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USE OF DIGITAL CAPABILITIES IN DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS FROM 2015 – 2025

USO DE CAPACIDADES DIGITAIS NO DESENVOLVIMENTO DO EMPREENDEDORISMO DIGITAL: UMA ANÁLISE BIBLIOMÉTRICA DE 2015 A 2025

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Abstract
This study systematically traces the development trajectory of 'digital capability' within the entrepreneurial field of 'digital entrepreneurship' using bibliometric methods, based on 364 articles from the Scopus database spanning 2015 to 2025. Through keyword co-occurrence and collaboration network analysis conducted with VOSviewer, it reveals research hotspots, knowledge structures, and global distribution patterns. Results indicate that digital capability has emerged as a core topic in digital entrepreneurship research. The field exhibits trends toward interdisciplinary convergence, multi-regional collaboration, and progressively deepening theoretical frameworks, providing significant reference for future academic research and practical implementation.

Keyword: Digital Capability. Digital Entrepreneurship. Bibliometric Analysis. Scientific Analysis.

Resumo
Este estudo traça sistematicamente a trajetória de desenvolvimento da "capacidade digital" dentro do campo empreendedor do "empreendedorismo digital" utilizando métodos bibliométricos, com base em 364 artigos da base de dados Scopus, abrangendo o período de 2015 a 2025. Por meio da coocorrência de palavras-chave e da análise de redes de colaboração conduzida com o VOSviewer, revela pontos críticos de pesquisa, estruturas de conhecimento e padrões de distribuição global. Os resultados indicam que a capacidade digital emergiu como um tópico central na pesquisa em empreendedorismo digital. O campo exibe tendências em direção à convergência interdisciplinar, colaboração multirregional e aprofundamento progressivo de arcabouços teóricos, fornecendo referência significativa para futuras pesquisas acadêmicas e implementação prática.

Palavras-chave: *Capacidade Digital. Empreendedorismo Digital. Análise Bibliométrica. Análise Científica.*

1 INTRODUCTION

The wave of digitisation has profoundly changed the global business environment and promoted the rapid rise of digital entrepreneurship as an emerging form of entrepreneurship (Yáñez-Valdés & Guerrero, 2024). Digital entrepreneurship is not only a simple application of technology, but also reflects the deep changes in entrepreneurial logic, organisational structure and value creation (Gregori & Holzmann, 2020). In this process, digital capability, as the key ability of organisations to identify, integrate and apply digital resources in the digital environment, has gradually become a core topic in digital entrepreneurship research (Xu et al., 2022). Digital capability not only includes the basic information system capability but also covers the dimensions of data-driven decision-making capability, digital platform operation capability, technology adaptability and organisational agility (Atobishi et al., 2024). As digital entrepreneurship scenarios become more and more diversified, enterprises rely more and more on digital capabilities, which play an increasingly prominent role in driving business model innovation, optimising customer experience and building ecosystems (Liu et al., 2024). In recent years, related research has been expanding rapidly across multiple disciplines, covering strategic management, information systems, organisational studies, innovation and entrepreneurship, and other cross-cutting areas. Especially in the context of the continuous improvement of digital infrastructure and the wide application of cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence and blockchain, the research value of digital capability as an endogenous mechanism to support entrepreneurial behaviours has continued to rise (Griva et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2023). Digital capability has evolved from a traditional ‘support tool’ to an important source of core competitive advantage for digital entrepreneurial enterprises and has gradually built up an independent and multi-dimensional theoretical discourse system (Braun & Sydow, 2019).

From the perspective of theoretical evolution, the research on digital capabilities is increasingly diversified, with different theoretical frameworks providing rich perspectives for its interpretation in the context of digital entrepreneurship (Khuan et al., 2023). The resource-based view emphasises that enterprises build unique competitiveness based on scarce resources, which provides a theoretical basis for understanding the resource attributes of digital capabilities (Terziovski, 2010); the dynamic capability theory highlights the ability of enterprises to carry out continuous learning and capability

reconfiguration in a fast-changing environment, and emphasises the evolutionary characteristics of digital capabilities (Teece, 2018); and the digital ecosystem perspective places digital capabilities in a broader network relationship, emphasising platform dependence, interconnectivity and co-creation (Satalkina & Steiner, 2020). In terms of content, the research focus has expanded from technology adoption and system integration to more complex topics such as strategic collaboration, value co-creation (Bögenhold & Sawy, 2024). Meanwhile, with the emergence of new digital entrepreneurship models (e.g., platform entrepreneurship, social media entrepreneurship, virtual entrepreneurial teams, etc.), digital capabilities have become highly contextualised, diverse and hierarchical (Xiang & Zhou, 2023). This theoretical and practical development has led to the publication of a large number of academic results in a number of international journals, demonstrating the growing maturity of the research field. In the context of the evolving digital economy, the study of digital capabilities not only responds to the real challenges of enterprises to cope with uncertainty but also provides a solid foundation for the construction of the theoretical system of digital entrepreneurship (Bouwman et al., 2019). The multidisciplinary nature of this topic will maintain a strong momentum in future academic research.

Based on the above research motivation, this paper constructs a sample literature set based on the SCOPUS database and analyses the literature related to 'digital competence' by using bibliometric tools such as VOSviewer to analyse the co-occurrence of terms. The study aims to answer the following questions: 1. what are the research hotspots and core themes in this field, 2. how are the knowledge bases and evolutionary paths of the frontiers constructed, and 3. what are the structural characteristics of the cooperation networks among research authors, institutions and countries? Through visualisation and quantitative analysis, this study systematically reveals the dynamics, structural logic and future trends of the research field, and provides targeted research references for academics. At the same time, it also provides strong support for subsequent researchers to identify high-impact themes, theoretical gaps and research entry points.

2 METHODOLOGY

In this study, Scopus database was selected as the main data source for this study. Although Scopus was established later than Web of Science (Chadegani et al., 2013), it

has a wider range of advantages in terms of disciplinary coverage, geographic distribution, and diversity of publishing organisations and languages. This breadth makes Scopus an important tool for academic information retrieval, research assessment and knowledge graph construction (de Moya-Anegón et al., 2007). Its richness ensures that this study is able to comprehensively cover the core research findings related to digital capability.

The study is limited to journal articles and does not include conference papers, monograph chapters or other types of publications. Journal articles usually undergo a rigorous peer-review process and are able to present theoretical evolution and methodological innovations in a more systematic way (Di Stefano et al., 2010; Ennas & Di Guardo, 2015). By focusing on journal articles, this paper aims to capture representative theoretical contributions and changes in scholarly thinking in the field.

In the process of data analysis, this paper adopts VOSviewer as the main visualisation tool and the data exported by Scopus as the basis. The time range of the selected literature is from January 2015 to October 2025.VOSviewer has the ability to construct literature network mapping, which can visually display information in multiple dimensions such as the number of studies, author collaboration, institutional distribution, country participation, keyword co-occurrence and co-citation structure (Wong, 2018). Through the visualisation of complex literature data, the tool helps to reveal the structural logic and thematic evolution of the research field, providing an intuitive and systematic support for the in-depth understanding of the knowledge structure of the research field of ‘digital entrepreneurship’.

So, based on those explanation and definition, this study searched the Scopus database for the keyword “digital capability” and identified 364 relevant articles published between January 2015 and October 2025. The query command used to search for data on Scopus is TITLE-ABS-KEY("Digital Capability") AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA,"BUSI")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE,"English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE,"j")) AND PUBYEAR > 2014 AND PUBYEAR < 2027

3 RESULTS

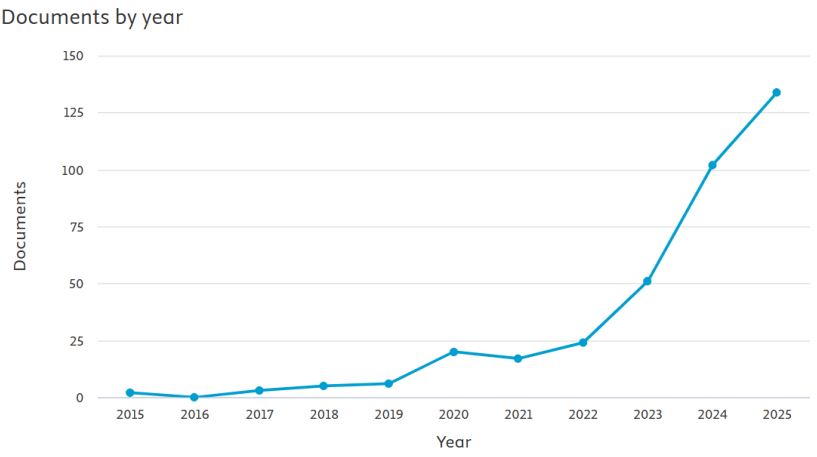
For the analysis of the data, two programs were used in this study: Excel 365 and VOSviewer v1.6.20. Initially, 364 articles were collected and screened using Excel. This

involved organizing the data and ensuring consistency by standardizing author names and keywords with a pre-constructed thesaurus. VOSviewer was used to create a bibliometric network map based on the keywords. This map visually represents different classifications in various colors, allowing for a clear and organized presentation of the data.

3.1 Research trends

Figure 1

Trends of Research in Digital Capability by Years



Source: SCOPUS Database

Figure 1 illustrates the annual publication trends for research on "digital literacy" and "digital entrepreneurship" from 2015 to 2025. Overall, the number of publications in this field exhibits a year-on-year increase with a significant acceleration in growth during the later period, which can be divided into three distinct developmental stages. The first stage, spanning 2015 to 2018, saw annual publication volumes remain at relatively low levels, averaging fewer than 10 papers per year. This indicates the theme was still in its nascent stage of academic exploration, with research interests relatively scattered. The second phase, spanning 2019 to 2021, saw a modest increase in annual publications, with 2020 reaching a relative peak of nearly 25 papers. This indicates a preliminary rise in research intensity, likely closely tied to the backdrop of corporate digital transformation and the rise of digital platforms. The third phase, beginning in 2022, entered a significant upward trajectory. Publication volume exceeded 50 papers in 2023, surpassed 100 in

2024, and is projected to reach approximately 150 in 2025, exhibiting exponential growth. This phase's growth reflects increasing recognition of the theoretical and practical value of digital capabilities in entrepreneurship research. Overall, this trend indicates that "digital capabilities," as a key variable in digital entrepreneurship studies, have transitioned from a marginal topic to the mainstream academic discourse and will continue to shape the future direction of research in this field.

Table 1

Trends of Research in Digital Capability by Years

Year	No. of Publications
2025	134
2024	102
2023	51
2022	24
2021	17
2020	20
2019	6
2018	5
2017	3
2016	0
2015	2

Source: Author's Own Work

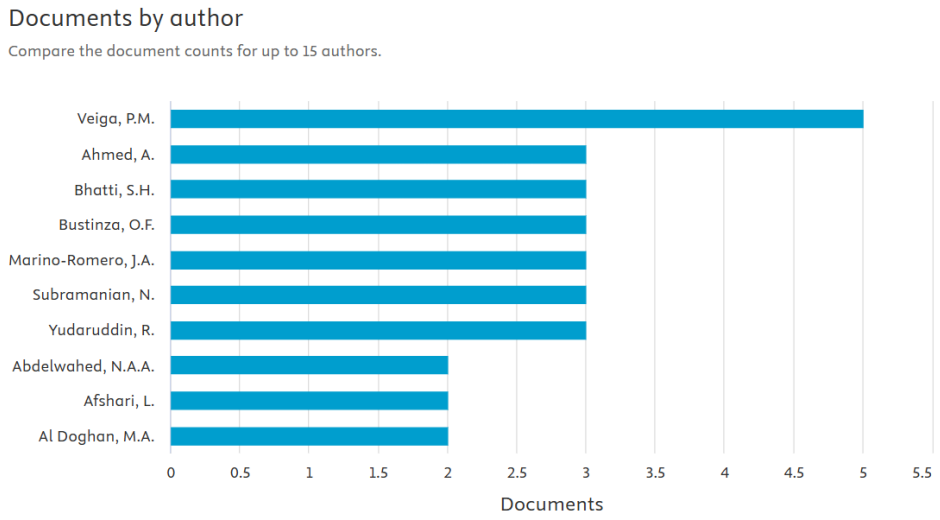
From the overall data, a total of 73 articles were published between 2015 and 2021, accounting for 22.8% of the total sample. In contrast, 311 articles were published cumulatively over the four-year period from 2022 to 2025, representing a significant 77.2% share, highlighting a pronounced trend toward research concentration in recent years. The year 2020 served as a pivotal turning point, with publications reaching 20 for the first time, marking the beginning of substantial academic attention to this topic. Subsequently, the number surpassed 50 in 2023, and further surged to 102 and 134 in 2024 and 2025 respectively, demonstrating a significant growth rate and indicating that research to develop has entered an exponential acceleration phase. Moreover, the three consecutive years of data surges indicate that this research theme has progressively become a high-frequency topic at the intersection of digital economy and entrepreneurship studies. This trend not only reflects the theoretical value of digital capability theory in explaining contemporary entrepreneurial phenomena but also signals a growing global emphasis on in-depth exploration of digital entrepreneurial behaviour.

3.2 Documents by author, affiliation, and country

As shown in Figure 2, author contributions in the fields of "digital capability" and "digital entrepreneurship" exhibit a trend of relative dispersion but gradual concentration.

Figure 2

Documents by Author



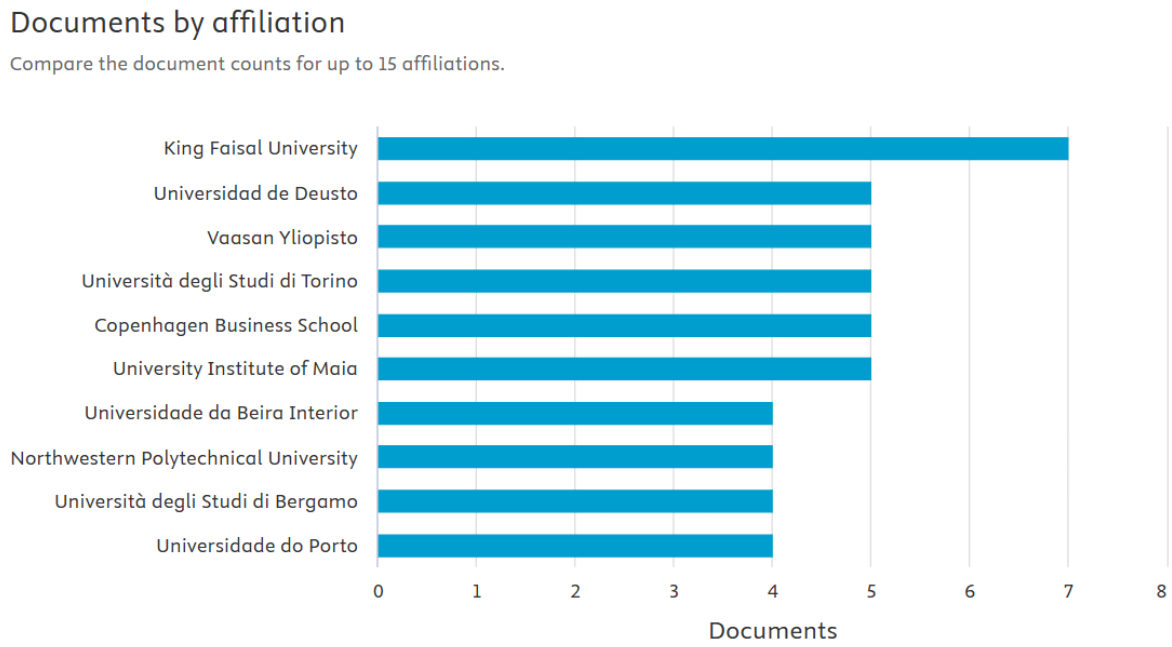
Source: SCOPUS Database

Veiga, P.M. leads the list with five articles, significantly outpacing other authors, demonstrating sustained and robust research output in this field. Following closely are Ahmed, A., Bhatti, S.H., Bustinza, O.F., Marino-Romero, J.A., Subramanian, N., and Yudaruddin, R., each with 3 publications, forming the second tier in terms of research output. These scholars have accumulated varying degrees of research expertise in areas such as digital entrepreneurship, dynamic capabilities, and platform management, potentially constituting the core strength of this field.

Additionally, scholars such as Abdelwahed, N.A.A., Afshari, L., and Al Doghan, M.A. each published two articles, indicating that despite their numerical disadvantage, they still exerted considerable influence within the relevant research field. Overall, while no highly concentrated "core author group" has yet emerged in this field, multiple relatively stable research units have formed, demonstrating a trend of gradually accumulating academic strength.

Figure 3

Documents by Affiliation



Source: SCOPUS Database

Figure 3 displays the top ten institutions by publication volume in the research fields of digital capability and digital entrepreneurship. The results indicate that King Faisal University leads with seven publications, demonstrating its active research engagement and sustained commitment in this field. Following closely are institutions such as Universidad de Deusto (Spain), Vaasan Yliopisto (Finland), Università degli Studi di Torino (Italy), and Copenhagen Business School (Denmark), each contributing five articles. This highlights the relatively leading position of European universities in this research domain.

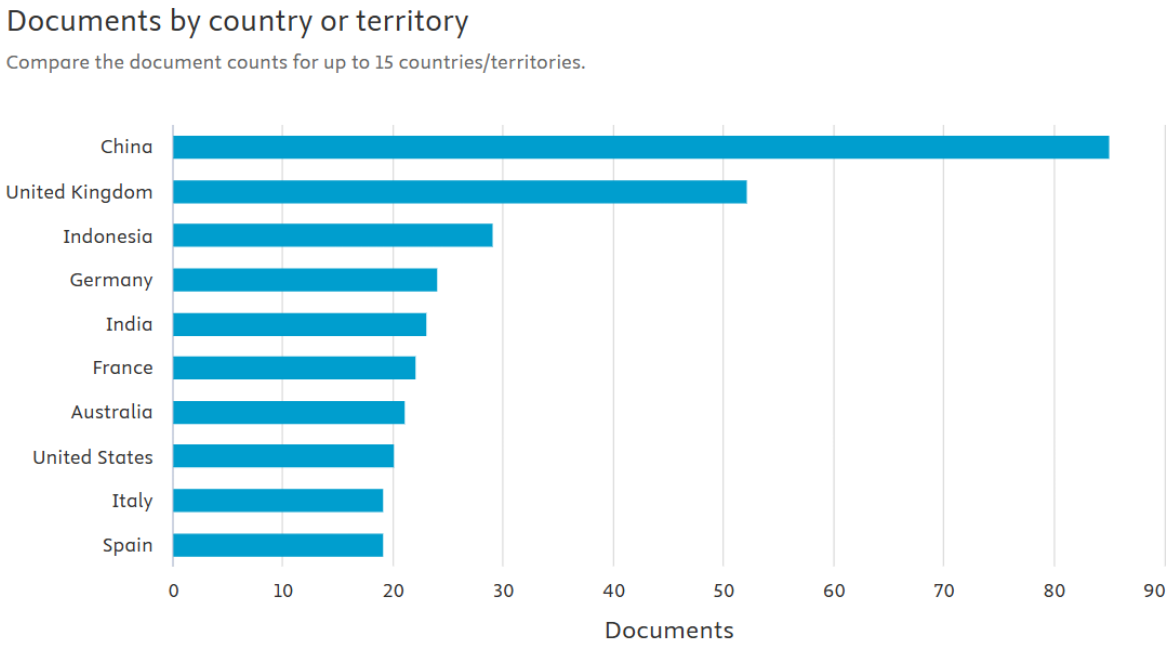
Additionally, the University Institute of Maia (Portugal), Universidade da Beira Interior (Portugal), Northwestern Polytechnical University (China), Università degli Studi di Bergamo (Italy), and Universidade do Porto (Portugal) each published four articles.

Geographically, seven of the top ten institutions are located in Europe, with research institutions in Portugal, Italy, and Finland performing particularly well. This indicates that the European academic community has conducted relatively systematic research on the role of “digital capability” in entrepreneurial contexts. Meanwhile, in Asia, institutions such as King Faisal University and Northwestern Polytechnical

University in China are gradually establishing influence in this field. This multi-regional distribution also provides a solid foundation for future international collaboration, comparative research, and the extension of cross-cultural theories.

Figure 4

Documents by Country



Source: SCOPUS Database

Figure 4 displays the top ten countries or regions by publication volume in the research fields of digital capability and digital entrepreneurship, clearly revealing the global distribution of research activity in these domains. The chart indicates that China leads with nearly 90 publications, demonstrating robust research momentum and a policy-driven advantage in academic output within this domain. The United Kingdom follows closely with over 50 publications, reflecting its longstanding academic foundation in digital economy and entrepreneurship research, as well as the research orientation of its higher education system.

Indonesia, ranked third, also demonstrated strong research enthusiasm with nearly 30 publications, reflecting the academic community's rapid response to digital capability issues amid the country's rapidly developing digital entrepreneurship practices. Germany, India, France, Australia, and the United States ranked 4th to 8th respectively, each publishing between 20 and 30 papers. This indicates that Western nations and emerging

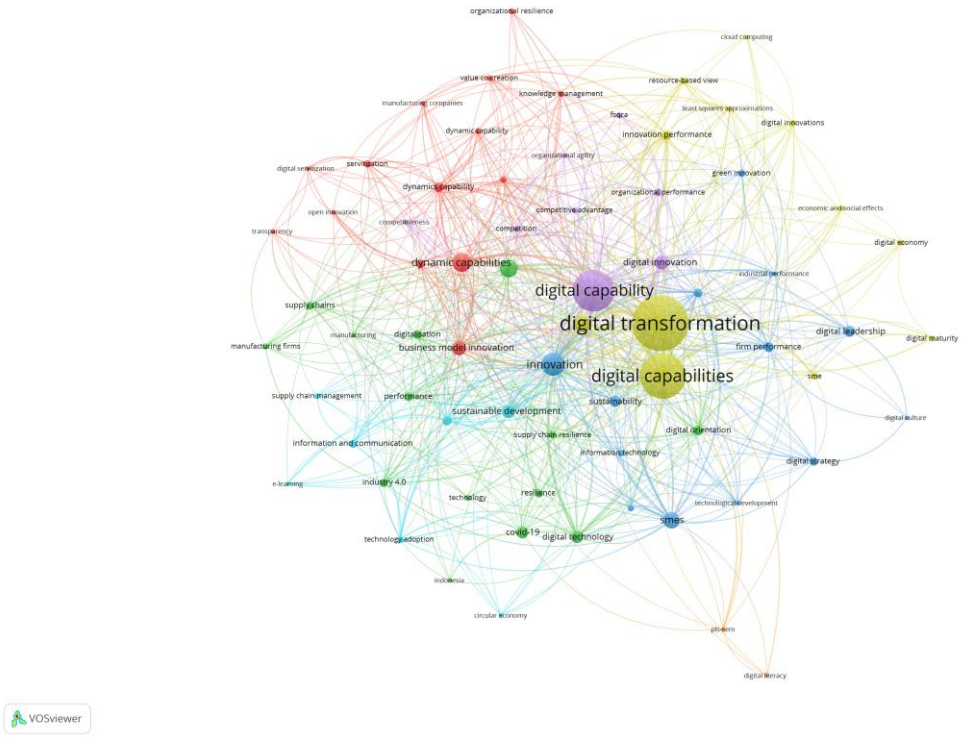
economies collectively form a significant academic force in this research field. These countries typically possess robust information infrastructure, strong university research capabilities, and supportive government policies, providing an excellent environment for advancing research in the entrepreneurial field.

Additionally, Italy and Spain also rank among the top ten. Although their publication volumes are slightly lower, their academic influence as significant research forces in Europe cannot be overlooked. Overall, the charts reveal a pronounced global diffusion trend in this research theme, gradually expanding from developed nations to emerging markets. This has formed a research landscape cantered on China and the United Kingdom, featuring multi-country participation and regional diversity.

3.3 Keywords

Figure 5

Co-Occurrence of Keywords



Source: Author's Own Work

Figure 5 presents a keyword co-occurrence network diagram constructed using VOSviewer, aiming to reveal the knowledge structure and research hotspots within the

"digital capability" research domain. Each node in the network diagram represents a keyword, with node size reflecting its frequency of occurrence in the sample literature. Connecting lines indicate the strength of co-mention between two keywords within the same document, while different colours denote automatically identified clustering results.

Notably, certain peripheral keywords such as "digital literacy," "e-learning," and "digital future" exhibit relatively low co-occurrence intensity yet point toward potential emerging topics. This indicates that digital capability research is progressively expanding into broader domains including educational technology, skills to develop, and social value creation, demonstrating strong theoretical extensibility and app potential.

In summary, the co-occurrence network diagram of keywords not only outlines the core themes within the domains of "digital capability" and "digital entrepreneurship," but also reveals their interdisciplinary background and future evolutionary trends. Future research could further explore the intersections between different clusters—such as how digital capability can synergize across emerging scenarios like small and medium-sized digital enterprises, digitally-enabled green transformation initiatives, or edtech—thereby expanding the theoretical boundaries and practical value of this field.

4 DISCUSSION

This study employs a bibliometric analysis of 364 publications on "digital literacy" and "digital entrepreneurship" from 2015 to 2025, systematically revealing the development trends, knowledge structure, and academic ecosystem within this research domain. Regarding research trends, the annual publication volume exhibits a significant growth trajectory, particularly entering a phase of rapid expansion since 2020. The surge in publications from 2023 to 2025 indicates that digital competence has evolved from a peripheral topic to a core variable in digital entrepreneurship research. Moreover, digital competence is no longer viewed as a supplementary tool but has been redefined as a key dynamic capability embedded within organizational strategy and operational processes.

In terms of author distribution, while a highly concentrated "core author group" has yet to emerge, several authors have established stable research trajectories in areas such as digital capabilities, dynamic capability theory, and platform entrepreneurship. Institutional distribution analysis further reveals that European research institutions demonstrate significant research output in this field, indicating that universities in this

region have accumulated substantial research findings on platform strategy, organizational agility, and value co-creation. Concurrently, universities in Asia (such as those in China and Saudi Arabia) have rapidly emerged in recent years, with their research output growing substantially. This cross-regional, cross-contextual knowledge generation mechanism provides a solid foundation for theoretical diversity and contextual adaptability within the field.

From a national perspective, the active participation of countries such as China, the United Kingdom, Indonesia, and Germany underscore the global relevance and practical urgency of digital literacy and digital entrepreneurship. Differences in policy environments, digital infrastructure, and entrepreneurial ecosystems across nations provide rich diversity and comparative value for research. This also implies that future studies could further explore how national contexts moderate the relationship between pathways for building digital literacy, mechanisms for transferring skills, and entrepreneurial performance.

Keyword co-occurrence analysis reveals a multi-level theoretical framework and highly interdisciplinary research structure within this field. This domain not only encompasses core topics in strategic management and innovation research but also extends to cutting-edge directions such as sustainable development, technology adoption, crisis response, and knowledge management. The high co-occurrence of keywords like “digital transformation,” “dynamic capabilities,” and “business model innovation” indicates a widespread tendency among researchers to place digital capabilities within the dynamic capability theory. This approach aims to explain how enterprises reconstruct capabilities and innovate value in rapidly changing market environments. Furthermore, the emergence of peripheral keywords like “e-learning,” “digital literacy,” “sustainability,” and “digital future” signals research expansion into edtech, social impact, and future-oriented dimensions. This not only enriches research topics but also broadens the application boundaries of digital capabilities.

Overall, this study reveals that “digital literacy” as a research domain is currently undergoing rapid development and theoretical refinement. Future research may further explore the interactive mechanisms among various literacies, extend the theoretical applicability to non-Western contexts, and deepen process-oriented investigations into the dynamic evolution pathways of these literacies.

5 CONCLUSION

This study systematically traces the developmental trajectory, knowledge structure, and global research landscape of "digital capability" within the field of "digital entrepreneurship" through a bibliometric analysis of 364 Scopus-indexed journal articles published between 2015 and 2025. Findings reveal that digital capability has evolved from a supplementary concept at the technical level to a core theoretical variable in entrepreneurship research, exhibiting a particularly pronounced growth trend since 2020. Although a highly centralized core author group has yet to emerge, research forces across different regions are gradually coalescing, forming a diverse and integrated global knowledge network. Overall, digital competence research is at a critical stage of rapid development and theoretical deepening. Future efforts should focus on non-Western contexts, competence synergy mechanisms, and emerging scenarios of technology-driven entrepreneurship to propel the field toward more systematic and forward-looking theoretical innovation.

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Authors' Contribution

Both authors contributed equally to the development of this article.

Data availability

All datasets relevant to this study's findings are fully available within the article.

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