kazakhstan and Japan are represented in the dataset but have yet to register notable citation impact, indicating either nascent research output or challenges in scholarly dissemination. Canada stands out with a high citation impact relative to its size, with nine publications generating 101 citations and a strong C/P ratio of 11.22, reflecting high-quality, high-impact publications. Similarly, Sweden, with just six publications, achieves 73 citations, resulting in a C/P ratio of 12.17 and a C/CP ratio of 14.60, indicative of efficient and influential research contributions. Other notable contributors include France, Iran, and Hungary, all of which have moderate publication volumes and reasonable citation performance. Notably, Uganda stands out with three publications and 42 citations, resulting in a C/P ratio of 14.00, one of the highest in the dataset. This suggests that although the volume is low, the quality and relevance of Uganda's contributions are exceptionally high.

2.5 Publications by Source Titles

Table 10 **(refer Appendices)** highlights the main journals and sources publishing research on entrepreneurship and disability. The Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation is the most productive outlet with 21 publications, 230 total citations, and strong impact (10.95 citations per paper, h-index 7, g-index 15), showing its key role in vocational and rehabilitation-focused research. The Research Handbook on Disability and Entrepreneurship has 14 documents but very low citations (4 total; 0.29 citations per paper), likely because it is a book, may be newer, or has lower visibility in citation databases. The Journal of Entrepreneurship Education is another major outlet with 12 papers, all cited, and 115 citations (9.58 citations per paper; h-index 7), reflecting strong engagement with education and practice. Disability and Society publish fewer articles (6) but has the highest influence, with 181 citations and 30.17 citations per paper, indicating highly impactful and often foundational work. Several other sources publish fewer papers but show high impact per article, such as the Journal of Enterprising Communities (4 papers, 74 citations), Iowa Law Review (3 papers, 69 citations), and the International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior and Research (3 papers, 76 citations), suggesting strong influence in areas like community entrepreneurship, policy, law, and mainstream entrepreneurship research. Overall, the table shows that a few core journals produce much of the literature, while some outlets contribute fewer papers but with very high citation impact.

2.6 Highly Cited Documents

Table 11 **(refer Appendices)** lists the 20 most cited articles on entrepreneurship and disability, ranked by total citations (TC) and average citations per year (C/Y), showing the studies that have most shaped the field. The most cited paper is Sarah McKinnon's 2014 article in *Disability and Society* on social entrepreneurship as an employment pathway for people with disabilities (80 citations; 6.67 C/Y), which is widely referenced for linking entrepreneurship with inclusion and employment. Other highly influential early works include H. Green's 2000 study on disability-related entrepreneurship in Iowa (68 citations), R. Van Lieshout's 2007 article on digital disability in the information society (67 citations), and Eric E. Walk's 1999 work on employer responses to the Americans with Disabilities Act (66 citations), all of which remain central references. The *Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation* appears often among the top articles, including studies on employer reluctance to hire people with disabilities and on telecommuting, reflecting long-standing focus on barriers and work adaptations. More recent highly cited papers such as Jiménez-Martín's 2019 work on gender and disability in entrepreneurship and Caldwell's 2020 study on disability inclusion in hospitality show growing interest in intersectionality and industry-specific issues. Several top papers also emphasize policy and institutional support (e.g., research on self-employment and state support for disabled entrepreneurs) and the expanding role of digital technologies in enabling entrepreneurship. Overall, these highly cited articles form the core knowledge base of the field, covering themes like inclusion, technology, policy, empowerment, and structural inequality.

2.7 Co-occurrence Analysis

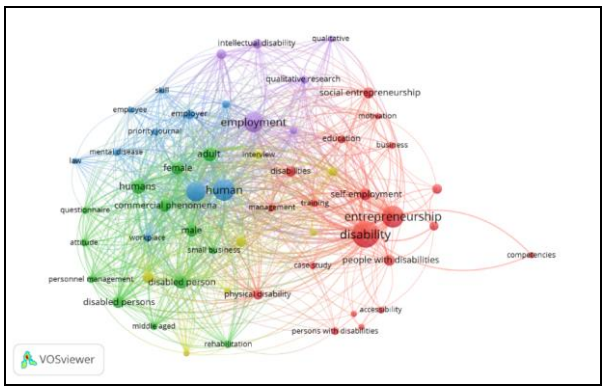

Figure 3 Network Visualization of the Co-occurrence Analysis of the Author Keywords
Source: Generated by the author(s) using VOSviewer (van Eck & Waltman, 2014)

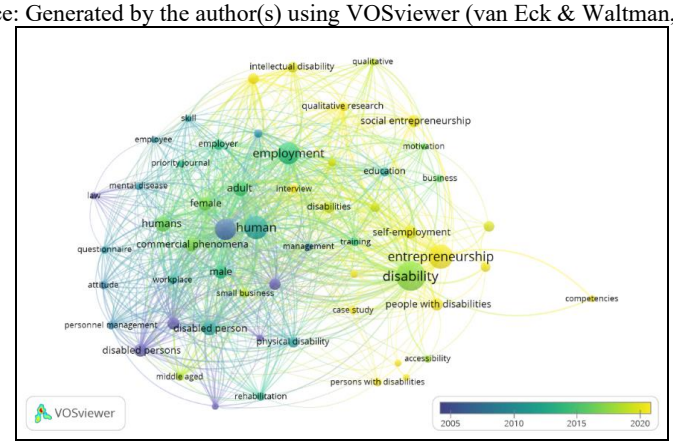

Figure 4 Overlay Visualization of the Co-occurrence Analysis of the Author Keywords
Source: Generated by the author(s) using VOSviewer (van Eck & Waltman, 2014)

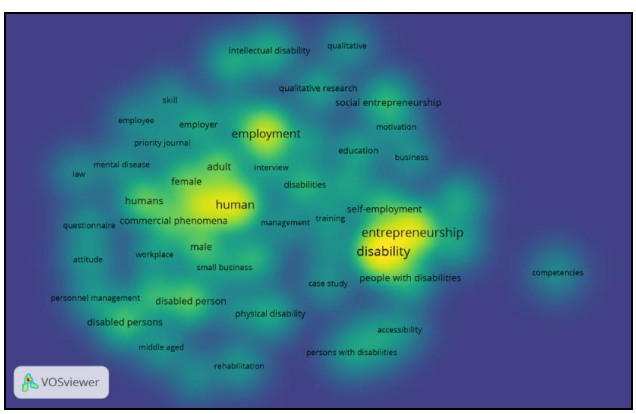

Figure 5 Density Visualization of the Co-occurrence Analysis of the Author Keywords
Source: Generated by the author(s) using VOSviewer (van Eck & Waltman, 2014)

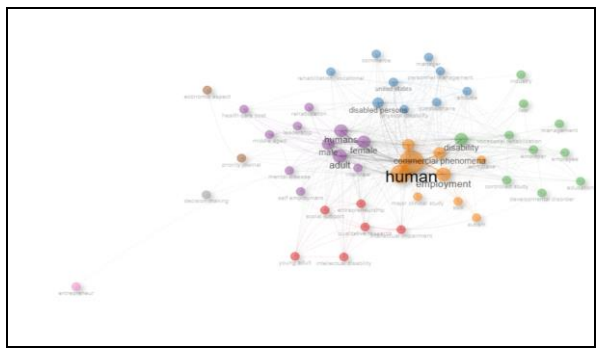

Figure 6 Biblioshiny
Source: Generated by the author(s) using Biblioshiny (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017)

3. Discussion

This bibliometric study reviews 276 Scopus-indexed publications (1959–2025) on entrepreneurship and disability and shows that research output and citations have grown strongly in the last two decades, especially after 2018. The United States leads in both productivity and influence, with major contributions also coming from the United Kingdom, Spain, and Australia, while institutions such as the University of Illinois and the University of Murcia and authors like Sarah Parker Harris, Kate Caldwell, and Maija Renko stand out as key contributors. The main publication outlets include the Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Journal of Entrepreneurship Education, and the literature clusters around themes such as employment and self-employment, social entrepreneurship, rehabilitation, lived experiences, and digital entrepreneurship. The results suggest entrepreneurship is increasingly viewed as a pathway to economic inclusion for people with disabilities, aligning with global inclusion agendas like the UN SDGs and the CRPD, but they also reveal gaps in areas such as assistive technology, digital innovation, and policy frameworks. The study recommends stronger support through entrepreneurship education, accessible finance, mentorship, and digital infrastructure, and calls for more research in underrepresented regions, deeper intersectional analysis, and more longitudinal and mixed-method studies. Key limitations include reliance on Scopus only and searching only titles (which may miss relevant studies), and the authors note that citation counts may not fully capture real-world or policy influence, suggesting future work could add altmetrics and broader collaboration analyses.

4. Conclusion

Purpose of the Study

This bibliometric analysis aimed to systematically map the evolution, intellectual structure, and thematic trends within the field of disability entrepreneurship research. Guided by three core research questions, the study sought to identify publication patterns, influential contributors, geographic and institutional dynamics, and emerging research frontiers in this interdisciplinary field.

Summary of Key Findings

The analysis of 276 Scopus-indexed publications (1959–2025) revealed a marked acceleration in scholarly output since 2018, with the United States leading in productivity (95 publications) and citation impact (1,000 total citations). Key institutions such as the University of Illinois and the University of Murcia emerged as central hubs. At the same time, scholars like Sarah Parker Harris and Maija Renko shaped the field's theoretical foundations. The Journal of

Vocational Rehabilitation emerged as the primary publication venue, with thematic clusters focusing on social entrepreneurship, self-employment, and digital innovation. Geographically, contributions from the Global South remained sparse, and non-English publications accounted for only 4.71% of the corpus, indicating linguistic and regional biases.

Contributions to the Field

This study provides the first comprehensive bibliometric mapping of disability entrepreneurship research, offering three key contributions. First, it quantifies the field's growth trajectory, demonstrating its transition from a niche topic to a maturing interdisciplinary domain. Second, it identifies influential works, such as McKinnon's (2014) exploration of social entrepreneurship as an employment pathway, which has anchored subsequent policy discussions. Third, the co-occurrence analysis reveals underexplored intersections, including assistive technologies and intersectional identities, offering a roadmap for future inquiry.

Implications for Practice

The findings hold critical implications for policymakers, educators, and practitioners. Governments should prioritise accessible financing mechanisms and entrepreneurship education programs tailored to individuals with disabilities, informed by highly cited studies on systemic barriers to entrepreneurship. NGOs and development agencies can leverage insights from social entrepreneurship research to design mentorship programs that align with the United Nations SDGs. Additionally, the prominence of digital entrepreneurship in citation networks underscores the need for investments in inclusive digital infrastructure.

Limitations and Future Directions

While this study advances the field, its reliance on Scopus may exclude regional databases and grey literature. The title-field search strategy, though ensuring precision, might omit implicitly relevant works. Therefore, future research should incorporate non-English publications and mixed methods approaches to explore cultural and contextual nuances. Longitudinal studies tracking the sustainability of disability-led enterprises and comparative analyses of policy frameworks across regions are urgently needed.

Final Statement

This bibliometric analysis strengthens disability entrepreneurship research by systematically showing how the field has developed, who the key contributors are, and which topics are emerging. It demonstrates how bibliometric methods can reveal research trends, highlight gaps, and connect academic findings with policy and practice. By identifying major themes such as social entrepreneurship, digital innovation, and vocational rehabilitation, the study emphasizes disability entrepreneurship as an important pathway to economic inclusion and social equity. The findings also call for stronger interdisciplinary collaboration to turn research into practical actions, including inclusive policies, accessible financing, and technology-enabled entrepreneurship support. Future research should focus more on underexplored areas such as intersectionality, long-term outcomes, and regional differences, using mixed methods to better reflect real-life experiences and socio-economic realities. Overall, the study provides a strong evidence base for making disability entrepreneurship a mainstream research area and encourages academics, policymakers, and practitioners to work together to build supportive ecosystems that empower entrepreneurs with disabilities and advance inclusive development.

Acknowledgements

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Appendices

Table 6 Publication by Year

Year	TP	NCA	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	*h*	*g*	*m*
1959	1	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
1963	1	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
1971	1	1	1	1	1.00	1.00	1	1	0.018
1982	1	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
1986	2	2	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
1989	1	1	1	21	21.00	21.00	1	1	0.027
1990	1	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
1991	1	1	1	12	12.00	12.00	1	1	0.029
1992	2	2	2	4	2.00	2.00	1	2	0.029
1994	4	4	2	13	3.25	6.50	1	3	0.031
1995	2	2	2	3	1.50	1.50	1	1	0.032
1996	2	2	2	2	1.00	1.00	1	1	0.033
1998	6	6	5	77	12.83	15.40	4	6	0.143
1999	2	2	2	68	34.00	34.00	2	2	0.074
2000	4	4	3	71	17.75	23.67	2	4	0.077
2001	3	3	3	102	34.00	34.00	3	3	0.120
2002	2	2	2	52	26.00	26.00	1	2	0.042
2004	1	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
2005	1	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
2006	5	5	4	106	21.20	26.50	4	5	0.200
2007	9	9	8	129	14.33	16.13	3	9	0.158
2008	1	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
2009	2	2	2	15	7.50	7.50	2	2	0.118
2010	6	6	5	57	9.50	11.40	4	6	0.250
2011	1	1	1	2	2.00	2.00	1	1	0.067
2012	2	2	1	6	3.00	6.00	1	2	0.071
2013	7	7	6	107	15.29	17.83	5	7	0.385
2014	6	6	6	135	22.50	22.50	4	6	0.333
2015	7	7	4	22	3.14	5.50	3	4	0.273
2016	7	7	7	148	21.14	21.14	5	7	0.500
2017	9	9	9	94	10.44	10.44	5	9	0.556
2018	13	13	10	99	7.62	9.90	5	9	0.625
2019	29	29	28	361	12.45	12.89	11	18	1.571
2020	15	15	10	142	9.47	14.20	7	11	1.167

2021	22	22	18	112	5.09	6.22	6	10	1.200
2022	35	35	17	129	3.69	7.59	8	10	2.000
2023	24	24	14	94	3.92	6.71	6	9	2.000
2024	31	31	16	54	1.74	3.38	4	5	2.000
2025	7	7	1	4	0.57	4.00	1	2	1.000
Total	276	276	193	2242	8.12	11.62	26	36	0.388

Note: TP=total number of publications; NCA=Number of contributing authors; NCP=number of cited publications; TC=total citations; C/P=average citations per publication; C/CP=average citations per cited publication; h=h-index; g=g-index; m=m-index.
Source: Generated by the author(s) using biblioMagika® (Ahmi, 2024)

Table 8 Most Productive Institutions with a Minimum of Five Publications

Institution Name	**Country**	**TP**	**NCA**	**NCP**	**TC**	**C/P**	**C/CP**	***h***	***g***	***m***
Affiliation NA	United States	56	56	33	303	5.41	9.18	8	17	0.119
University of Illinois	United States	32	32	30	681	21.28	22.70	16	26	1.231
University of Murcia	Spain	22	22	20	154	7.00	7.70	8	12	1.143
Universiti Malaysia Kelantan	Malaysia	18	18	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
Universiti Malaysia Perlis	Malaysia	14	14	10	10	0.71	1.00	1	3	0.125
Virginia Commonwealth University	United States	14	14	10	66	4.71	6.60	3	8	0.094
University of Castilla-La Mancha (UCLM)	Spain	13	13	10	117	9.00	11.70	7	10	1.000
Budapest Business School	Hungary	11	11	9	90	8.18	10.00	6	9	0.857
University of California	United States	10	10	8	130	13.00	16.25	7	10	0.189
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia UKM	Malaysia	9	9	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
Cardiff University	United Kingdom	9	9	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
Syracuse University	United States	9	9	9	174	19.33	19.33	6	9	0.231
Flinders University	Australia	8	8	8	64	8.00	8.00	7	8	1.400
Islamic Azad University	Iran	7	7	2	10	1.43	5.00	1	3	0.125
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	Malaysia	7	7	5	25	3.57	5.00	5	5	0.500
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	Indonesia	7	7	2	4	0.57	2.00	2	2	0.250
Universiti Teknologi MARA	Malaysia	7	7	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
City College of New York	United States	7	7	3	6	0.86	2.00	2	2	0.125
Cornell University School of Industrial Labor Relations	United States	6	6	3	15	2.50	5.00	3	3	0.333
University of Leicester	United Kingdom	6	6	4	54	9.00	13.50	4	6	0.667
University of Wisconsin	United States	6	6	6	61	10.17	10.17	2	6	0.083
Telkom University	Indonesia	6	6	6	11	1.83	1.83	2	3	0.222
Prince Sattam bin Abdulaziz University	Saudi Arabia	6	6	6	36	6.00	6.00	6	6	1.000
Malmö University	Sweden	6	6	4	44	7.33	11.00	4	6	1.000
University of Toronto	Canada	5	5	5	55	11.00	11.00	5	5	0.313

Note: TP=total number of publications; NCA=number of contributing authors; NCP=number of cited publications; TC=total citations; C/P=average citations per publication; C/CP=average citations per cited publication; h=h-index; g=g-index; m=m-index.
Source: Generated by the author(s) using biblioMagika® (Ahmi, 2024)

Table 9 Top 20 Countries Contributed to the Publications

Country	TP	NCA	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	*h*	*g*	*m*
United States	95	232	73	1000	10.53	13.70	18	31	0.286
United Kingdom	27	58	18	282	10.44	15.67	9	16	0.450
Spain	25	65	20	147	5.88	7.35	8	12	0.571
Australia	24	50	20	343	14.29	17.15	9	18	0.346
Malaysia	15	69	6	21	1.40	3.50	3	4	0.300
Country NA	12	12	4	5	0.42	1.25	1	2	0.015
India	12	31	6	51	4.25	8.50	3	7	0.273
Indonesia	11	34	8	26	2.36	3.25	3	5	0.333
Canada	9	17	8	101	11.22	12.63	6	9	0.214
France	6	9	4	51	8.50	12.75	4	6	0.364
Sweden	6	14	5	73	12.17	14.60	4	6	0.200
Iran	5	13	3	36	7.20	12.00	2	5	0.222
Germany	5	9	4	19	3.80	4.75	3	4	0.158
Russian Federation	5	20	4	50	10.00	12.50	2	5	0.286
Thailand	5	9	3	27	5.40	9.00	2	5	0.167
Hungary	5	19	4	44	8.80	11.00	3	5	0.429
Saudi Arabia	4	8	3	18	4.50	6.00	3	4	0.500
Israel	4	6	4	17	4.25	4.25	2	4	0.057
Kazakhstan	4	4	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
Uganda	3	5	3	42	14.00	14.00	3	3	0.333

Note: TP=total number of publications; NCA=number of contributing authors; NCP=number of cited publications; TC=total citations; C/P=average citations per publication; C/CP=average citations per cited publication; h=h-index; and g=g-index.
Source: Generated by the author(s) using biblioMagika® (Ahmi, 2024)

Table 10 Most Active Source Titles that Published 20 or More Documents

Source Title	TP	NCA	NCP	TC	C/P	C/CP	*h*	*g*	*m*
Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation	21	21	16	230	10.95	14.38	7	15	0.219
Research Handbook on Disability and Entrepreneurship	14	14	2	4	0.29	2.00	2	2	0.500
Journal of Entrepreneurship Education	12	12	12	115	9.58	9.58	7	10	1.000
Disability and Society	6	6	6	181	30.17	30.17	5	6	0.250
Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems	4	4	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal	4	4	3	24	6.00	8.00	2	4	0.071
Journal of Enterprising Communities	4	4	4	74	18.50	18.50	3	4	0.375

Business and Professional Communication Quarterly	4	4	4	29	7.25	7.25	3	4	0.300
Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation	3	3	3	26	8.67	8.67	2	3	0.200
Journal of Business Ethics	3	3	2	11	3.67	5.50	2	3	0.105
Iowa Law Review	3	3	2	69	23.00	34.50	1	3	0.038
Administrative Sciences	3	3	2	19	6.33	9.50	1	3	0.143
International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research	3	3	3	76	25.33	25.33	3	3	0.429
Economist (United Kingdom)	2	2	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0.000
Rehabilitation Psychology	2	2	2	57	28.50	28.50	2	2	0.083
Organization	2	2	2	26	13.00	13.00	2	2	0.667
Frontiers in Psychology	2	2	2	17	8.50	8.50	2	2	0.400
Entrepreneurship and Regional Development	2	2	2	43	21.50	21.50	2	2	0.333
Work	2	2	2	29	14.50	14.50	2	2	0.071
Advanced Science Letters	2	2	2	7	3.50	3.50	2	2	0.200

Note: TP=total number of publications; NCA=Number of contributing authors; NCP=number of cited publications; TC=total citations; C/P=average citations per publication; C/CP=average citations per cited publication; h=h-index; g=g-index; m=m-index.
Source: Generated by the author(s) using biblioMagika® (Ahmi, 2024)

Table 11 Top 20 Highly Cited Articles

No.	Author(s)	Title	Source Title	TC	C/Y
1	Sarah McKinnon. (2014)	Social entrepreneurship as an employment pathway for people with disabilities: exploring political–economic and socio-cultural factors	Disability and Society	80	6.67
2	H. Green. (2000)	The Emerging Workforce of Entrepreneurs with Disabilities: Preliminary Study of Entrepreneurship in Iowa	Iowa Law Review	68	2.62
3	R. Van Lieshout. (2007)	The business of digital disability	Information Society	67	3.53
4	Eric E. Walk. (1999)	Employment of individuals with mental disabilities: Business response to the ADA'S challenge	Behavioral Sciences and the Law	66	2.44
5	B. Younger. (2001)	Why businesses don't employ people with disabilities	Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation	58	2.32
6	Eric Allen Harris. (2016)	Entrepreneurship and self-employment for people with disabilities	Australian Journal of Career Development	56	5.60
7	R.P. Maiden. (2002)	Attitudes toward people with disabilities between Chinese rehabilitation and business students: An implication for practice	Rehabilitation Psychology	51	2.13
8	Sergi JimÃ©nez-MartÃn. (2019)	New directions for entrepreneurship through a gender and disability lens	International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Research	51	7.29

9	John C. Bricout. (2006)	Human capital, social capital, entrepreneurship and disability: An examination of some current educational trends in the UK	Disability and Society	47	2.35
10	Chetwyn C. H. Chan. (2007)	Moving towards midlife care as negotiated family business: Accounts of people with intellectual disabilities and their families "Just getting along with their lives together"	International Journal of Disability, Development and Education	46	2.42
11	Pilar Ortiz GarcÃa. (2013)	Accessing social entrepreneurship: Perspectives of people with disabilities and key stakeholders	Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation	42	3.23
12	R.L. Metts. (2001)	Telecommuting: Meeting the needs of businesses and employees with disabilities	Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation	40	1.60
13	Leonard A. Sandler. (2010)	Disability, capacity for work and the business cycle: An international perspective	Economic Policy	40	2.50
14	Jared Hoppenfeld. (2019)	State support for persons with disabilities in the field of entrepreneurship	Journal of Entrepreneurship Education	40	5.71
15	Kate Caldwell. (2020)	Social Entrepreneurship and Disability Inclusion in the Hospitality Industry	International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Administration	37	6.17
16	Arun K. Ramanathan. (1998)	For-Profit Charter Schools and Students with Disabilities - The Sordid Side of the Business of Schooling	Phi Delta Kappan	35	1.25
17	Richard Disney. (2019)	Self as enterprise: digital disability practices of entrepreneurship and employment in the wave of 'Internet + disability' in China	Information Communication and Society	35	5.00
18	Mark L. Lengnick-Hall. (2018)	Gauging underdog entrepreneurship for disabled entrepreneurs	Journal of Enterprising Communities	34	4.25
19	Leslie Wilson. (2019)	The opportunity to contribute disability and the digital entrepreneur	Information Communication and Society	32	4.57
20	Mrunmayi Parker. (2014)	An empowerment model of entrepreneurship for people with disabilities in the United States	Psychosocial Intervention	30	2.50

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