

Women's Entrepreneurship in Sustainable Tourism: A Bibliometric Analysis

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ARTICLE INFO

Received: [18/05/2026]

Accepted: [28/05/2026]

Published: [30/06/2026]

Keywords:

Sustainable Development Goals
(SDGs)

science mapping

gender equality

knowledge structure

women empowerment

ABSTRACT

Women's entrepreneurship in sustainable tourism has grown fast, but the field has never been mapped. This paper applies bibliometric analysis to 65 Scopus-indexed articles (2012–2026) to chart, for the first time, how this literature is structured. Output is concentrated in a small number of core journals and distributed across a large, dispersed author base. Five thematic clusters are identifiable from keyword co-occurrence patterns, with a marked shift in emphasis since 2022. Qualitative and quantitative approaches appear in roughly equal proportions; mixed-methods designs are almost entirely absent. SDG alignment is heavily weighted toward gender equality, with poverty reduction and responsible consumption receiving limited explicit attention. The map shows a field still in formation and points to where future research would be most productive.

Pages: [23-42]

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1. Introduction

Development agencies from the UN World Tourism Organization to the World Bank have long argued that women-owned tourism enterprises are a reliable route to gender equality, household income growth, and community resilience. The logic is straightforward: small tourism businesses are accessible to women with limited capital, they are embedded in local communities, and they map readily onto SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work), and SDG 13 (climate resilience) (United Nations, 2015). What is less clear is whether the research base has kept pace with those claims.

Scholarship on women's tourism entrepreneurship predates the SDG era. Early work showed that women enter tourism businesses for mixed economic and non-economic reasons, that access to capital and networks is structurally constrained, and that the concept of empowerment is harder to demonstrate than policy documents imply (Hallak et al., 2015; Jaafar et al., 2015; Movono & Dahles, 2017). Since then the frame has broadened: sustainability discourse now organises much of the literature (Figueroa-Domecq et al., 2022; Ertac & Tanova, 2020; Bagheri et al., 2023), digital platforms have become a distinct strand of inquiry (Ditta-Apichai et al., 2024), and theoretical attention to institutional conditions has grown (Kimbu et al., 2021; Kutlu & Ngoasong, 2024).

What the field lacks, however, is a structural map of itself. Related bibliometric studies have examined female entrepreneurship broadly (Pradana et al., 2025), tourism entrepreneurship without a gender focus (Ochoa Jiménez et al., 2022; Mumtaz & Faisal, 2024), and women in ecotourism (Rodríguez-Vera et al., 2025). Each covers one side of the relevant intersection. None treats women's entrepreneurship situated specifically within sustainable tourism as a bibliometric object in its own right. That gap matters practically: most of this literature was published after 2021, and a fast-growing field without a published map is difficult to navigate. New researchers cannot easily identify which journals are most receptive, which author networks are active, or which themes are genuinely contested rather than settled.

Bibliometric analysis—a method that examines scholarly patterns through publication metadata such as citations, authorship, keywords, and journal affiliations rather than the substance of papers—is designed for precisely this task. It can describe publication trends, map the journals and authors that have accumulated influence, surface thematic clusters, and trace how topics shift over time (Donthu et al., 2021; Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017). A fair objection is that 65 articles is a modest corpus for network analysis; small corpora produce sparser networks and fewer stable clusters. But 65 is also the full population of articles meeting a precisely defined intersection criterion, and mapping a young field's complete population is what bibliometrics is designed to do (Zupic & Čater, 2015). What the method cannot do is evaluate individual papers or arbitrate between theoretical frameworks. Every pattern reported below should be read as structural description, not as a claim about what the papers argue.

This study addresses five questions as follow:

RQ1: How has publication output evolved over time?

RQ2: Which journals constitute the intellectual core, and what does Bradford's Law reveal about field concentration?

RQ3: What does Lotka's Law reveal about authorship patterns?

RQ4: What thematic clusters characterize this field, and how have they shifted?

RQ5: What methodological approaches and SDG alignments appear in this literature?

2. Methodology

2.1 Data Source and Search Strategy

Scopus was chosen as the sole data source. Its coverage of social science, management, and interdisciplinary journals is broader than the Web of Science Core Collection—an advantage for a field distributed across tourism-specialist outlets, broad sustainability venues, and gender-and-entrepreneurship journals (Mongeon & Paul-Hus, 2016; Donthu et al., 2021). Previous bibliometric studies of adjacent fields have drawn on Scopus as their primary source (Rodríguez-Vera et al., 2025; Ochoa Jiménez et al., 2022), which supports direct comparability.

The search string combines three concept groups—entrepreneurship; women or female; and tourism—with the requirement that sustainable or sustainability appear in the title, abstract, or keywords.

Gender and feminism were not included as primary search terms: adding them would pull in a much broader literature on gender in tourism that extends well beyond entrepreneurship, and confining the gender dimension to women or female keeps the scope aligned with the research questions. The query applied was:

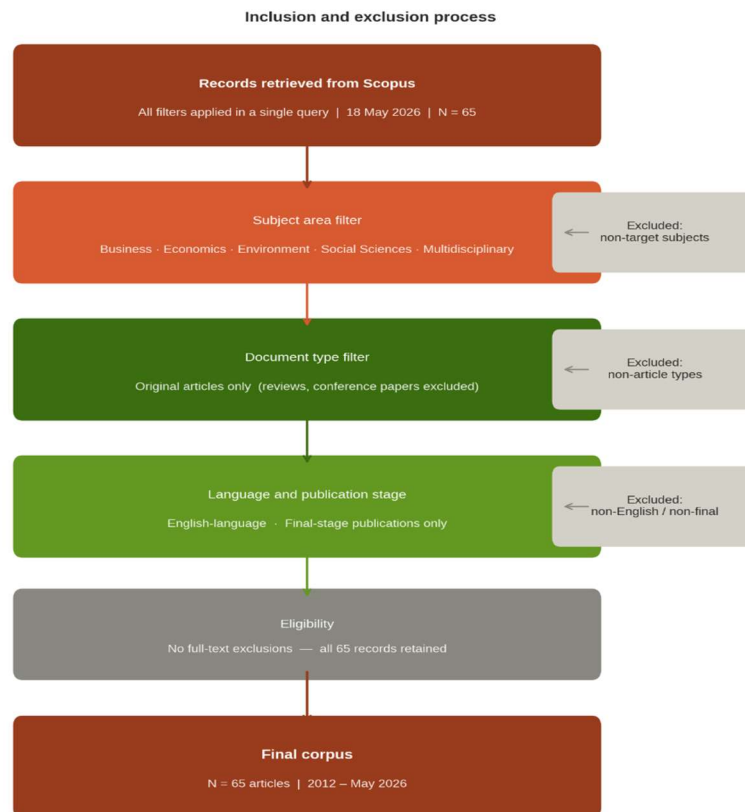
‘TITLE-ABS-KEY (entrepreneurship AND (women OR female) AND tourism AND (sustainable OR sustainability))’

Results were restricted to English-language, final-stage, original research articles indexed under Business, Management and Accounting; Economics, Econometrics and Finance; Environmental Science; Multidisciplinary; or Social Sciences. The limitation to English may exclude relevant work in Spanish, Indonesian, or other languages; this is acknowledged among the study’s limitations.

2.2 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Applying the search string and all filters simultaneously returned 65 records spanning 2012 to May 2026. All 65 were retained; no full-text screening was applied. The analysis works with bibliographic metadata throughout, consistent with performance analysis and science mapping bibliometrics (van Eck & Waltman, 2010; Zupic & Čater, 2015). Because all filters were applied in a single query, intermediate record counts at each filter stage are unavailable. Figure 1 shows the process as implemented.

Figure 1. Inclusion and exclusion process. All database filters were applied in a single Scopus query; no additional eligibility screening was applied after retrieval.



2.3 Analytical Framework

The analysis follows Donthu et al.'s (2021) two-branch framework. Performance analysis measures output and impact through publication counts, citation totals, citations per year (CPY), and the field-level h-index—the largest value h such that h articles each have at least h citations. Science mapping traces structural relationships through keyword co-occurrence analysis, co-citation analysis, and thematic evolution mapping.

Bradford's Law of Scattering (Bradford, 1976) predicts that a small number of core journals will supply roughly one-third of total output in any field, with progressively more journals needed for each subsequent third. Applied here, it identifies which outlets form the publishing centre. Lotka's Law of Scientific Productivity (Lotka, 1926) predicts that approximately 60% of authors in a mature field will have published exactly one article; comparing the observed distribution against that benchmark shows how concentrated or dispersed authorship is. Both laws follow the operationalisation of Aria & Cuccurullo (2017).

Thematic structure was assessed through keyword co-occurrence. Nodes represent author keywords appearing in at least two articles; edges link keywords co-occurring in the same article; edge weight reflects frequency. Network density—the ratio of actual edges to all possible edges—ranges from 0 to 1, with lower values indicating a sparser, more dispersed vocabulary. The Greedy Modularity Community

Detection algorithm (Newman & Girvan, 2004) partitioned the network into clusters: groups of keywords more densely connected internally than to the rest of the network. Thematic evolution was examined across three periods—Emergence (2012–2018, $n=9$), Development (2019–2021, $n=9$), and Acceleration (2022–2026, $n=47$)—defined by the publication volume inflection points visible in Figure 2, not by arbitrary calendar divisions.

SDG alignment was assessed by matching keyword and abstract text against pre-defined term lists for SDGs 1, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, and 17, drawn from the UN SDG indicator framework (United Nations, 2015); the full list of matching terms for each SDG is provided in Appendix A. Research methodology was classified by searching abstracts for terms associated with qualitative, quantitative, mixed-methods, conceptual, and bibliometric approaches. Both classifications are indicative, not definitive.

2.4 Analytical Procedures

Python was used for all analyses. Network construction and community detection used *NetworkX* (Hagberg et al., 2008); geographic visualisation used *GeoPandas* with the *NaturalEarth* 110 m administrative boundary dataset; all figures were produced with *Matplotlib*. Analysis scripts are available from the corresponding author on request.

3. Results

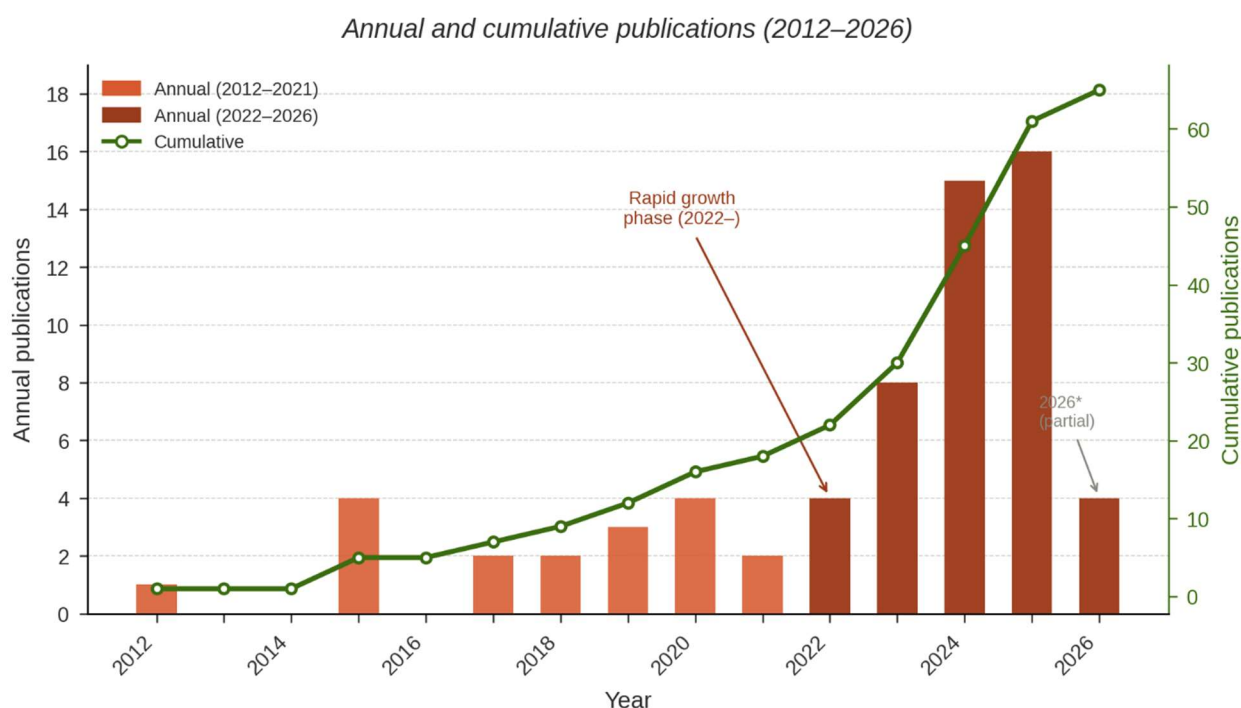
3.1 Publication Trends

Output is concentrated in recent years. No more than four articles appeared in any single year through 2022; from 2023 the pace changed sharply—eight articles in 2023, fifteen in 2024, sixteen in 2025 (Figure 2). Those three years account for roughly 60% of the entire corpus, and 75.4% of all publications appeared after 2021. The 2026 count (four articles through May) is not yet comparable to a full year.

The compound annual growth rate from 2012 to 2025 was 23.8%, though the base year contains only a single article, which inflates the calculation. A more conservative reading is that output grew substantially, with the steepest acceleration starting around 2022–2023. The flat 2021–2022 output—two and four articles respectively—may reflect disrupted research timelines during the late pandemic period, though this requires content-level verification.

Total citations reached 1,441 by May 2026. Mean citations per article were 22.2 and the median was 9, a right-skewed distribution in which a small number of papers carry a disproportionate share. The field-level h-index was approximately 19, consistent with an emerging rather than established field.

Figure 2. Annual and cumulative publications (2012–2026)



Note: 2026 data through May only. Darker bars mark the post-2022 acceleration phase. The right axis (forest green line) shows cumulative output.

3.2 Journals and Bradford's Law

Journal distribution. The 65 articles spread across 45 distinct source titles. Applying Bradford's Law, five journals constitute the core zone (Zone 1) with 21 articles (32.3%) between them. Eighteen journals form Zone 2 (22 articles, 33.8%) and 22 journals Zone 3 (22 articles, 33.8%). The near-equal thirds confirm the Bradford pattern. Table 1 and Figure 3 show the full distribution.

Table 1. Journal distribution by Bradford's Law zone (Zone 1 = core)

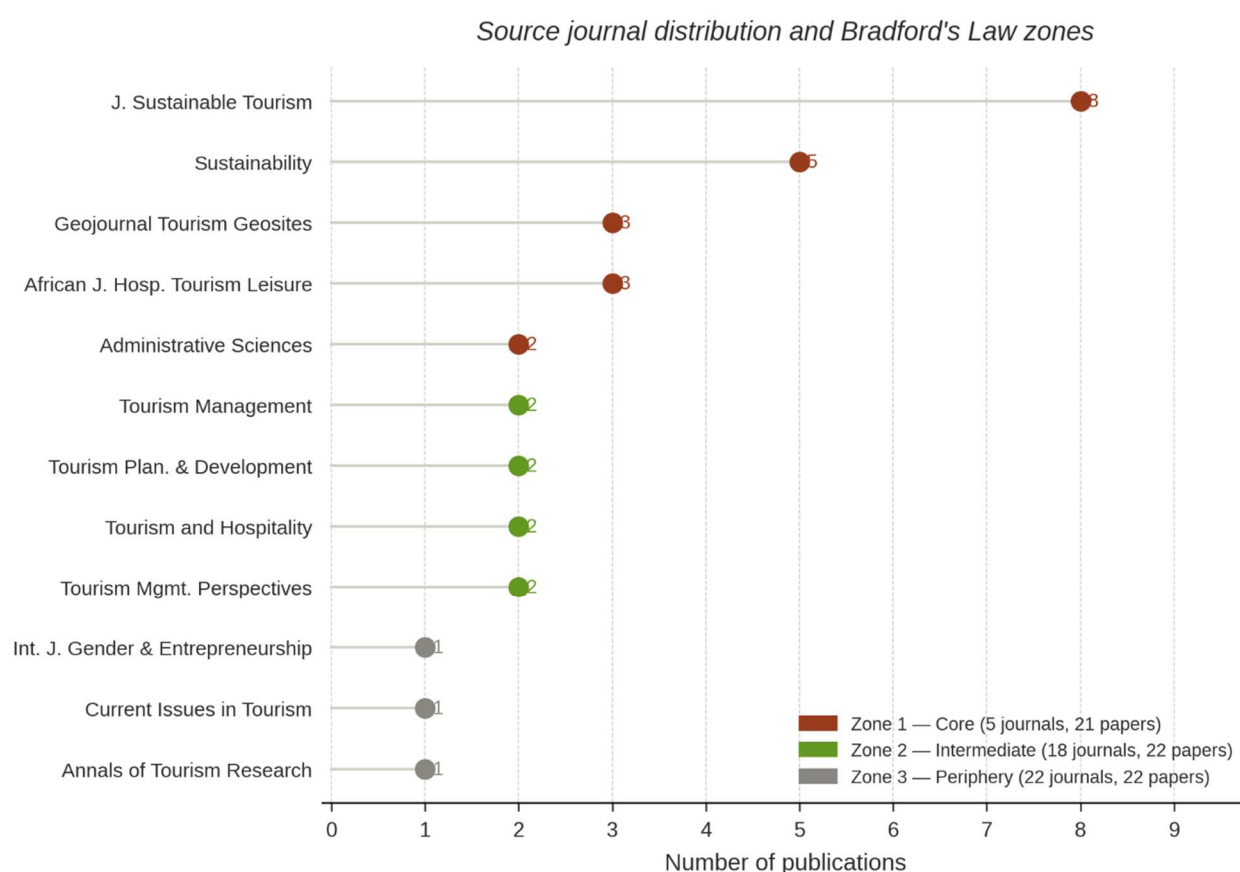
Zone	Journal	Articles
1	Journal of Sustainable Tourism	8
1	Sustainability	5
1	Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites	3
1	African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure	3
1	Administrative Sciences	2
Zone 1—5 journals, 21 articles (32.3%)		
2	Tourism Management	2
2	Tourism Planning and Development	2
2	Tourism and Hospitality	2
2	Tourism Management Perspectives	2

2	14 further journals (1 article each)	14
	<i>Zone 2—18 journals, 22 articles (33.8%)</i>	
3	22 journals (1 article each)	22
	<i>Zone 3—22 journals, 22 articles (33.8%)</i>	
	Total: 45 journals, 65 articles	65

Source: Authors' analysis of Scopus data.

Two features of the core zone are worth noting. First, it spans two distinct outlet types: the Journal of Sustainable Tourism (a tourism specialist) and Sustainability (a broad open-access journal). The field has not settled in a single disciplinary home. Second, the African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure appears in Zone 1, which means African scholars studying women's tourism entrepreneurship in their home region are publishing in a regionally focused outlet rather than migrating to Western generalist journals. The remaining 40 journals, most contributing a single article, confirm a literature still dispersed at its edges.

Figure 3. Source journal distribution and Bradford's Law zones. Colors distinguish Zone 1 (terracotta), Zone 2 (forest green), and Zone 3 (gray).



3.3 Authors, Lotka's Law, and Geographic Reach

Authorship patterns. The corpus involves 194 unique authors. Table 2 compares the observed distribution with Lotka's Law. Where a mature field predicts roughly 60% of authors contributing exactly one article, this corpus records 94.8%—a gap of more than 34 percentage points that signals a still-expanding author base with limited repeat contribution.

Table 2. Author productivity distribution compared with Lotka's Law prediction

Articles contributed	Number of authors	% of total authors
1	184	94.8%
2	8	4.1%
3	2	1.0%
Total	194	100.0%

Note: Lotka's Law predicts approximately 60% single-article authorship in a mature field. The observed 94.8% signals a much more dispersed author base.

This comparison is best read as a heuristic benchmark rather than a strict statistical test. Lotka's Law carries different baselines across disciplines; its value here is orientation rather than confirmation.

The authors with the highest citation counts and highest CPY are concentrated in one recognisable network: Kimbu, Ngoasong, Figueroa-Domecq, and de Jong, whose collaborative work on gender, social entrepreneurship, and sustainability in tourism (Kimbu & Ngoasong, 2016; Figueroa-Domecq et al., 2020; Kimbu et al., 2021; Kimbu et al., 2024) is the most consistently co-cited body of work in the corpus. Table 3 lists the ten most-cited papers.

Table 3. Ten most-cited documents

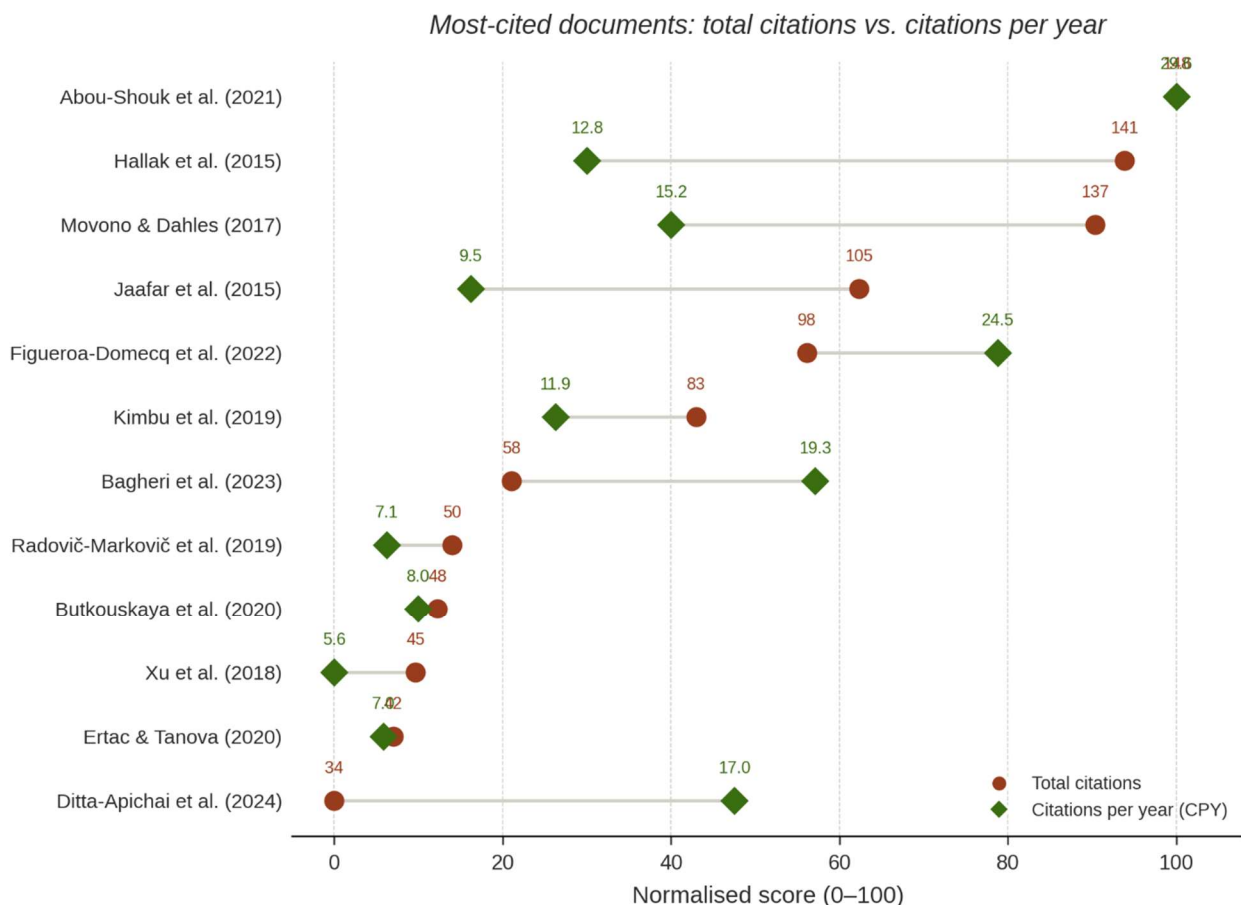
Author(s)	Title	Year	TC	CPY
Abou-Shouk et al.	Women's empowerment and tourism development: A cross-country study	2021	148	29.6
Hallak et al.	Tourism entrepreneurship performance: Place identity, self-efficacy and gender	2015	141	12.8
Movono & Dahles	Female empowerment and tourism: Businesses in a Fijian village	2017	137	15.2
Jaafar et al.	Tourism growth and entrepreneurship: Empirical analysis of development of rural highlands	2015	105	9.5
Figueroa-Domecq et al.	Sustainability through the tourism entrepreneurship journey: A gender perspective	2022	98	24.5
Kimbu et al.	Collaborative networks for sustainable human capital management	2020	83	11.9
Bagheri et al.	Female entrepreneurship, shared value and empowerment in tourism	2023	58	19.3
Radović-Marković & Živanović	Green entrepreneurship and women's empowerment in rural tourism	2019	50	7.1

Butkouskaya et al.	Obstacles to sustainable entrepreneurship: A gender comparison	2020	48	8.0
Xu et al.	Human poverty alleviation through rural women's tourism entrepreneurship	2018	45	5.6

Source: Authors' analysis of Scopus data. (TC = total citations; CPY = citations per year, May 2026)

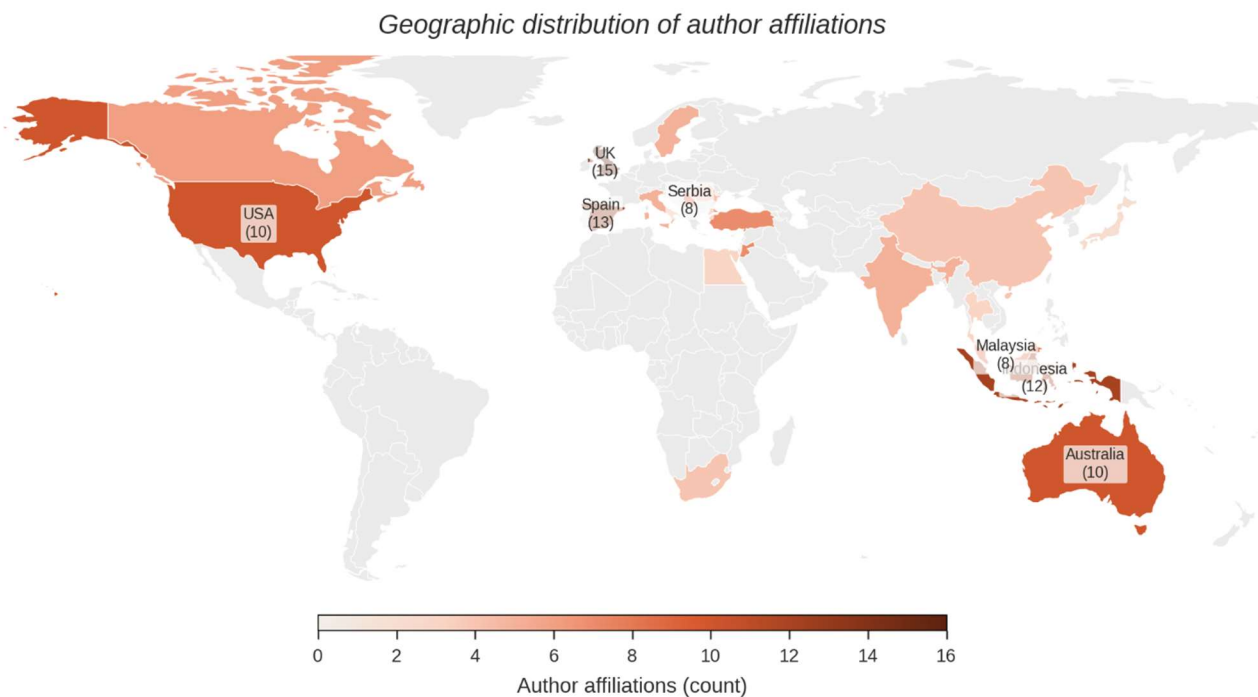
Co-citation analysis counts how often two references appear in the same article's bibliography; high co-citation frequency indicates that two works occupy similar intellectual ground in a field. Kimbu A.N. appears in 49 reference lists; Figueroa-Domecq C. in 47; Ngoasong M.Z. in 19. Brush C.G. (14) and Ahl H. (14) are also frequently co-cited, showing that foundational women's entrepreneurship scholarship from outside tourism (Ahl, 2006; Brush et al., 2009) continues to anchor studies in this field.

Figure 4. Most-cited documents: total citations (circles) versus citations per year (diamonds), normalised to 0–100. Raw figures annotated above each marker.



Geographic reach. Author affiliations span 20 countries (Figure 5). The five highest are the United Kingdom (15), Spain (13), Indonesia (12), the United States (10), and Australia (10). Malaysia ranks seventh (8), second in Southeast Asia. Jordan (7) and Turkey (7) contribute from the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean; Serbia (8) leads Eastern Europe. South Africa (4) and Egypt (3) represent the African continent. International collaboration—defined as co-presence of affiliations from more than one country in a single article—appeared in 43.1% of articles, and the average article had 3.17 authors.

Figure 5. Geographic distribution of author affiliations. Color depth (terracotta scale) reflects affiliation count. Labels identify the seven most-represented countries.



3.4 Thematic Structure and Evolution (RQ4)

The 276 unique author keywords yield 40 terms appearing in at least two articles, which form a co-occurrence network of 40 nodes and 125 edges. Network density is 0.160—low enough that most keyword pairs never co-occur, which is normal for a young field whose vocabulary is still diversifying rather than converging. Community detection returns five clusters (Figure 6; Table 4).

Cluster 1 (12 keywords) is built around entrepreneurship (16 occurrences), tourism (8), gender (6), and women (6), with innovation, ecosystem, community-based tourism, and global south also present. This cluster groups work that frames tourism entrepreneurship through a gender and systemic lens. Cluster 2 (11 keywords), the largest, centres on women entrepreneurship (10), sustainability (7), rural tourism (7), empowerment (5), and sustainable development goals (4)—the cluster most directly aligned with the paper's search terms. Cluster 3 (7 keywords) links ecotourism with psychological empowerment constructs including self-efficacy and gender equality, pointing to a strand that uses individual-level

These five clusters should be treated as exploratory rather than definitive. In a sparse network of 0.160 density, cluster membership is sensitive to small changes in the corpus. Cluster 5 in particular, with only four keywords, is likely to reorganise as the literature grows; it is better read as a signal of an emerging strand than as a settled subfield.

Author keyword co-occurrence network (minimum frequency = 2)

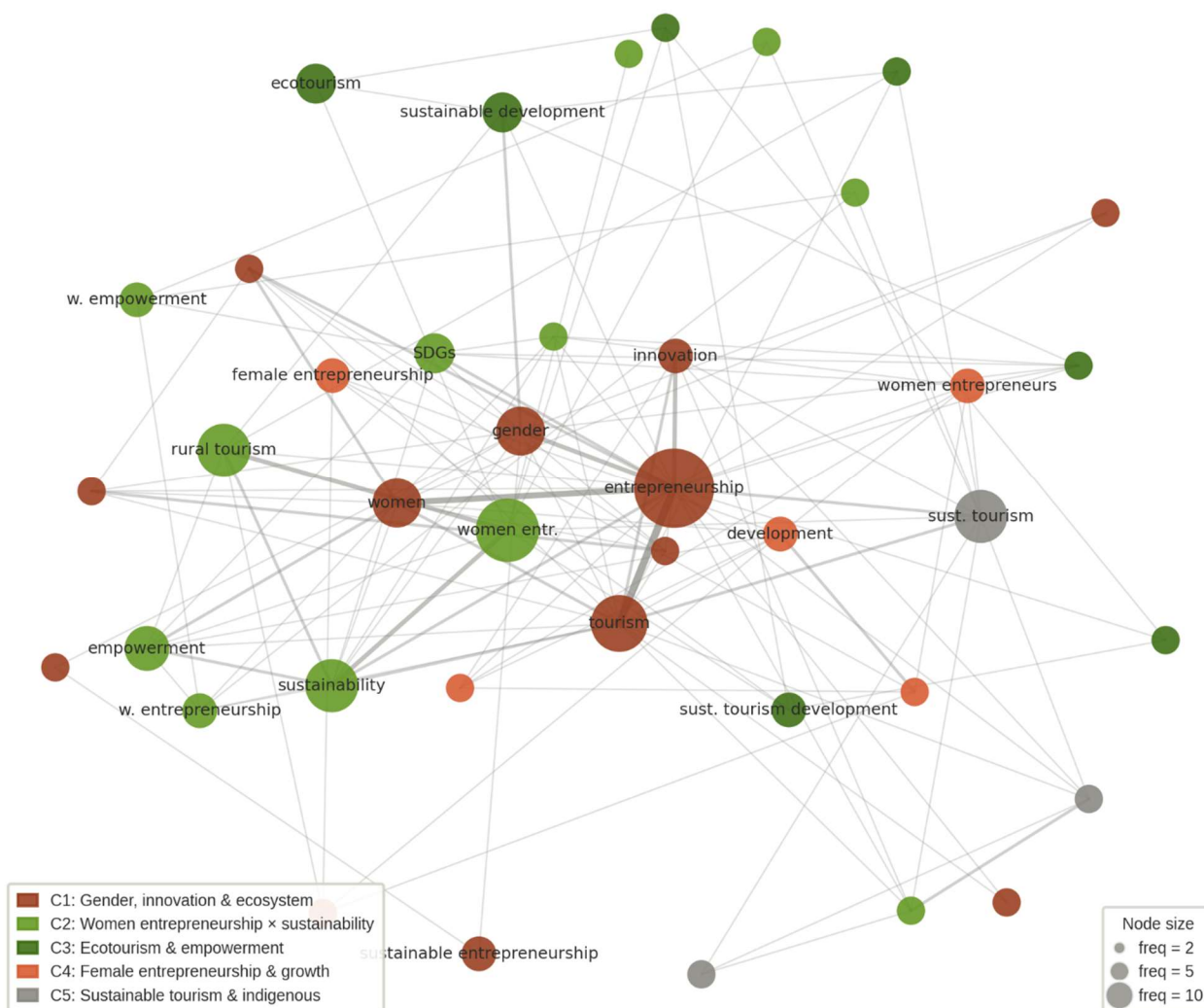


Table 4. Five thematic clusters identified through keyword co-occurrence network analysis

Cluster	Theme	Representative keywords (frequency)	Keywords (n)
C1	Gender & entrepreneurial ecosystem	entrepreneurship (16), tourism (8), gender (6), women (6), innovation (3), global south (2)	12
C2	Women's entrepreneurship & rural sustainability	women entrepreneurship (10), sustainability (7), rural tourism (7), empowerment (5), SDGs (4)	11
C3	Ecotourism & psychological empowerment	ecotourism (4), sustainable development (4), gender equality (2), self-efficacy (2)	7
C4	Female entrepreneurship & growth	female entrepreneurship (3), women entrepreneurs (3), development (3), growth (2)	6
C5	Sustainable tourism & indigenous communities	sustainable tourism (7), indigenous tourism (2), indigenous entrepreneurship (2)	4

Source: Authors' analysis of Scopus author keywords.

Dividing the corpus into three periods shows a clear shift in emphasis (Figure 7). In the Emergence period (2012–2018) keywords were sparse and centred on livelihoods: poverty, rural women, tourism entrepreneurship. In the Development period (2019–2021), ecotourism, women's empowerment, and sustainable rural development became more common. The Acceleration period (2022–2026) shows a richer keyword profile, with two features standing out. First, sustainable development goals and SDGs appear for the first time—they are absent from both earlier periods. Second, gender, empowerment, and rural tourism are simultaneously prominent, suggesting that the field's core concerns have not changed so much as they have been reframed in the SDG-aligned vocabulary that now dominates international development discourse.

Figure 7. Thematic evolution across three periods (2012–2018, 2019–2021, 2022–2026). Bubble size represents keyword frequency within each period.

Thematic evolution of research topics across three periods



3.5 Methodological Profile and SDG Alignment (RQ5)

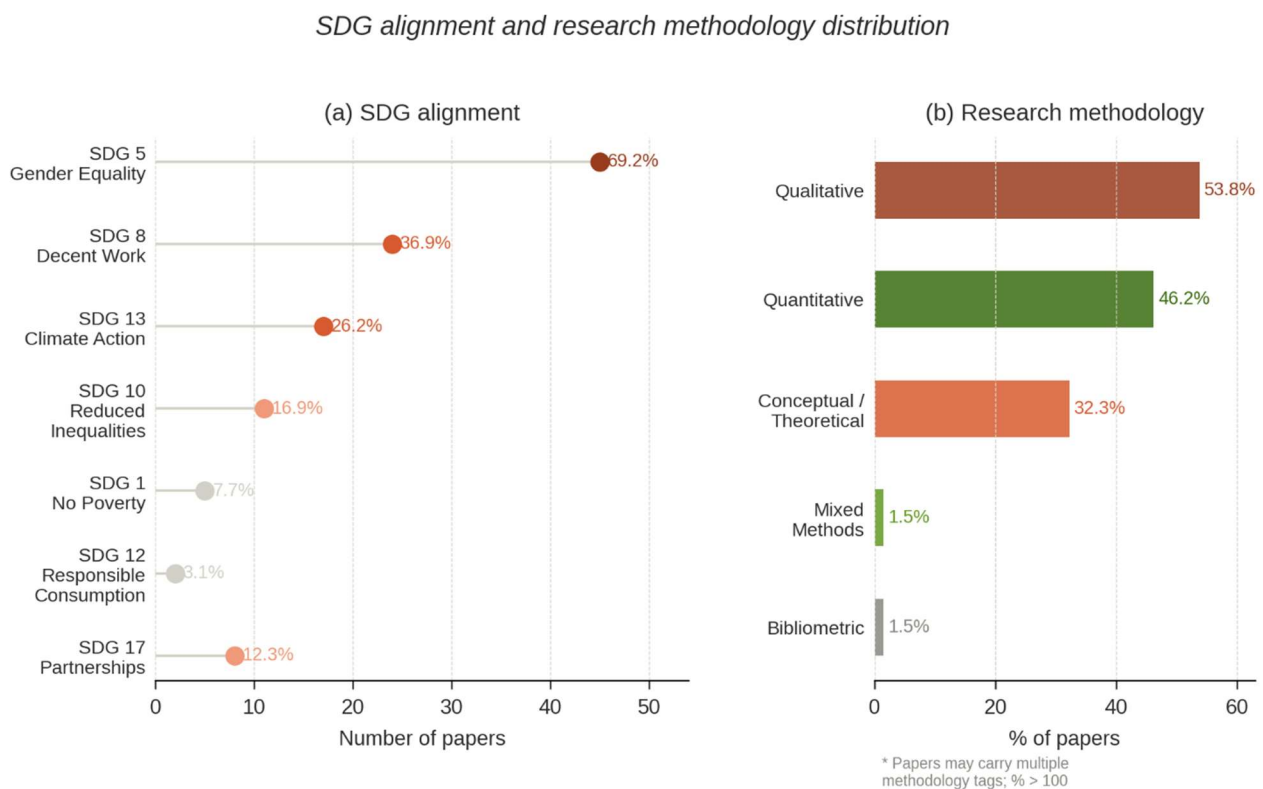
Both empirical traditions are active in the field. Qualitative approaches—identified through terms including qualitative, interview, case study, and thematic analysis—appear in 35 articles (53.8%); quantitative approaches appear in 30 (46.2%). The near-balance is notable in itself, since many adjacent social science fields show stronger qualitative dominance. What stands out instead is the near-absence of mixed-methods designs: only one article (1.5%) uses them. Conceptual or theoretical framing accompanies 21 articles (32.3%), typically alongside empirical work.

The methodological balance reflects a field asking both contextual questions—about motivation, barriers, lived experience—and comparative ones about outcomes and performance (Figuerola-Domecq et al., 2020; Hughes et al., 2012). The absence of mixed-methods designs may reflect the small corpus, or it may point to a real gap; the data do not allow these explanations to be separated.

SDG 5 (Gender Equality) aligns with 45 articles (69.2%) and dominates the corpus. SDG 8 (Decent Work) appears in 24 (36.9%), SDG 13 (Climate Action) in 17 (26.2%), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) in 11 (16.9%), SDG 17 (Partnerships) in 8 (12.3%), SDG 1 (No Poverty) in 5 (7.7%), and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption) in 2 (3.1%). The low SDG 1 count likely reflects framing: papers on income generation

in rural settings often use empowerment or sustainability language rather than SDG 1 terminology (Xu et al., 2018; Pallarès-Blanch & Tulla, 2015). SDG 12 is harder to explain away on framing grounds—responsible consumption and sustainable production are conceptually distinct from gender equality, and the connection between women's tourism entrepreneurship and these goals has simply not been made often in the literature.

Figure 8. SDG alignment (panel a) and research methodology distribution (panel b) across the corpus.



4. Discussion

Four patterns in the metadata warrant reflection. None of what follows is a claim about what the papers themselves argue.

The field is recent, and the implications of that are not trivial. Three-quarters of the corpus appeared after 2021. The high-cited foundational papers from 2015–2019 were produced in conditions quite different from those shaping current work, and the post-2022 papers that numerically dominate the corpus have had insufficient time to be cited, challenged, or absorbed. Any map of this field is a snapshot of a landscape still being drawn. Researchers entering it expecting a stable canon will not find one; what they will find is open space.

Authorship is dispersed and shows no sign of consolidating. The gap between Lotka's predicted 60% and the observed 94.8% single-article authorship is large. Two explanations are possible and the data cannot distinguish them. The dispersal may reflect healthy growth: researchers from across disciplines are

entering the field, each contributing a first study. Or it may reflect fragmentation: scholars publish once at the intersection of gender, entrepreneurship, and sustainable tourism, then return to their home disciplines. The collaborative network of Kimbu, Ngoasong, Figueroa-Domecq, and de Jong is the closest the field has to a settled intellectual core; most contributors appear to pass through.

The five thematic clusters are plausible but not yet stable. A network density of 0.160 means most keyword pairs never co-occur, so the clusters share very little vocabulary. Whether that reflects five genuinely distinct conversations or five early-stage groups whose vocabularies have not yet converged is a question for content-level analysis, not metadata. What the clustering does confirm is that the field is not a single conversation: work on ecotourism empowerment, rural sustainable development, indigenous communities, and digital entrepreneurship draw on different literatures and use different language.

The SDG and methodology patterns point to specific, testable gaps. SDG 12's near-absence is not easily attributed to framing: responsible consumption and sustainable production are not synonymous with gender equality, and their connection to women's tourism entrepreneurship has not been made in the literature. The rarity of mixed-methods designs is similarly difficult to explain by corpus size alone. These are genuine openings. Researchers who design studies that address the SDG 12 nexus, or that combine qualitative depth with quantitative breadth, are working on largely untilled ground.

One further pattern concerns geography. The leading affiliating countries are in Western Europe and North America; many studies are set in Indonesia, Jordan, Fiji, Cameroon, and South Africa. This gap between where researchers are based and where they work raises questions about whose theoretical frameworks guide the inquiry and whose questions get asked (Connell, 2007)—questions that bibliometric analysis can surface but cannot resolve.

5. Conclusion

Development agencies have argued for years that women's tourism entrepreneurship can advance gender equality, reduce poverty, and support environmental sustainability simultaneously. For that argument to carry weight in policy, the underlying research base needs to be deep enough to support it. This study asks a prior question: how deep is the base, and what shape does it take?

The answer is that it is thinner than the policy rhetoric implies, and younger than many assume. Three-quarters of the literature appeared after 2021. Most contributing authors have published once and not returned. The five core journals span two different disciplinary homes—tourism studies and sustainability science—without yet settling in either. Five thematic clusters exist, but their boundaries are permeable and their vocabularies barely overlap. Qualitative and quantitative approaches are present in roughly equal measure, but mixed-methods designs that could bridge them are almost absent. These are the characteristics of a field still forming, and knowing this is itself useful: it should temper the confidence with which findings from this literature are cited in support of policy claims, and it identifies clearly where investment would be most productive.

For researchers, the study points to several specific directions. The intersection of women's tourism entrepreneurship with SDG 12 is largely untouched. Longitudinal designs that track empowerment or income outcomes over time are rare. Mixed-methods approaches combining interview depth with cross-case comparison are almost absent. Work at the intersection of indigenous community governance and

sustainable tourism entrepreneurship is sparse relative to its conceptual weight. And the Bradford analysis raises a question the field has not yet answered: is this primarily a tourism studies field or a sustainability science field? The answer shapes which theoretical tools are appropriate—and the ambiguity may itself explain some of the thematic dispersion the data reveal.

Several constraints bound these conclusions. The single-database design excludes papers indexed only in Web of Science or regional databases. The sustainability vocabulary filter may underrepresent work framed in development or poverty reduction terms. Metadata classifications cannot distinguish genuine SDG engagement from terminological alignment. The most recent articles have had too little time to accumulate citations, which means citation-based rankings understate the influence of recent work. A combined database search with content-level coding would address all of these gaps and is the natural next step for the field.

Women's tourism entrepreneurship asks a question that matters is under what conditions do women build sustainable businesses through tourism, and what does it mean for communities and ecosystems when they do? This study cannot answer that. But it can show where the field stands as it tries to.

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7. Appendix

The following table lists the keyword and abstract matching terms used to assess SDG alignment in Section 3.5. A document was counted as aligned with a given SDG if any of the listed terms appeared in its title, abstract, or author keywords. Terms were drawn from the UN SDG indicator framework (United Nations, 2015) and supplemented with common synonyms found in the tourism and entrepreneurship literature.

Appendix A: SDG Matching Terms

SDG	Topic	Matching terms
SDG 1	No Poverty	poverty, poverty alleviation, income generation, livelihoods, pro-poor

SDG 5	Gender Equality	gender equality, gender, women empowerment, female empowerment, gender gap, gender-based discrimination
SDG 8	Decent Work & Economic Growth	employment, decent work, economic growth, income, livelihoods, job creation, labour
SDG 10	Reduced Inequalities	inequality, inclusion, marginalisation, social exclusion, social inclusion
SDG 12	Responsible Consumption & Production	sustainable consumption, responsible tourism, circular economy, responsible production, sustainable production
SDG 13	Climate Action	climate, resilience, disaster, environmental sustainability, climate change, carbon, adaptation
SDG 17	Partnerships for the Goals	partnership, collaboration, network, cooperative, multi-stakeholder, stakeholder