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*ENTREPRENEURSHIP RESEARCH IN BRAZIL: A CALL BASED ON
PUBLICATIONS IN BRAZILIAN JOURNALS IN THE FIELD BETWEEN 2023
AND 2025¹*

**PESQUISA EM EMPREENDEDORISMO NO BRASIL: UM CHAMADO COM
BASE NAS PUBLICAÇÕES EM PERÍODICOS BRASILEIROS DO CAMPO
ENTRE 2023 E 2025**

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Over the last fifteen years, I have followed the publication of articles on entrepreneurship in Brazilian journals. My efforts have resulted in some publications since 2016, either alone or in co-authorship with Brazilian researchers.

The first article was a study on Brazilian scientific production on entrepreneurship between 1980 and 2010, co-authored with Edmundo Inácio Júnior, Hilka Pelizza Vier Machado and Cristiano Morini (Inácio Júnior, Machado, Gimenez & Morini, 2016). In the same year, a review of articles on sustainable entrepreneurship was written in partnership with master's and doctoral students in Administration at the Federal University of Paraná (Orsiolli, Morais-da-Silva, De-Carli, Virtuoso, Preto & Gimenez, 2016).

In 2017, Jane Mendes Ferreira Fernandes, Simone Cristina Ramos and I described the emergence and development of studies on female entrepreneurship in Brazil (Gimenez, Ferreira & Ramos, 2017). Also in that year, an article on review studies of entrepreneurship topics published in Brazil (Gimenez, 2017), and a bibliography of articles published in Brazilian journals between 1962 and 2016 (Gimenez, 2017a) were published. Since then, I have

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periodically devoted some attention to the topic and have occasionally published some results and reflections³.

In this editorial, I report the results of my most recent look at entrepreneurship studies in Brazil. With a somewhat narrower scope, I sought articles published in Brazilian journals between 2023 and 2025. However, unlike what I did in Gimenez (2017a; 2023), when I identified articles in 396 Brazilian journals, I searched for articles in eleven Brazilian journals that are listed in the most recent edition of the Capes Qualis⁴ and have the word “empreendedorismo” in their titles⁵.

To identify the articles on entrepreneurship published in the 11 journals, I accessed the website of each of them and visually inspected the table of contents of every issue published between 2023 and 2025, identifying articles that had some derivation of the term “empreend*” in their titles. Then, based on reading the abstract of each article, I selected those that were effectively related to entrepreneurship. Table 1 presents the results of this search.

Altogether, there are 204 articles published in 53 issues of eight journals. The Revista Livre de Sustentabilidade e Empreendedorismo published slightly more than 40% of the articles in 23 issues. In fact, this is the only journal that has a bimonthly publication schedule and, in addition to the six annual issues, five special issues were published during the period. Next, the Regepe

³ Gimenez (2023); Gimenez (2023a); Gimenez (2023b); Gimenez (2026); Lopes, Lima, Greco, Gimenez, & Bedê (2023).

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<https://sucupira-legado.capes.gov.br/sucupira/public/consultas/coleta/veiculoPublicacaoQualis/listaConsultaGeralPeriodicos.jsf>

⁵ Cadernos de Gestão e Empreendedorismo (CGE); Empreendedorismo, Gestão e Negócios (EGN); Gestão, Inovação e Empreendedorismo (GIE, ISBN: 2674-7359); Gestão, Inovação e Empreendedorismo (GIE, ISBN: 2595-5861); Revista Americana de Empreendedorismo e Inovação (RAEI); Revista de Empreendedorismo e Gestão de Micro e Pequenas Empresas (REGEMP); Revista de Empreendedorismo e Gestão de Pequenas Empresas (REGEPE Entrepreneurship and Small Business Journal); Revista de Empreendedorismo, Inovação e Tecnologia (REIT); Revista de Empreendedorismo, Negócios e Inovação (RENI); Revista de Micro e Pequenas Empresas e Empreendedorismo da Fatec Osasco (REMIPE); and Revista Livre de Sustentabilidade e Empreendedorismo (RELISE).



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Entrepreneurship and Small Business Journal and the Revista de Empreendedorismo e Gestão de Micro e Pequena Empresas published 32 and 30 articles - 15.69% and 14.71%, respectively. In other words, these three journals published 73.04% of the articles that I identified.

Table 1 – Journals and number of articles about entrepreneurship⁶

Journal	Issues	Articles				
		2023	2024	2025	Total	%
RELISE	8(1, 2,3,4,5,6 EE); 9(1,2,3,4,5,6, EE); 10(1,2,3,4,5,6, EE1, EE2, EE3)	25	24	38	87	42.65
REGPEPE	12(1,2,3); 13(1,2,3); 14	15	11	6	32	15.69
REGEMP	8(1,2,3); 9(1,2,3); 10(1,2,3)	13	10	7	30	14.71
CGE	11(1,2,3); 12(1,2,3); 13(1,2)	7	6	5	18	8.82
RENI	8(1,2); 9(1,2); 10(1,2)	6	3	4	13	6.37
REMIPE	9(1,2); 10(1,2); 11(1,2)	2	5	4	11	5.39
RAEI	5(1,2,3); 6(1,2,3); 7(1,2,3)	2	3	2	7	3.43
GIE	6(1); 7(1); 8(1)	2	2	2	6	2.94
Total		72	64	68	204	100.00

Source: Elaborated by author (2026)

AUTHORSHIP, PARTNERSHIPS, AND THE INSTITUTIONAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGINS OF THIS PRODUCTION

After identifying the articles, I tabulated the authorship data, the institutional affiliation of each author, and the Brazilian state or country where the institution is located.

The 204 articles were written by 479 researchers from 150 institutions, mainly universities, located in 23 Brazilian states and eight countries.

The publication of more than one article by the same author in these journals is not very frequent. The number of articles written per researcher ranged from 1 to 8, with 91.23% of the authors publishing only one article between 2023 and 2025. On the other hand, 29 researchers managed to publish two texts, and eight authors reached the mark of three publications during the period. Finally,

⁶ The journals Empreendedorismo, Gestão e Negócios, Gestão, Inovação e Empreendedorismo (ISSN: 2674-7359), and Revista de Empreendedorismo, Inovação e Tecnologia are not included in the table because the most recent issues available on their websites were, respectively, 10 (2021), 4(1) of 2022, and 4(2) of 2017.



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only five authors exceeded this mark, with three having published four articles, one having published five articles, and one having published eight articles.

The participation of women in the set of published articles was slightly higher than that of men, at 52.61%. However, male participation is greater among those who published two or more articles - 25 out of 42, that is, 59.52%. It seems contradictory that more women are able to publish articles in these journals, yet a smaller number of them are able to do so more than once. Women who published only one article account for 53.77% of the group of authors with only one article.

On the other hand, the articles analyzed were written under different co-authorship arrangements. Research and publication on entrepreneurship in Brazil appear to be the result of a more collective than individual effort. Of the total, only 37 articles (18.14%) had a single author. Pairs were the most frequent form of authorship, appearing in 68 articles (33.33%). Articles written by trios totaled 47 (23.04%), and 32 (15.69%) resulted from the efforts of four researchers. Finally, slightly less frequent were groups of five researchers, responsible for 8.82% (18) of the articles, and only two articles were the work of groups of six people. The composition of authorship groups is predominantly mixed (108 articles), that is, composed of women and men. There were 27 articles written exclusively by women and 29 by men.

Based on the information regarding institutional affiliations, I classified each article into cooperation categories: a) without cooperation; b) between institutions from the same state; c) between institutions from states in the same region; d) between institutions from states in different regions; e) with foreign institutions; and f) only among foreign institutions.

I found that cooperation among researchers from different institutions in the scientific production on entrepreneurship in Brazil was not a very frequent phenomenon. Among the articles analyzed, only 65, that is, 31.86%, resulted



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from the efforts of researchers from more than one institution. Of these, 49 were the result of partnerships between two institutions, 11 among three institutions, and five among four institutions.

These partnerships involved institutions in different geographical combinations. Slightly more than half (33) were between institutions located in the same Brazilian state, indicating little geographical distance. Partnerships between institutions located in different states within the same geographical region totaled eight (12.31%). Partnerships between institutions from different regions were slightly more numerous, totaling 14 or 21.54%. Finally, there were also eight partnerships with foreign institutions, and one published article resulted from collaboration among researchers from three Mexican institutions. During these three years, Brazilian journals did not attract many researchers from other countries, at least regarding entrepreneurship research topics.

Among the 150 institutions included in the survey, 132 (88.00%) are higher education institutions: 93 universities, 23 higher education institutes, 10 colleges, and six university centers. Of these institutions, 101 had only one article published by researchers affiliated with them. Among the remaining institutions, 15 published two articles and 12 reached three published articles. Table 2 presents the 15 institutions that published at least four articles during the period. They are all universities, including nine federal, three state, and three private institutions.

The geographical distribution of this production in Brazil covered all regions, although very unevenly. Institutions from the South and Southeast regions were present in 71.57% of the published articles, with 77 from the South and 69 from the Southeast. In third place, institutions from the Northeast region appeared in 43 articles (21.08%). Institutions from the Central-West and North regions were present less frequently, accounting for 6.86% and 5.88%, respectively. These data suggest that research conducted in the Central-West



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and North of Brazil, with some exceptions, faces greater difficulties in achieving publication in these journals.

Table 2 – Institutions with four or more published articles

Institution	Articles	%
Universidade Federal do Paraná	34	16.67
Universidade Federal de Uberlândia	10	4.90
Universidade Nove de Julho	10	4.90
Universidade Estadual do Paraná	9	4.41
Universidade Federal de Sergipe	9	4.41
Universidade de São Paulo	8	3.92
Universidade Federal da Bahia	5	2.45
Universidade de Brasília	4	1.96
Universidade Estadual do Oeste do Paraná	4	1.96
Universidade Federal de Goiás	4	1.96
Universidade Federal do Amazonas	4	1.96
Universidade Federal do Pampa	4	1.96
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte	4	1.96
Universidade Paulista	4	1.96
Universidade Positivo	4	1.96

Source: Elaborated by author (2026)

In fact, this lower presence can also be observed in Table 2, in which only two universities are located in the Central-West region (Universidade de Brasília and the Universidade Federal de Goiás) and one in the North region (Universidade Federal do Amazonas). The remaining institutions were distributed almost equally, with five from the South region, four from the Southeast, and three from the Northeast.

RESEARCH APPROACHES AND THEMES IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Based on a full reading of the abstracts of each published article, I created a classification for the research approaches and types of research. For the approaches, I adopted three categories: quantitative, qualitative, and mixed. Regarding the types of research, the articles were classified as essays



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(conceptual), empirical studies, and literature reviews. Table 3 shows the distribution of the articles analyzed across these categories.

Table 3 – Types and research approaches

Type	Articles	%
Empirical	131	64.22
Literature reviews	38	18.63
Essay	35	17.16
Approach⁷	Articles	%
Qualitative	90	68.70
Quantitative	36	27.48
Mixed	5	3.82

Source: Elaborated by author (2026)

Most of the studies were empirical (64.22%) and employed a qualitative approach (68.70%). Among the empirical studies, there was limited use of mixed research approaches, and slightly more than one quarter were qualitative studies. Almost one fifth of the articles (18.63%) were literature reviews, while essays represented 17.16%.

To identify the research themes of the articles, I used the same classification adopted in Gimenez (2023b). For most of the articles, I identified only one main theme. For 66 articles, including the review studies, I identified a second theme. Only two articles were related to a combination of three themes. The set of themes identified totaled 34, slightly fewer than those found in my two previous studies (Gimenez, 2017a; Gimenez, 2023b). Table 4 presents the frequency of articles for each of the identified themes.

Unlike what occurred in the two previous studies, the two most frequent themes in the articles I analyzed for this editorial were Women's Entrepreneurship and Entrepreneurial and Innovation Ecosystems, with 39 and 29 articles, respectively. The first has a long tradition of research in Brazil, as already noted in Gimenez, Ferreira, and Ramos (2017). The second, in turn, is a theme that

⁷ They refer only to empirical articles.



emerged more recently both internationally and in Brazil, and I recently analyzed its genesis in our country (Gimenez, 2026). However, the prominence of both themes between 2023 and 2025 may be due mainly to three special issues of the *Revista Livre de Sustentabilidade e Empreendedorismo*: one issue dedicated to women’s entrepreneurship contained 11 texts⁸, and two issues dedicated to entrepreneurial ecosystems, one in 2023 with eight articles⁹ and another in 2025 with 11¹⁰.

Table 4 – Number of articles by research theme

Themes	Articles	%
Women's Entrepreneurship	39	19.12
Entrepreneurial and Innovation Ecosystems	29	14.22
Entrepreneurship Support and Public Policies	22	10.78
Entrepreneurship Education	21	10.29
Review Studies and Bibliometric Analyses	21	10.29
Entrepreneurial Attributes and Typologies	16	7.84
Entrepreneurship and Management	12	5.88
Social Entrepreneurship and Social Enterprises	10	4.90
Ethnic and Immigrant Entrepreneurship	9	4.41
Sustainable Entrepreneurship	9	4.41
The Entrepreneurial Process	9	4.41
Entrepreneurial Competencies, Learning, and Practices	8	3.92
Entrepreneurship, Science, Innovation, and Technology	7	3.43
Entrepreneurship and Strategy	6	2.94
Entrepreneurial Finance	6	2.94
Approaches, Methods, and Research Instruments in Entrepreneurship	4	1.96
Academic Entrepreneurship	4	1.96
Entrepreneurship and Development	4	1.96
Informal, Minority, and Disadvantaged Entrepreneurship	4	1.96
Rural Entrepreneurship and Agribusiness	4	1.96
Incubators, Accelerators, and Technology Parks	4	1.96
Intrapreneurship and Corporate Entrepreneurship	4	1.96
Entrepreneurial University	4	1.96

Continues

⁸ www.relise.eco.br/index.php/relise/issue/view/72

⁹ www.relise.eco.br/index.php/relise/issue/view/53

¹⁰ www.relise.eco.br/index.php/relise/issue/view/73



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Table 4 – Number of articles by research theme - continuation

Themes	Articles	%
Concepts, Models, and Theories of Entrepreneurship	3	1.47
Cultural Entrepreneurship and the Creative Economy	3	1.47
Entrepreneurship in Specific Professional Fields	3	1.47
Critical Approaches to Entrepreneurship	2	0.98
Affective, Emotional, Well-Being, and Health Aspects in Entrepreneurship	1	0.49
Environmental Determinants of Entrepreneurship	1	0.49
Entrepreneurship and Organizational Performance	1	0.49
Entrepreneurship and Marketing	1	0.49
Senior Entrepreneurship	1	0.49
Entrepreneurial Orientation	1	0.49
Representations of Entrepreneurship in the Media	1	0.49

Source: Elaborated by author (2026).

Between 1962 and 2016, Entrepreneurial Attributes and Typologies and Entrepreneurship Education were the most frequent themes. Between 2017 and 2022, Entrepreneurial Attributes and Typologies remained in first place, followed by Review Studies and Bibliometric Analyses.

Another significant difference that emerged in the most recent period is the substantial presence of studies on Entrepreneurship Support and Public Policies. In the two previous studies, this theme accounted for around 3.00% of the articles, whereas between 2023 and 2025 it increased to 10.78%. This increase may be associated with the strong presence of studies on Entrepreneurial and Innovation Ecosystems, which generally address issues related to entrepreneurship support and public policies. Finally, I note the emergence of a new theme, still incipient in Brazil, represented by only one article - Senior Entrepreneurship.



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FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In this editorial, I presented demographic data on the recent production on entrepreneurship published in Brazilian journals in the field. This information provides an overview of the presence of men and women, their institutional affiliations, geographical distribution, research types, approaches and themes, and forms of cooperation among different groups.

In these final considerations, I highlight one aspect that I wish to emphasize: the apparent difficulty researchers face in maintaining a more continuous publication record on the topic. Most authors published only one or two articles in the journals analyzed. Although this may be due to the fact that many of those who publish in the field do not persist in it, it would be interesting if this community of scholars publishing in Brazilian journals could expand. After all, only 13 authors published three or more articles, exceeding the mark of one article per year in these journals. What could explain such a small group within a set of almost five hundred authors?

For me, one possible explanation is that our community of researchers has not valued Brazilian journals in the field. In another editorial that I published in RELISE (Gimenez, 2023), I presented the five generations of entrepreneurship researchers in Brazil. Up to that year, I identified 74 people actively involved in entrepreneurship studies and research in Brazil. These names were found in nearly four hundred Brazilian journals across the most diverse fields of knowledge. In other words, our community of frequent authors in the field is approximately six times larger than the group I identified in the research reported here. What does this difference suggest to me? Why are Brazilian entrepreneurship journals unable to attract the attention of a large part of the community in the field in Brazil?

For me, the answer lies in the fact that our journals are not well positioned in the CAPES evaluation system. Only REGEPE is ranked in the A stratum of



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Qualis, with an A4 rating. The other journals are distributed between B2 (RELISE, CGE, and RAEI) and B3 (REGEMP, RENI, REMIPE, and GIE). Until recently, the classification of journals in the CAPES Qualis system carried considerable weight in the evaluation of graduate programs in Brazil. Thus, authors felt pressured to target higher-rated journals when choosing where to submit their articles.

However, recent changes in graduate program evaluation will lead to the extinction of this journal classification mechanism. The evaluation of the quantity of publications in highly qualified journals, which had already been receiving less weight, will become even less important. Could this become an opportunity to change the profile of entrepreneurship journals in Brazil?

I hope so, and therefore I conclude this editorial with a call to the community: **let us increase the number of articles submitted to Brazilian entrepreneurship journals!**

The hope is that, with more authors submitting texts to these journals, over the years we will achieve a significant improvement in what we publish about entrepreneurship in Brazil.

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